

A. Lincoln

# Historical Auction 75

THURSDAY JUNE 11, 2015 AT 11:00 AM PDT

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Profiles IN HISTORY



Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for \$748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history. His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak \$13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert. In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities. Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."



Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions. Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over \$21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of \$24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

Please note that all items in this auction are sold in "as is" condition.

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-four percent (24%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through in-ternet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BID-DER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES. TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/ OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE, IN SUCH EVENT. THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PRO-FILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED

- Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.
- 3. <u>Rights Reserved:</u> Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all

or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

- 4. <u>Auctioneer's Discretion</u>: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.
- 5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.
- 6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.
- 7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.
- 8. Off-Site Bidding; Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (faxin), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.
- 9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, salesrelated expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be

deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must; (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements, Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, los of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are pro vided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. <u>Limitation of Damages</u>: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actually

paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. <u>Profiles' Additional Services</u>: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. <u>Headings:</u> Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

#### AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

<u>Reserves</u>. The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

<u>Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax</u>: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 24% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auc-

tions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

<u>Hours of Business:</u> Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859–7701 or by fax at (310) 859–3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www.profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 28% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PR IOR TO BIDDING

Successful Bids; The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after

the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

<u>Unsold Lots:</u> If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

#### AFTER THE AUCTION

<u>Payment:</u> You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701

#### THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of \$100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for pre-sale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

<u>Pre-Auction Notification:</u> Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

Reference Photographs, Illustrations and Screen Shots: Unless otherwise explicitly set forth in the catalog description for an individual item, all photographs, illustrations, and screen shots are furnished solely for reference purposes and not as a statement, representation or warranty that the image depicted is the exact item offered. Due to the fact that multiple props, costumes, and other items are customarily made for and used on or off screen in a motion picture or other program, Profiles cannot and does not represent or warrant that the specific item depicted in the photograph, illustration or screen shot is the very same item offered at auction.

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<u>Photographs and Illustrations</u>: Due to printing catalog process and internet browser color spectrum some photographs, negatives, transparencies and illustrations may be cropped and/or color-corrected.

WE STRONGLY ENCOURAGE YOU TO EITHER PREVIEW THE ITEMS BEFORE BIDDING, OR CALL FOR A MORE SPECIFIC CONDITION REPORT ON ITEMS OF INTEREST.

<u>Shipping</u>: Please remember that the buyer is responsible for <u>all</u> shipping charges from Profiles in History's offices in Calabasa, CA to the buyer's door. Many of the items in this auction are of unusual size and/or weight, they will require special handling and will incur an additional shipping premium as charged by the carrier. Please see Terms & Conditions of Sale.



1. Adams, John. Extraordinary letter signed ("John Adams") as President, 2 pages (8 x 9.8 in.; 203 x 249 mm.), Philadelphia, 5 July 1798, To the Inhabitants of the Town of Canonsborough and its Vicinity in the County of Washington & State of Pennsylvania. Exhibits toning; expertly reinforced and mended above horizontal fold and .5-inch diagonal separation.

With America facing war with France following the XYZ Affair, President John Adams hopes to unite the division among its citizens.

"I regret with you that any circumstances should have given a foreign Government ground to believe, that when the safety of the Government, Liberty, Independence and Prosperity of the United States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of America... It is not unnatural therefore for them to conclude that a free Republican Government can never stand against their policy and Power - It is our duty in America to convince them of their Error."

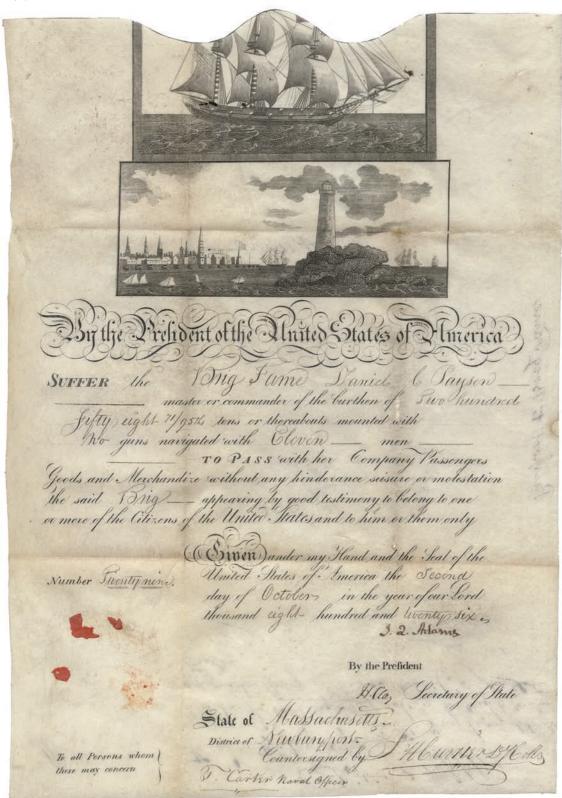
Adams writes in full: Gentlemen A respectful address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, subscribed by a respectful number of your Names, has been presented to me by the Honorable Alexander Addison Esquire. I regret with you that any circumstances should have given a foreign Government ground to believe, that when the safety of the Government, Liberty, Independence and Prosperity of the United States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of America - this is not however surprizing [sic]; that Government experiences divisions among their own people which it has been able to control only with the Guillotine and Cayenne – In Poland, Geneva, Switzerland, Venice, Genoa, in short in every Republic in Europe, they have seen such divisions, as have ended in partition, dissolution or subjugation – It is not unnatural therefore for them to conclude that a free Republican Government can never stand against their policy and Power – It is our duty in America to convince them of their Error. John Adams

An American diplomatic commission was sent to France in July 1797 to negotiate problems that were threatening to break out into war. The diplomats, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry were approached through informal channels by agents of the French Foreign Minister Talleyrand, who demanded bribes and a loan before formal negotiations could begin. The Adams administration released documents substituting the letters X,Y and Z for the names of French diplomats, hence, the label XYZ Affair. Although such demands were not uncommon in mainland European diplomacy of the time, the Americans were offended by them, and eventually left France without ever engaging in formal negotiations. Gerry, seeking to avoid all-out war, remained for several months after the other two commissioners left. His exchanges with Talleyrand laid groundwork for the eventual end to diplomatic and military hostilities.

The failure of the commission caused a political firestorm in the United States when the commission's dispatches were published. Although a formal declaration of war was scrupulously avoided, all preliminary arrangements for military action were made, including the reactivation of George Washington to head the enlarged provisional army (3 July), and the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts (July 6 and 14). Amid this legislative turmoil, Adams found time to respond to the expressions of local sentiment, which were inundating his office from all areas of the country. The present letter is his response to the "respectful address" from "The Inhabitants of the Town of Canonsborough, State of Pennsylvania."

The French soon adopted a conciliatory posture, fearful of a possible Anglo-American alliance and preoccupied by Napoleon's dream of a colonial empire. Adams reciprocated by appointing a diplomatic mission which negotiated the Convention of 1800, following Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Excellent letter exhibiting Adams' keen diplomatic skills amidst the greatest crisis that would last for the duration of his Presidential term. \$8,000 - \$12,000

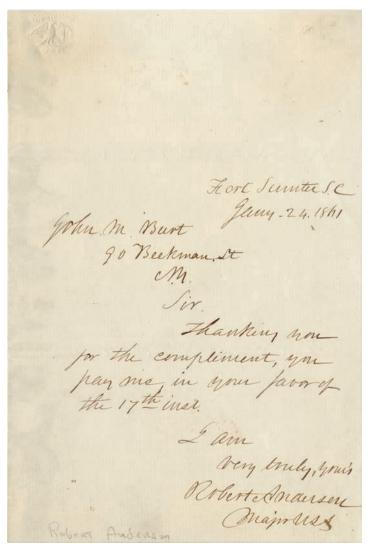
To the Inhabit auts of the Town of Canonsborough and its Vicinity in the Country of Washington & State of Pennsylvania -A respectful address to the Bresident Senate and House of Mepresentatives, subscribed by a Respectable Number of your Names, has been presented to me by the Honorable alexander addison Esquire -I regard with you that any circum. stances should have given a foreign government growing to believe, that when the Safety of the Government Liberty, Independence and Grosperity of the united States are menaced there can be a division of opinion among the people of america - this is not however surpriging; that Government experiences divisions among their own people which it has Jugation - It is not uma been able to controll only with the Guillotine and them to conclude that Cayenne - In Boland, Geneva, Switzerland, Venice remment, can never time Genoa, in Short in every hepublic in Europe, they ey and Lower - It is our Lane Leen Luch divisions, as have ended in to convince them partition Philadelphia July 5# 1798to believe . The who the refer of the Governor debates The represence and Buckeries of the 11 the total and more and there of let a livery of openion among the product much this is not however be frequest that in most effect of and the second of the second or the form cheen and to contrary now the the any ences of the second of the second property consider and discount of the services

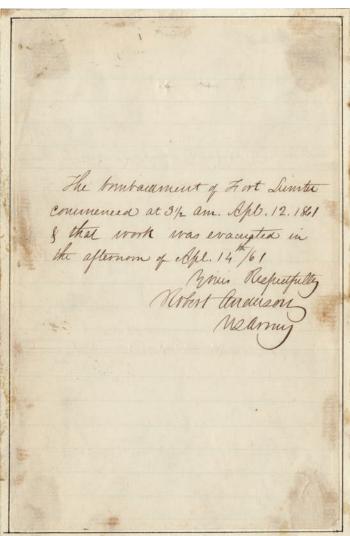


**2. Adams, John Quincy.** Ship's passport signed ("J.Q. Adams") as President, 1 page (10.5 x 14.75 in.; 267 x 375 mm.), on vellum, Massachusetts, 2 October 1826, countersigned by **Henry Clay**, "H. Clay" as Secretary of State. Missing the wafer seal at lower left; minor toning along folds.

#### John Quincy Adams signs a ship's passport for the Brig Fame.

The document allows the Brig Fame with Daniel C. Payson acting as master or commander, of the burthen of two hundred fifty eight and 71/95ths tons or thereabouts mounted with no guns, navigated with eleven men to pass with her company passengers, goods and merchandize without any hindrance seizure or molestation... \$600 - \$800





**3. Anderson, Robert.** Autograph statement on the Bombardment of Ft. Sumter signed ("Robert Anderson"), 1 page (4.5 x 7.1 in.; 114 x 180 mm.), no place or date. Extended margins with soiling on edges and mounting remnants on verso.

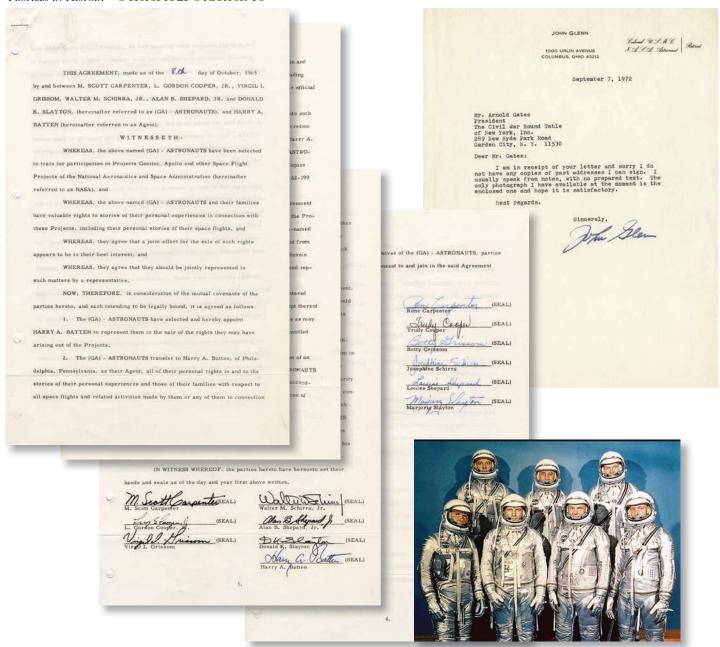
#### Major Robert Anderson discusses the bombardment of Fort Sumter - triggering the beginning of the Civil War.

Anderson writes in full: The bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced at 3 ½ am. Apl. 12. 1861 & that work was evacuated in the afternoon of Apl. 14th / 61 Yours Respectfully Robert Anderson U.S. Army

Accompanied by a **Robert Anderson autograph letter signed**, 1 page (5 x 7.5 in.; 127 x 190 mm.), "Fort Sumter, S.C.", 24 January 1861, to John M. Burt. Fine.

Anderson writes in full: Sir. Thanking you for the compliment, you pay me, in your favor of the 17th inst. I am very truly yours Robert Anderson Major USA.

On 20 November 1860, at the request of Southern members of Congress, Secretary of War Floyd sent Robert Anderson (then a Major, having been promoted in 1857) to take over the command of the three forts in Charleston Harbor, S.C. (only one of which – Fort Moultrie – was garrisoned) when secession became imminent. Evidently, Floyd supposed that Anderson's Kentucky background would render him faithful to the Southern cause. However, Anderson's fidelity to the Union resulted in one of the most dramatic episodes of the entire Civil War – the defense of Fort Sumter during its lengthy bombardment. For five weeks after his appointment, Anderson called upon the War Department for reinforcements, but no assistance in men or munitions was provided. After South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession (20 December 1857), Anderson secretly spiked the guns at Fort Moultrie and shifted its garrison to Fort Sumter, which (due to its location on a shoal in the harbor) could not be approached by land. Reinforcements arrived on the Star of the West (9 January 1861), but enemy gunfire (without support from Anderson's garrison in Fort Sumter) forced it to turn back. Confronted with a formal demand to surrender his post, he defended the fort against a bombardment that lasted nearly 34 hours until surrender was his only available course of action (14 April 1861). \$800 - \$1,200



**4.** [Aviation – Space]. Mercury Astronauts typed document signed ("M. Scott Carpenter", "Leroy G. Cooper, Jr.", "Virgil I. Grissom", "Walter M. Schirra, Jr.", "Alan B. Shepard, Jr.", and "D. K. Slayton"), 4 pages (8.5 x 13 in.; 216 x 330 mm.), no place, in which the six astronauts retained the services of agent Harry A. Batten to represent them for the sale of their rights to their personal stories. Countersigned "Harry A. Batten" and by each of the astronauts' wives, "Rene Carpenter", "Trudy Cooper", "Betty Grissom", "Josephine Schirra", "Louise Shepard" and "Marjorie Slayton". File holes at left margin; several staples at top left corner, usual folds. Together with: **John Glenn** typed letter signed ("John Glenn"), 1 page 8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on his personal letterhead, Columbus, Ohio, 7 September 1972, written to the President of the Civil War Roundtable. Fine condition.

### Members of the Mercury Seven retain an agent to represent their story rights for future books, film and television.

The agreement reads in part: Whereas the above named...Astronauts have been selected to train for participation in Projects Gemini, Apollo and other Space Flight Projects of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (hereinafter referred to as NASA), and...[the] Astronauts and their families have valuable rights to stories of their personal experiences in connection with these Projects, including their personal stories of their space flights... [the] Astronauts have selected and hereby appoint Harry A. Batten to represent them in the sale of the rights they may have arising out of the projects... The agreement stipulated that all parties to the agreement would be entitled to an equal distribution of any proceeds, irrespective of the level of participation in any individual project associated with the contract.

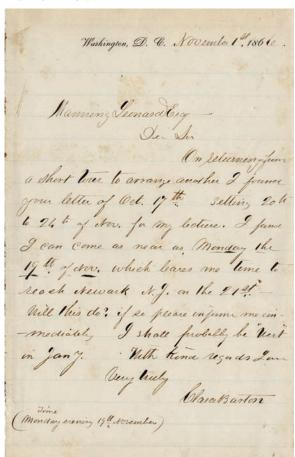
Even two years after the end of the Mercury program, public interest continued to be very high for these new heroes, each of whom would go on to write at least one book about his own experiences. John Glenn decided not to participate in this group effort, and instead retained his own representation for the rights to his life story. \$4,000 - \$6,000



**5. [Aviation – Space].** Photograph of Apollo 11 moonwalkers signed ("Neil Armstrong") and ("Buzz Aldrin"), a color (13.75 x 10.5 in.; 349 x 267 mm.) image, mounted in a photographer's mat (18 x 15 in.; 457 x 381 mm.), depicting Dr. Melvin M. Payne, President of the National Geographic Society, presenting a photograph of a bald eagle landing to Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin at Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C. Minor flaws on edges from previous display.

#### Apollo 11 moonwalkers - "The Eagle Has Landed."

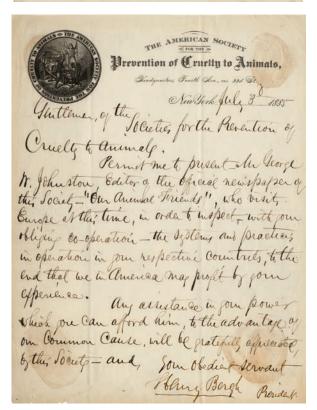
Neil Armstrong has inscribed on the mat, "To Frederick K. Truslow – With the Thanks of the "Eagle" crew for this Magnificent Photo of our Favorite Bird – Neil Armstrong" and Aldrin has signed, "Buzz Aldrin 3-3-70" on the lower mount. The photograph of the bald eagle landing was taken by Frederick K. Truslow, writer and photographer for the National Geographic Society. Armstrong's inscription refers to the name of Apollo 11's Lunar Excursion Module (LEM). On 20 July 1969, Armstrong announced the LEM's successful landing on the Moon: "The 'Eagle' has landed." \$3,000 – \$5,000



**6. Barton, Clara.** Autograph letter signed ("Clara Barton"), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Washington, D.C., 1 November 1866, written to "Manning Leonard, Esq." Light spotting with mounting remnants on verso.

Barton writes in full: Dear Sir, On returning from a short tour to arrange another I found your letter of Oct. 17th. Setting 20th to 24th of Nov. for my lecture. I find I can come as near as Monday the 19th of Nov. which leaves me time to reach Newark N.J. on the 21st. Will this do? If so please inform me immediately. I shall probably be "best" in Jany. With kind regards I am very truly Clara Barton

The founder of the American Red Cross, in addition to being a pioneer nurse, worked as a teacher, patent clerk and humanitarian. During the Civil War, Barton worked on the front lines to distribute stores, clean field hospitals, apply dressings and serve food to wounded soldiers. After the war Barton achieved widespread recognition by delivering lectures around the country about her war experiences. After her country-wide tour she was both mentally and physically exhausted and, under her doctor's orders to get away from her work, departed for Europe in 1868. She met Susan B. Anthony and began a long association with the woman's suffrage movement. She also became acquainted with Frederick Douglass and became an activist for civil rights. \$400 - \$600



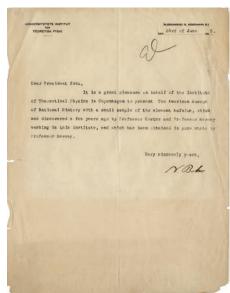
**7. Bergh, Henry.** Autograph letter signed ("Henry Bergh"), 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), on "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" letterhead, New York, N.Y., 3 July 1885, written to "Gentlemen of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals". Moderate bleedthrough of mounting adhesive on corners; slight chipping on lower margin.

# ASPCA founder Henry Bergh reaches out to European like-minded society members for the betterment of the cause.

Bergh writes in full: Gentlemen of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Permit me to present Mr. George W. Johnston, Editor of the official newspaper of this Society — "Our Animal Friends", who visits Europe at this time, in order to inspect — with your obliging co-operation — the systems and practices in operation in your respective countries, to the end that we in America may profit by your experience. Any assistance in your power which you can afford him, to the advantage of our Common Cause, will be gratefully appreciated, by this Society — and, Your obedient servant Henry Bergh President

Diplomat, philanthropist and founder of both animal and child protection movements in the United States, Henry Bergh was both honored and reviled for his work in the latter half of the 19th century. Newspapers dubbed him "The Great Meddler" for his aggressive actions to protect animals. Conventional wisdom of the time treated animals like property – to be treated in whichever way the owner deemed fit. Born into a wealthy family, Bergh

was appointed in 1863 to the United States Embassy in Russia, serving as secretary of the delegation. While in St. Petersburg, he was reputed to have witnessed a Russian peasant beating his fallen cart horse. Bergh intervened, saving the horse from a further beating that day. Upon his return to the U.S. in 1865, Bergh stopped in England and met with the president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA). Once back in New York, Bergh took quick action to establish a similar society in the United States. On 10 April 1866, with the backing of many influential people, Henry Bergh was granted a charter by the New York State legislature for the formation of The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Bergh would serve as the organization's president until his death in 1888. \$400 - \$600



**8. Bohr, Niels.** Typed letter signed ("N. Bohr"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on Danish University of Copenhagen Institute of Theoretical Physics letterhead, in English, Copenhagen, Denmark, 23 June 1925, written to "*President Kunz*" George Frederick Kunz, American mineralogist who assembled the Morgan–Tiffany collection of gems in the American Museum of Natural History. Some chipping along edges with .75 in. tear on right margin.

Nobel Prize-winning physicist Niels Bohr presents the American Museum of Natural History with a sample of the element Hafnium – discovered in his native Denmark.

Bohr writes in full: Dear President Kunz, It is a great pleasure on behalf of the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen to present The American Museum of National [sic; Natural] History with a small sample of the element hafnium, which was discovered a few years ago by Professor Coster and Professor Hevesy working in this institute, and which has been obtained in pure state by Professor Hevesy. Very sincerely yours, N. Bohr

Niels Bohr made foundational contributions to understanding atomic structure and quantum theory, for which he received a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922. Bohr founded the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the University of Copenhagen, now known as the Niels Bohr Institute, which opened in 1920. Hafnium, the chemical element to which Bohr refers in this letter, is a chemical element with the symbol Hf and atomic number 72. It is named after Hafnia, the Latin name for Copenhagen, where it was discovered. Hafnium is used in filaments and electrodes; some semiconductor fabrication processes use its oxide for integrated circuits. \$500 - \$700

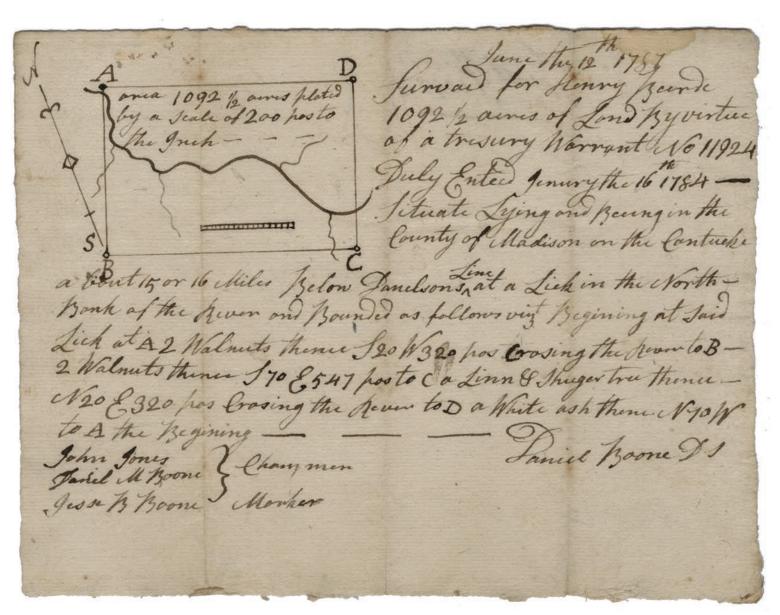


**9. Bonaparte, Napoleon.** Letter signed ("NP") as Emperor, 4 pages (7.25 x 9 in.; 184 x 229 mm.), St. Cloud, 30 April 1812, in French, written to Minister of War Jean-Girard Lacuée, Compte de Cessac, replying to a report concerning requirements for cavalry horses destined for the Army of Spain, forcefully rejecting the proposed transfer of 2,400 horses which must not be moved because it would be impossible to replace them in Poland. Lightly toned at margins with usual folds.

Six weeks before he would invade Russia, Napoleon refuses the transfer of 2,400 horses to Spain fearing they would not be easily replaceable in Poland.

An important letter concerning Napoleon's preparations for his ill-fated invasion of Russia. Here, he forcefully rejects Cessac's proposal to transfer 2,400 horses, including 144 destined for the cuirassiers, because he feared it would be impossible to gather that many in Poland. He demanded more information and ordered that the surplus horses be used for "la Grande Armée dont la consommation en chevaux ne peut être qu' extrement considerable" and preferring to leave the horses where they are, "dans une guerre active, il n'y à plan, ni complet ni effectif pour la force du Regimen puisque du soir au matin cette force peut charger" and providing further instructions and reminders.

Napoleon crossed the Neman River on 24 June 1812 commencing his ambitious campaign against Tsar Alexander I, which involved over 600,000 soldiers (including nearly 60,000 cavalrymen). Although the vastly outnumbered Russian army essentially melted before Napoleon's vastly superior forces, the Russians conducted a scorched-earth policy that left nothing for the French army to eat as it marched eastward. After Napoleon captured Moscow in September, he was soon forced to retreat due to a lack of supplies. His slow westward retreat was further hampered by Russian flank attacks. By the time he crossed back into Poland, his army had been reduced by nearly two-thirds. The specular defeat spelled the beginning of the end of the French Empire. \$2,000 - \$3,000



**10. Boone, Daniel.** Autograph document signed ("Daniel Boone"), 1 page (8 x 6 in.; 203 x 152 mm.), with irregular margins), no place, "June the 12th 1787". The document is Boone's handwritten survey for 1092 1/2 acres owned by Henry Burds, situated in Madison County, Kentucky, signed by Boone as Deputy Surveyor. The document includes Boone's plat drawing of the bounds of Burds' acreage in the upper left corner. Small dampstain at upper right edge.

#### Daniel Boone handwritten survey for a Kentucky property, including a plat drawing of the bounds of the acreage.

The document states in part; misspellings uncorrected: Survaid for Henry Burds 1092 1/2 acres of Land By virtue of a tresury Warrant No 11924 Duly Enterd Janury the 16th 1784 - Situate Lying and Being in the County of Madison on the Cantucke about 15 or 16 Miles Below Danelsons Line at a Lick in the North Bank of the River...Daniel Boone D.S.

At the lower left, Boone has entered the names of the survey's chainmen (John Jones & Daniel M. Boone) and marker (Jesse B. Boone).

American pioneer, hunter, and frontiersman, Daniel Boone was influential in extending the new nation beyond the Allegheny Mountains. Boone explored the Kentucky wilderness with his brother for two years (1767-69) and later brought his family there to settle in 1775. He extended the Wilderness Road over the Cumberland Gap through the Allegheny Mountains and built three settlements there, one of which was named "Boonesborough" (later "Boonesboro"). Boone was kidnapped by the Shawnees in 1778, though he escaped and warned Boonesborough of an impending attack. **\$12,000 - \$15,000** 





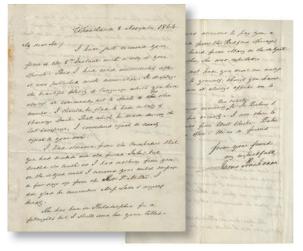
**11. Brontë, Charlotte.** Autograph envelope (2.75 x 4.5 in.; 71 x 121 mm.), postmarked on verso four times, Manchester, 27 December 1853, to Mrs. Gaskell; light spotting and soiling

#### An envelope addressed by Charlotte Brontë to Elizabeth Gaskell with a notation by Mrs. Gaskell.

Bronte addressed the envelope: Mrs. Gaskell, Plymouth Grove, Manchester." On the back of the envelope Mrs. Gaskell writes: "Miss Brontë's handwriting. E. C. Gaskell."

A Victorian novelist, Elizabeth Gaskell is also noted for her biography of her friend, Charlotte Brontë. In 1850, The Gaskell family moved to Plymouth Grove, a large house beyond the manufacturing district in view of open fields. Here Elizabeth tried to bring some countryside to the town by keeping a vegetable garden, a cow and poultry. The house was always bustling and they entertained a stream of visitors there over the years including many eminent literary personages of the day, including Charlotte Brontë

The Manchester or the Gaskell's time was a city of extremes. It was a great cultural and intellectual center, boasting institutions like the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Mechanics Institute and the Athenaeum. It was also the symbol of the new industrial age and the rapid growth of industry made a huge impact on the landscape of the city. It was also a time of great political change with Manchester as a center of Chartist activity. Elizabeth Gaskell observed all these social tensions intimately and used her observations (and the hypocrisy that she saw at work) in her novels that have become known since as her 'industrial novel' genre. Gaskell's work brought her many admirers, including Charlotte Brontë. When Brontë died in 1855, her father, Patrick Brontë, asked Gaskell to write her biography. *The Life of Charlotte Brontë* was published in 1857 to wide acclaim and demonstrated Gaskell's great narrative skill. A wonderful association piece. **\$4,000 - \$6,000** 



**12. Buchanan, James.** Autograph letter signed ("James Buchanan"), 2 pages (6.25 x 8 in.; 159 x 203 mm.), front and back, Wheatland, 8 November 1864, written to Hon. J.S. Black. Mounting strip along right edge on verso of integral leaf.

On the day Abraham Lincoln was elected to his second term as President, James Buchanan compliments the morality of a speech made by his Secretary of State, Jeremiah S. Black, concerning Abolition and "Negro Equality."

Buchanan writes in full: I have just received your favor of the 5th Instant with a copy of your speech. This I had read immediately after it was published with admiration. It displays the beautiful felicity of language which you have always at commands not to speak of its other morals. I should be glad to have a copy of [your son] Chauncys speech.

That which he made during the last Campaign. I considered equal or nearly equal to your own. I had observed from the Newspapers that you had visited our old friend Jake; but doubled as I had nothing from you on the subject until I received your verbal message a few days ago from the Rev. Dr. Miller. I am glad he remembers Miss Lane & myself kindly. She has been in Philadelphia for a fortnight; but I shall send her your letter. I know she was anxious to pay you a visit on her return from the Bedford Springs; but not having heard from Mary on the subject – she doubted whether she was expected. I would not have you visit me unless when convenient to yourself though you know how much pleasure it always affords me to meet you. I go tomorrow morning Deo volante [God willing] to Jo Bakers & to my farm in his vicinity. I am there to meet some friends from West Chester. Baker comes to see me often. He is a friend worth having. From your friend very respectfully James Buchanan."

Buchanan is referring to Jeremiah S. Black's speech in Philadelphia on 24 October 1864, titled "The Doctrines of the Democratic and Abolition Parties Contrasted: Negro Equality, The Conflict between 'Higher Law' and the Law of the Land." \$1,500 - \$2,500



**13.** [California History]. Engraved stock certificate signed ("J. Montgomery Bond") as President and "J.E. Whelen" as Secretary, 1 page (10.5 x 12.5 in.; 267 x 318 mm.), Philadelphia, 8 March 1869. Blind embossed seal at bottom center. No cancellation holes or markings. Completed in manuscript. Slight .25-in. paper loss at fold; minor tear in blank right margin.

Rare stock certificate of the Triunfo Silver Mining and Commercial Company of Lower California, with fabulous color vignette of the mine.

Headed "Triunfo Silver Mining and Commercial Company of Lower California." In part: This Certifies that Jno G. Repplier is entitled to One hundred and fifty Shares in the Capital Stock of the Triunfo Silver Mining and Commercial Company of Lower California ...

John Mason Hart wrote in "Empire and Revolution: The Americans in Mexico Since the Civil War" (Berkley, California: University of California Press, 2002), in part, "Joseph Headley Dulles, a great grandfather of John Foster Dulles [Eisenhower's Secretary of State] and related by marriage to John Foster, the American ambassador to Mexico in the 1870s, operated the Triunfo Silver Mining and Commercial Company in Baja California. Headquartered in Philadelphia, the Triunfo was connected with the firm of Junius Morgan of that city and London, which later served as the basis of J.P. Morgan's British banking business. The Triunfo owned 'a tract eighteen miles square in the southern part of the peninsula ... The mines produced \$20,000 in silver monthly ..." Dulles wanted Baja California "transferred to the United States." \$2,000 - \$3,000



**14. Calhoun, John C.** Autograph letter signed ("JC Calhoun"), 6 pages (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 248 mm.), "Senate Chamber" [Washington], 29 June 1836, written to Supreme Court Justice John McLean concerning a bill to prohibit the mailing of "incendiary publications" (advocating the abolition of slavery) as well as the prospects for Martin Van Buren to hold the Democratic Party together in the upcoming presidential election. Left margin reinforced with cloth tape which binds the pages together; expected folds with light soiling. Offered together with a John C. Calhoun signature, removed from a letter, "I am &c J C Calhoun" on a mounted (3 x 1.75 in.; 76 x 44 mm.) slip of paper. Minor creasing, some show through from blue beneath.

Written only a month after the House of Representatives passed the first "gag rule" prohibiting the introduction of anti-slavery petitions before Congress, Senator John C. Calhoun writes to Supreme Court Justice John McLean on his efforts to suppress anti-slavery publications circulating in the mail.

Calhoun writes in full: I enclose my report and two speeches on the abolition subject that will give you my views in relation to the general points that have been agitated in relation to it during the session, and in particular, in relation to the bill accompanying the report. I have no doubt it would be competent for the States to adopt the measures that you suggest and that they would be effectual to prevent within the States the circulation of incendiary publications, but the result would, or rather might be, a conflict between the acts of the central government regulating the mail and that of the States prohibiting the delivery of such publications from the Post Office. The object of the bill was to remove the cause of such conflict, by making it the duty of the deputy postmasters to abstain from the delivery of such publications, as might be prohibited by the laws of the State; and that on the principle that in case of such conflict, the laws of the Union ought to yield to those of the States. I had argued the principle pretty fully in my speech on the bill, and will not repeat the reasons here. You will see, that I take a different view from what you do (at least as I infer) of the powers of Congress to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications through the mail. I think you have taken up your impression without fully examining the question. I have stated my reasons pretty much at large and I hope when you come to examine them, you will see reasons to concur with me. There are great changes here since you left us. The cohesive powers of the administration party has from a variety of causes been greatly weakened, of which the passage of the deposit bill and several other measures strongly indicate. Whether it will continue to grow weaker, and if so, whether it will stop short of dis[s]olution remains to be seen. I am of the opinion, that Van Buren will find it difficult to keep the party together, particularly under the operation of the deposit law. I would be glad to know what is the true state of

It was likely due to Justice McLean's tenure as Postmaster General from 1823 to 1829, during which he presided over a significant expansion of that department, that Calhoun sought the Judge's counsel. By this point in time, McLean, a former Jacksonian, was beginning to lean toward the Whigs and the Free Soilers. McLean was also one of two dissents in Dred Scott v. Sandford. It is widely believed that McLean's strong dissent compelled Chief Justice Taney to issue a stronger and more polarizing opinion than he had originally intended. McLean's opposition to the expansion of slavery won him votes for the presidential nomination from both the 1856 and the 1860 Republican National Conventions. \$3,000 - \$5,000

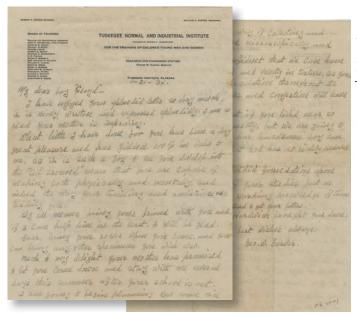




**15. Caruso, Enrico.** Self-caricature signed ("Enrico Caruso") on a postcard (5.5 x 3.5 in.; 140 x 89 mm.), being a profile caricature of the opera star, below which he has signed, "Enrico Caruso Oct. 1920". Beside Caruso's signature, soprano Alice Miriam has signed along with two other unidentified signatures. Stamped "Wilson Collection" at the right. Currently matted for framing. Exhibits 1.5-in. tear at upper right margin with chip out of lower left corner. Together with: **Enrico Caruso** autograph greeting signed ("Caruso"), 1 page (5 x 6.25 in.; 127 x 159 mm.), in Italian, on "Hotel Knickerbocker, New York" stationery, [1914], to "Mrs. S.G. Schubart, 1211 Madison Ave. City". Caruso writes in full: "Thank you Lara! Cordial greetings Caruso". With original autograph transmittal envelope postmarked in New York, 4 January 1914. Note in fine condition; envelope is torn in several areas.

#### The great Caruso!

Enrico Caruso is probably the most famous operatic tenor of all time, and considered by some to be the greatest tenor of the century. Caruso fused a natural baritone timbre with a tenor's smooth, silken finish. He came to fame singing at New York's Metropolitan Opera for 18 seasons (1903–20), where he was loved and admired. A notable interpreter of Verdi and grand opéra, he was the first leading singer to recognize the possibilities of the phonograph, and made many recordings (beginning in 1902) which brought him international fame. **\$400 - \$600** 

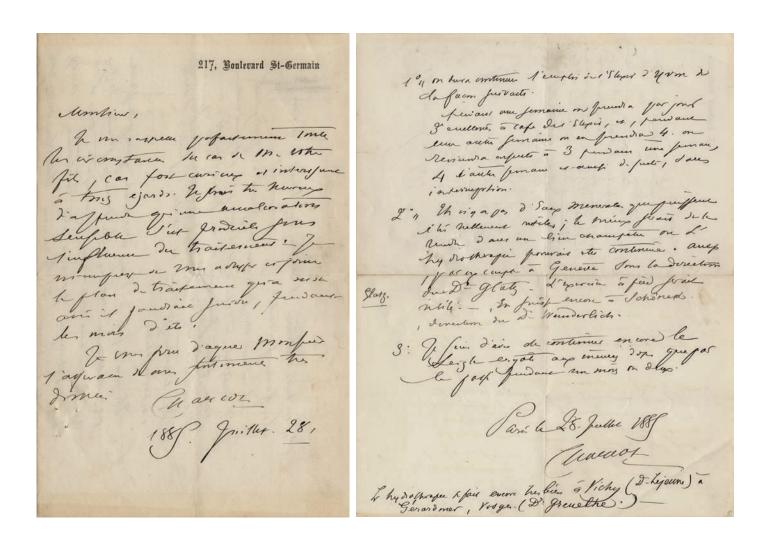


**16. Carver, George Washington.** Autograph letter signed "Geo. W. Carver"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute letterhead", Tuskegee, Alabama, 24 January 1934 to Floyd Anderson of Chipley, Georgia. Usual folds.

George Washington Carver offers encouragement to a young student in Georgia: "...it is such a joy to see you develop into the 'all around' man that you are capable of making both physically and mentally...

Carver writes in full: I have enjoyed your splendid letter so very much, it is nicely written and expressed splendidly. I am so glad your mother is improving. What little I have done for you has been a very great pleasure and has yielded 100% in value to me, as it is such a joy to see you develop into the "all around" man that you are capable of making both physically and mentally, and indeed the way your training and ambitions are leading you. By all means bring your friend with you and If I can help him in the least, I will be glad. Dear, bring your rocks when you come, and you can bring any other specimens you wish also. Much to my delight your mother has promised to let you come

down and say with me several days this summer after your school is out. I am going to begin planning now some nice things for us to do, in the way of collecting and identifying what we find microscopically and otherwise. Fine, in time I am confident that we can have your face perfectly smooth and velvety in texture, as your leg improves, and the circulation throughout the body improves the principles and congestion will leave the face. My, wouldn't it be great if you lived near so you could be here frequently, but we are going to manage it so that my dear handsome boy can develop along the lines that God has so richly endowed you. You are laying a splendid foundation upon which to build, get all of your studies Just as perfectly as you can, a working knowledge of these[?] if possible. I am always glad to get your letters. I think God that Mr. Hardwick brought you down. Geo. W. Carver \$300 - \$500



**17. Charcot, Jean-Martin.** Autograph letter signed ("Charcot") twice, 3 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, in French, Paris, 28 July 1888, written to "Sir". Nearly separated at fold; six staple holes present on each leaf; light toning on edges.

#### Jean-Martin Charcot, "the founder of modern neurology," prescribes a treatment plan for a patient.

Charcot writes in part: Sir, I recall perfectly well all the details of your son's care, a very interesting and curious case in all aspects. I should be very glad if a noticeable improvement was achieved with the treatment. Enclosed is the treatment plan that in my opinion should be followed during the summer months. Charcot

1st. The use of the Elixir d'Yvon . . . should be continued. For one week one takes 3 coffee spoons of the elixir each day and for another week one takes 4, goes back then to 3 for a week, 4 the next, and so on without interruption.

2nd. There is no mineral water that would not be useful; the best would be to go to a country place where the hydrotherapy could be continued, as for example in Geneva under the direction of Dr. Glatz – walking exercises would also be useful. Another in Switzerland at Schonried, under the direction of Dr. Wunderlich.

3rd. In my opinion also the ergot should be continued in lesser doses than previously for a month or two. Paris, 28 July 1888 Charcot The hydrotherapy is also very good at Vichy (Dr. Lejeune), at Gérardmer, Vosges (Dr. Greuelhe.)

Jean-Martin Charcot was a French neurologist and professor of anatomical pathology. From 1862 he was a physician at the Salpêtrière Hospital, the largest hospital in Paris, where he established a neurological clinic. Interested in the diseases of long-term patients – arthritis, sclerosis and other chronic nervous conditions – Charcot is known for his work on hysteria and hypnotism, sclerosis (hence the name "Charcot's Disease" for cerebrospinal sclerosis), locomotor ataxia, senile diseases, etc. He supported the idea that specific aspects of behavior were controlled from particular local centers in the brain. Through the use of hypnosis, he was able to control the behavior of hysterics by gesture and suggestion. Freud himself was greatly impressed by Charcot's demonstrations of hysteria, for they suggested a world of the unconscious beyond the rational control of the subject. \$1,200 – \$1,500





**18. Chevalier, Maurice.** Extraordinary archive of (13) autograph manuscript diaries and (8) typescripts with extensive emendations, in French, as used for his ten-volume memoir, entitled <u>Ma route et mes chansons</u> published by Julliard in Paris from 1947-1968, includes leather bound volumes 1-7 of <u>Ma route et mes chansons</u> volume 7 inscribed by the author.

#### Maurice Chevalier's reflections on his charmed life in his own hand.

The epitome of the worldly French song-and-dance man, Maurice Chevalier was one of the twentieth century's most beloved entertainers, delighting audiences the world over in a five-decade career that encompassed vaudeville, light opera, motion pictures and concerts. Perennially decked out in tuxedo tails and a rakish straw boater, Chevalier crooned love songs in a honeyed Gallic accent that endeared him to theatergoers in the teens and early 1920s before entering silent features. Hollywood beckoned in the early 1930s, and he enjoyed a string of musical hits, including *Love Me Tonight* (1932) before returning to France prior to World War II. Allegations of collaborations with the Nazis dogged his career during the 1940s, but he returned more popular than ever in the late 1950s, thanks to *Gigi* (1958), which earned him a special Oscar. Chevalier would go on to essay courtly grandfathers until his retirement in 1968.

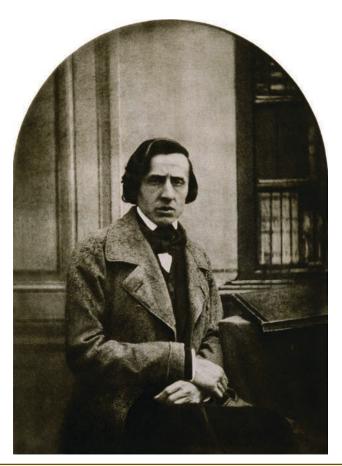
Chevalier's archive herewith provides over eighteen years worth of personal reflections and reports on his life, important events and all the people with whom he crossed paths. The richness of the content of the archive is nothing short of staggering —from memories of his pre-war and war years, to the reporting of the dispirited atmosphere in post-war France, to the re-establishment of his reputation and career after being marred with accusations of collaboration with the Nazi occupiers, to his professionally and artistically explosive successes in Europe and the Americas to personal and professional relationships to his friendships and loves to his maturing and aging—all is recorded with candor and charm. A "Who's Who" of the great performers of his time, Chevalier's diaries include mention of Edith Piaf, Marlene Dietrich, Marilyn Monroe, Yves Montand, Audrey Hepburn, Frank Sinatra and many, many others.

#### The archive includes:

- I. Thirteen autograph manuscript diaries with extensive emendations, in French, being leather-bound notebooks of varying colors and textures [Cannes and Paris] 28 August 1945 January 1950, corresponding to volume II, page 127 through volume V, page 48 of the published memoirs.
- II. Typescript with extensive emendations of his *Ma route et mes chansons*, bound in two volumes (pages 1-120; 121-237), corresponding to volume III of the published memoirs.
- III. Carbon copy typescript with extensive emendations, 310 pages, bound in one volume being a transcript of the memoirs from August 1945 to July 1947.
- IV. Carbon copy typescript with some emendations, paginated 1-242, bound in two volumes from the summer of 1946.
- V. Carbon copy typescript with emendations, paginated 121-348, bound in one volume.
- VI. Typescript of *Par ci-Par la* bound in two volumes, paginated 1-100 and 101-197, corresponding to volume V of the memoirs.
- VII. Typescript with emendations bound in one volume, 120 pages, corresponding to the first half of volume V of the published memoirs.
- VIII. Carbon copy typescript with corrections in the hand of Chevalier, the loose pages contained in a folder, 342 pages corresponding to the last volumes of the memoirs.
- IX. Typescript entitled A Propos bound in one volume, 124 pages.
- X. Ma route et mes chansons. Volumes 1-7, Paris, Julliard, 1949-57, uniform leather bindings, original front wrappers bound in, Volume VII boldly inscribed in ink on half title by the author: "To Odette Bonne Année Maurice 1957."

\$8,000 - \$12,000





**19. Chopin, Fryderyk.** Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("Ch."), in Polish, with an autograph postscript unsigned by George Sand in French, 1 page (8.35 x 5.5 in.; 213 x 130mm), Nohant "Wednesday," postmarked (La Châtre 25 . . ."), [either 25 May 1842, 24 May 1843 or 25 June 1845], to Count Albert [Woychek] Grzymala in Paris; integral address panel in Chopin's hand, with his red wax seal, neat seal tear.

### A rare letter by Chopin with a postscript by George Sand.

Chopin and Sand ask Count Grzymala to forward an enclosed letter (not present) to Sand's daughter Solange, and beg him to visit them at Sand's estate in Nohant. Chopin proceeds to bitterly complain about the new railroad "...which lets people off in the mud at Orléans rather than in the street." In the final years of Fryderyk Chopin's life, one of his closest friends and confidants was Count Woychek Grzymala, a Polish émigré who lived as a dilettante in Paris. To him, Chopin wrote of his love for George Sand, the tuberculosis that was to take his life, his travels and his distaste for his life in London.

Chopin's summers from 1839 until 1846 were spent in Nohant where guests such as Eugene Delacroix and Pauline Viardot were entertained. During the winter Chopin benefited from teaching wealthy aristocratic pupils in Paris. He produced relatively few new pieces after 1841 and never preformed in public. The great composer only gave occasional celebrity concerts to private audiences.

The date of the present letter is unclear. The date given by Kobylanska, *Koresponencja*, volume 1, page 316n is 24 May 1843, Sydnow gives 25 May 1842 and Opienski gives 25 June 1845.

References: Sydow 456; not in Hedley; Opienski 199; Koylanska 35.

Letters by Chopin are extremely rare and those with a postscript by George Sand even more so. \$40,000 - \$60,000

Iroda. Mohant Maje Lycie, from cy - mu hen List de Tolange na mata poerte - a de moich na barse. I rayjest chowarby Ila Lego zelym en komistan. mojemi memudit. - Tutay bol glowy to Cram Brogs relarney Ktora av Orleanie lucki a bloto zamiast na ulice wysadra, ja dosyc zdrow - pistolet tabre. Siskam lej mayserdrerning finz. In prize tous line, aime was, viins won voir. fette comme à la puste from mon the .. now T'annom un nom tombrussins



**20. Christie, Agatha.** Typed letter signed ("Agatha Christie"), 3 pages (5.5 x 7 in.; 140 x 178 mm.), on two conjoined leaves, front and back on second leaf, Winterbrook House, Wallingford, Berks., England, 19 February 1966, written to Miss Evelyn B. Byrne, The Bronx, New York. With original envelope. Fine condition.

Christie writes in part: I would say that I much enjoyed the historical novels of Stanley Wayman — "Under the Red Robe", "The Abbess of Veaye", "The Castle Inn" (this I read again with much pleasure only a year ago), etc. All the Sherlock Holmes stories were enthusiasms of mine. Maurice Hewletts' "The Forest Lovers". Practically all of Dickens, though I did skip some of the more sentimental bits, but much relished Mrs. Nickleby, for example, especially the mad old gentleman who was courting her by throwing vegetable marrows over his garden wall! Charlotte M. Young's "Unknown to History" was very good. Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" I found wildly exciting. The early Hugh Walpole were his best — I enjoyed "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Trail" and "Prelude to Adventure" attracted me, when I was rather elder, by their intense originality. P.G. Wodehouse I enjoyed enormously... I had a brief passion for Maeterlink's "Bluebird". Nobody forced me on to Shakespeare, which I consider very lucky, as I was able to approach him from seeing him first on a stage! This is the way that I think all teenagers should meet Shakespeare first, since that is the purpose for which they were meant... The short stories of H.G. Wells also made a great impression on me, especially "The Crystal Egg" and the "Country of the Blind"... Sincerely yours, Agatha Christie

From 1966 to 1970, Evelyn Byrne ran a program at New York City's Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High School where she asked major literary and artistic figures of the time to write back with their recollections of what books inspired them while they were teenagers. An assortment of their responses were published in the book <u>Attacks of Taste</u>, printed in 1971 by Gotham Book Mart.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



**21. Churchill, Winston S.** An extraordinary photograph signed at bottom margin, ("Winston S. Churchill"), (11.75 x 9.25 in.; 294 x 234mm), [1956–1960], on double-weight paper, capturing Churchill seated in profile outside at the Villa la Pausa, observing the land-scape.

# A charming photograph of Churchill contemplating painting.

La Pausa, a chateau of sophisticated simplicity, was built on the French Riviera for Coco Chanel, the world-famous fashion designer, by her lover, the Duke of Westminster. Subsequently, in 1953, La Pausa had become the home of Emery Reves and his wife, Wendy. Reves met Winston Churchill in 1937, becoming his literary agent and immediately setting out to have Churchill's anti-Nazi articles published throughout the world. Between 1956 and 1960, Churchill stayed at Reve's palatial villa in the south of France for thirteen months. Surrounded by Reve's collection of Impressionist paintings, Churchill pursued his own passion for painting. In November 1960, Churchill wrote to Wendy, "The months I spent at your charming house were among the brightest in my life." No doubt the exquisite landscape of Villa la Pausa inspired Churchill on every level. \$8,000 - \$12,000



**22. Churchill, Winston S.** An extraordinary photograph signed at bottom margin, ("Winston S. Churchill"), (11.75 x 9.25 in.; 294 x 234mm), [1956-1960], on double-weight paper, capturing Churchill seated in profile on the belvedere at the Villa la Pausa, painting with a wooden easel in front of him.

#### A charming oversized photograph of Churchill painting.

Villa La Pausa was the estate of Churchill's long time friend and agent Emery Reves. Writing in 1940, Churchill commented, "I can speak from personal experience of his altogether exceptional abilities and connections," later that year describing Reves as "a most brilliant writer who holds our views very strongly."

Churchill spent about a third of each year from 1956 to 1960 as a guest of the Reveses at the Villa la Pausa. It was at La Pausa where Churchill wrote and edited part of his four-volume *History of the English Speaking People* and avidly pursued his passion for painting. **\$8,000 - \$12,000** 

23. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("Saml. L. Clemens"), 1 page (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 140 x 216 mm.), "Schloss-Hotel", Heidelberg, 3 June [1878], to his English publisher, Andrew Chatto of Chatto & Windus, requesting copies of two of his books. Light folds, contemporary ink mark affects three letters in the body of the letter, a few minor tears and losses at top and bottom margins expertly infilled.

While travelling in Germany, Mark Twain asks his London publisher for copies of two of his most celebrated travelogues: <u>The Innocents Abroad</u> and <u>Roughing It</u>.

Clemens writes in full: Won't you please send me a paper covered copy of "Innocents Abroad" & "Roughing It" & oblige Yours faithfully Saml. L. Clemens Love to Conway.

It's more than apt that Clemens, while abroad, would order copies of his first two travelogues. The Innocents Abroad, was one of Clemens' earliest published works, which he composed originally as a series of letters during a tour of Europe and the Middle East in 1867. His second piece of travel literature was Roughing It, published in 1872 chronicling Clemens' journey from Missouri to Nevada and on to Hawaii.

The "Conway" Clemens references here is most likely Moncure Daniel Conway (1832-1907), a noted American Unitarian minister, abolitionist, and author who spent a good deal of time in England during and after the Civil War. Clemens and Conway were frequent correspondents. The publishing house of Chatto & Windus often held letters for Conway sent by Clemens. \$4,000 - \$6,000

Schlow- Hatel

Acidelhery, June 3.

My Dear Mr. Chatto:

Won't you please
Send me a paper, copy
of "Imodents Abroad"

I "Roughing It"

Holige

Saml L. Clemens

Love of Conway.

**24. Clemens, Samuel L.** Autograph manuscript page (unsigned) from <u>Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer Among the Indians</u>, 1 page (5.5 x 8.75 in.; 140 x 222 mm.), accomplished in pencil (1885). Twain has written "193" at the heading, complete with corrections in the author's hand. Fine.

# Manuscript page from Mark Twain's unfinished sequel to <u>The Adventures</u> of Huckleberry Finn.

Clemens writes in full: [...]by. Then we crept along on our knees, slow & careful, to the edge of the bank, through the bush & there was the camp, a little ways up, & right in the dry bed of the river; two big buffalo-skin lodges, a band of horses tied, & eight men carousing & gambling around a fire—all white men, & the roughest kind, & prime drunk. Brace said they had camped there so their camp couldn't be seen easy, but they might as well camped in the open as go & get drunk & make such a[...]

In 1885 while <u>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</u> was becoming one of the best-selling American classics of modern times, Mark Twain began its sequel, <u>Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer Among the Indians</u>, in which Huck Finn, Tom Sawyer and Jim head west on the trail of two white girls kidnapped by Sioux warriors. Fifteen thousand words into the work, Twain stopped in the middle of a sentence, never to go back. Eventually, more than one hundred years later, the University of California cut a deal with Utah author Lee Nelson to finish it, making it the first new book with Mark Twain's name on it. **\$800 - \$1,200** 

ly. Then we crept along on over / croses, slow o case.

Jul to the edge of the bank, the bush, there was the comp, a little ways up, + right in the dry her of the river; two high horses tied + eight wen catorises, a hand of horses tied + eight wen catorises, a fire - all white wen, + the roughest kind, + prime drunk. Brace said they had campo there so the seen easy, but they might as well camped in the open as so + get drunk + make such a

25. [Civil War]. Extraordinary collection of Civil War era field hospital equipment, Soldier and Officer's personally used artifacts, and battle-used weapons and equipment. One doesn't have to be a Civil War collector to appreciate the historical artifacts that make up this rare 500+ piece collection, which are not military or weapon-dominated as most conventional auction offerings often are. Through these artifacts, in their totality, one gets an inside look at how men and women, civilians, soldiers, officers, doctors and nurses lived over 150 years ago. It is a visual banquet of examples of early American craftsmanship and ingenuity at their finest in so many handmade items. Parts of this collection were exhibited at the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum for a 4-month period (June-Sept. 2013) as part of the Museum's highly successful exhibit on Abraham Lincoln entitled, "A. Lincoln: From Railsplitter to Rushmore", which enlightened over 183,000 visitors during its run. This collection represents an extensive and balanced visual, historic and educational offering.

Massive collection of (500+) Civil War era field hospital equipment, Soldier and Officer's personally used artifacts, and battle-used weapons and equipment – displayed at the Reagan Library museum for the exhibit entitled "A. Lincoln: From Railsplitter to Rushmore".

#### Field Hospital display items

The Civil War was a unique situation for both Northern and Southern doctors. Never before had they dealt with such catastrophic injuries upon their victims. The introduction of the "Minie ball", which enlarged entry wounds and shattered bones on impact, created devastating results. Consequently, amputation of arms and legs was by far the number one surgical operation performed on soldiers during the war. There were very few hospitals accessible, so field hospitals were set up to treat incoming casualties from the field. A large barrel and two planks of wood often had to suffice as makeshift operating tables. Included in this collection is a very rare example of a collapsible surgical operating table from the Civil War, consisting of a wooden sawhorse with two planks of wood sitting atop crossed wooden legs. Also included is an IMP printed 1826 fabric sheet as well as 2 pillowcases; 1 heavily bloodstained. Also a man's muslin tunic with his initials inside. The grouping includes 3 handmade wooden crutches, a complete doctor's surgical kit containing an amputation bone saw, 7 various amputation knives and a tourniquet. There is also an extremely rare, doctor's medical box containing 30 small medicinal bottles used to treat injured soldiers on the battlefield. There are 2 wooden amputation pegboards used by doctors to keep records of soldiers who'd had limbs amputated - one marked numerically and one bearing the letters "A" and "D" at the top. "A" stood for either "alive" or "amputated" and "D" for "dead". There are more than 10 vintage, glass medical bottles with actual glass labels that were used to treat soldiers. Also included are small bottles of morphine, opium and laudanum that were used to treat pain. There are finely made, tortoiseshell-handled safety-locked bistouries as well as 5 amputation saws and 6 amputation knives that were used for battlefield surgery. There are 3 weight scales (1 brass and 2 wooden) for measuring and doling out medicine. There is a nurse's bloodstained skirt, cape, shawl and bonnet and a bloodstained belt buckle cut off of a soldier's trousers during amputation. There's also a 2-piece grooved wooden pill maker, a suppository mold and various ceramic invalid feeders that were used in assisting injured soldiers. There are also 2 stethoscopes and syringes as well as fleams that were used in medicinal bloodletting. Also a beautiful white milk glass medicine feeder with ornate brass casing, used to administer drugs. There are several oversize porcelain plates that doctors used to hold their instruments. Also a fantastic leather, brass-studded doctor's box that includes over 50 various surgical and personal accessories including his glasses and possibly a picture of his wife. Also includes a rare surgeon's gutta-percha 10 in. bullet-probe instrument, "DAY" patent wooden arm splint, scarce surgeon's surgical instrument grouping-folding and locking tenaculum, hatchet scalpel, locking bistouri, straight scalpel, surgical scissors, locking forceps, suturing needles, silk thread and wire, with sliding wooden box. Doctor or Nurse's lamp (to warm medicine, hot water) or coffee pot-used to check on patients at night, surgeon's eye glasses and hard case for over-the-nose wearing without stems to hook behind ears, 10 in. dental tooth extractor and dental elevator with gold band near tip, 11 in. surgical ribcage cutter, Enfield bayonet used with a candle to light the entrance to surgeon's amputation area with a 25 in. tall large pewter candle stand for use next to the operating table for extra light, nurses purple velvet bag or purse and more. After viewing this medical grouping, one can't help but imagine what it was like to survive this war with these types of catastrophic injuries. It helps to educate people today of the real life brutality of warfare.

### Camp display of Soldier and Officer's personally used artifacts

Highlights of the collection include a transportable 11-foot wooden camp table comprised of 2 slat ends and 7 interlocking wooden poles for quick and easy setup, breakdown and transport. The table was used at campsites as a surface to hold coffee pots, plates and silverware, etc. This grouping is amazing in its overall condition, patina and craftsmanship, which take us back to a time when ingenuity came in handy for soldiers on the run. Other highlights include a rare officer's hot water footrest warmer, in a wooden frame, with heavy carpet surface to the top of the footrest. Inside is a tin container that would be filled with hot water. After a long day's march, an officer would take his boots off in his tent and enjoy a few minutes of warm comfort. There are a wide assortment of coffee pots and brass and tin lamps, a multitude of pots and pans and everything used by soldiers in eating, drinking and preparing their meals. There are original officer's wooden chairs with carpet seats, as well as an original officer's "carpet bag"; a carrying bag made of actual carpet. There is a pair of leather boots – and it's interesting to note that at this period there were no left or right boots, they were both shaped the same. There are 6 fantastic quilts and coverlets that were used as blankets for soldiers or invalids that are all hand sewn from individual looms of fabric. There is also a 10-foot rainbow rug that would have been used in an officer's tent. These are all beautiful examples of American craftsmanship that were invariably donated by women of the North who participated in supplying their husbands and sons







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with many of the basic necessities of clothing and shelter that the army could not supply, particularly in the early part of the war. After a day of killing, soldiers came back to the camp and amazingly partook in diversionary things such as smoking and playing games with each other. There are various tobacco tins and handmade corn cob pipes as well as a handmade, complete Domino set in its original wooden box, a Cribbage board, several small dice with holders and various playing cards. There is a very interesting voting or polling piece, from which the term "blackball" was derived. Consisting of a wooden box with vintage original black and white marbles, when soldiers were asked their input on certain camp decisions, they voted with a white ball for "yes" or a black ball for "no". Hence, when proposals were turned down, the term "blackballed' came into being. There are also 2 wooden bellows, 1 heavily detailed with rich ornamentation, for use in fanning the campfires, as well as a beautiful brass ash container that would be used to transport embers to start other fires or, with holes on top, they could be brought back to an officer's tent for heat. Also includes officer's domed wood camp trunk with dovetail wood joint made from a single width wide boards-bottom made also from one plank-with key, officer's porcelain shaving mug set, blacksmith-made razor and wood gutta-percha hair shaving brush ring with wooden handle, large camp whiskey barrel, soldier's coin purse with "1857" and "1862" one cent coins, brass-weighted officer's spittoon, officer's day to day writing tablet with locking clip, officer's "sharkskin" directional navigational set with instruments, 11 in. wood turned one-piece water container exhibiting rings from lathe, officer's quality lap desk with mother of pearl inlay on top and inscription "1850 Stephenson" also around keyhole-inside one ink bottle, writing pen, blotter with overall beautiful wood grain and patina, officer's fine black "basalt" tea set, wooden handled metal toaster to put bread near fire, rosewood fife, rare confederate brass-weighted drumsticks with cross belt plate, pewter frame Jew's harp, and officers money purse with ornate Japanese mother of pearl carving inlay that opens up accordion style.

#### Battle-used Weapons and Equipment

Highlights of the military grouping include an original 34 star, pre-1863 fabric American flag (with 32 original stars and an additional 2 stars hand sewn into the flag at some point before the 35th state's admission in June of 1863). Weapon highlights include an 1861 Enfield "Tower" rifle/musket (named for the Tower of London), untouched, with nipple protector and original ramrod. The 1861 Enfield rifle was used by both the North and the South and was a very reliable rifle up to 300 yards. There is also a .58-caliber original arsenal-issued, paper-wrapped cartridge bullet, which could have been used for this rifle. There is also a marked 1862 "Springfield", U.S." Musketoon; a sawed off Carbine rifle the Springfield was one of the most often used rifles by the North in the Civil War. There is also a model 1860 Colt Army .44-caliber pistol with original leather holster. This was an officer's pistol and it has matching numbers in the various interlocking parts, in original and untouched condition. There are also 2 rare, .44-caliber original paper cartridge bullets and brass powder flask that would have been used for this pistol. There's also an "1862" Cavalry sword "Mansfield and Lamb" "U.S." with the initials of the officer's name, "J.H." on the sword. Also included is the original scabbard, the sword holder, which was used by officers to lead their men, on horse. There is also a rare marked 1858 sabre bayonet that was used by the infantry and recovered from the Antietam battlefield. There is also a rare wooden, brass-strapped powder keg that was used to arm artillery guns and a small wooden grease bucket that was used to lubricate the wheels on artillery guns. There are 2 pairs of battle-used, made in Paris binoculars with accompanying cases as well as a soldier's brass camp bugle. There are several rare sniper sunglasses in tin carrying cases. The lenses blocked out the sun's rays with just enough room for the sniper's pupils to see his target. There are multiple brass and pewter powder flasks in which soldiers kept their gunpowder as they had to load and reload their rifles, as well as a rare 12 in. black powder canteen with its original tin top and cord sling, used to supply soldiers with gunpowder necessary for the type of rifles used during this period. There are also various bayonets and knives used by soldiers and officers in warfare.

This remarkable historical archive was acquired by noted collector Ronnie Paloger from a family in Maryland who originally purchased it in the 1960's from an individual who had assembled the materials over the course of many years. The bulk of this collection was gathered from battle sites and personalities involved in the Civil War in and around the Maryland area. Comes with a signed letter from Andrew Wulf, Curator of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, thanking the consignor for participating in the Lincoln exhibit. Special shipping arrangements will apply. \$40,000 - \$60,000

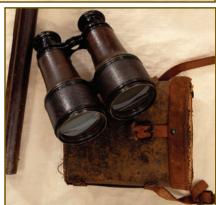


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**26.** [Colonial America]. An extraordinary group of (14) 17th century documents from Plymouth ("Plimouth"), Massachusetts. Various sizes, ranging from 8 x 5.5 in. to 9.5 x 14.75 in. (203 x 140 mm. to 241 x 375 mm.).

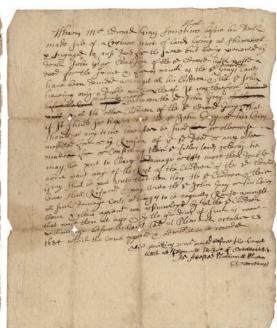
## The founding of the New World - (14) documents from 17th-century Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The collection includes:

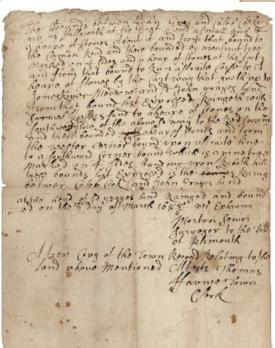
- (1) 1669 Town of Plimouth manuscript document signed, 1 page, being "An agreement of Several of ye Neighbors living at and about Rockey Nooke in the Township of Plimouth respecting ye bounds of their lands..." being a copy of the original document of 1669 signed by Jacob Cooke, Edward Gray, and Francis Combes with their "x" mark. This is a signed 1703/4 scribal copy, "Saml Sprague Keeper of ye sd records."
- (2) 1682 New Plymouth division of land manuscript document signed, 1 page, Plymouth, 14 March 1682, being a division of Edward Gray's land, including "little house by the waterside". Between Dorothy Gray and John Gray, for the land "from the seaside to the King's Road or Highway...northerly side of the Great Rock..." Signed twice each by Ephraim Morton and John Tomson. Nathaniel Morton docketing. Staining, some text loss at bottom of page.
- (3) 1683 Plymouth Edward Gray division of land manuscript document signed, 1 page, Plimouth, 29 March 1683, being a division of Edward Gray's land. Signed by Dorothy Gray [widow] and John Gray [son]. Witnessed by Ephraim Morton, Ephraim Tinkham, with his "ET" mark, Isaac Cushman and John Bryant Junr. Split at vertical fold.
- (4) 1684 Plimoth Land of Edward Gray manuscript document signed, 1 page, Plimouth, 28 October 1684, regarding land of Edward Gray at Shawamot. Signed by Nathaniel Morton, with a few additional lines in his hand.
- (5) 1685 [Plymouth] Estate recpt. Edward Gray manuscript document signed, 1 page, [Plymouth] 30 October 1684, being a receipt pertaining to the estate of Edward Gray. Signed by Dorothy Gray, as Administrator. Witness signatures of Nathaniel Thomas and Stephen Sloss.
- (6) 1686 New Plymouth Thomas Faunce autograph document signed, 1 page, being a 1686 transcript of 1666/7 record of bounds of Benjamin Eaton's land, formerly George Clark's and betwixt Francis Billington and the lots that were John Cooke's, near "the Swamps called Bradfords Marsh." Light staining and fold separations. Thomas Faunce, son of John Faunce who came to the Colony of the ship Anne, 1623. Plymouth Town Clerk (1685–1723); last ruling elder of the First Church of Plymouth. It was a teary-eyed Elder Faunce, who in 1741 at the age of 95, identified the rock where the Pilgrims landed known today as Plymouth Rock.
- (7) 1686 Plimouth Thomas Faunce land of John Gray & Caleb Cooke autograph document signed, 1 page, 3 March 1685/6, being a period transcript of the bounds between land of John Gray and Caleb Cook.
- (8) 1688/89 Plimouth Edward Gray to John Gray autograph document signed, 1 page, "Town of Plimouth", 4 March 1688/89, Quit Claim, Edward Gray to John Gray, pertaining to father Edward Gray's estate. Signed by Edward Gray with wax seal. Witnessed by Samuel Sprague and Ephraim Colle. Staining. Edward Gray (1629-1681) Arrived at Plymouth c. 1643. Merchant and one of the wealthiest colonists. Served as Deputy (1676-79). In 1677 was a member of a committee respecting debts due the colony and to balance accounts between towns following King Philip's War. Married #1 Mary Winslow, niece of Governor Edward Winslow. Married #2 Dorothy Lettice. The headstones of Edward Gray and his wife, Mary, are the oldest still standing in Burial Hill, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- (9) 1689 [Plymouth Co.] Samuel Little & Wife Sarah manuscript document signed, 1 page, "Marshfield, in the County of Plimouth", 15 January 1689, being a deed of Samuel Little and his wife Sarah to John Gray. Signed by the Littles with seals. Witnessed by John Barkor and Rachal Newcom. Also signed by Nathaniel Thomas who adds a few lines. Fold splitting. Nathaniel Thomas, born in Plymouth, the son of Captain Nathaniel Thomas, served in King Philip's War as captain of a company of Light Horse troops. For 23 years, Judge of the County Court; 16 years, Judge of the Probate Court; Register of Probate, and 6 years a Judge of the Superior Court of Plymouth.
- (10) 1693 Plymouth Will of Ephraim Morton manuscript document signed, 2.5 pages, Plymouth, 2 November 1693, being a will of Ephraim Morton who "being weak of body through sickness yet of disposing memory & understanding...ordain these presents to be my last Will & Testament..." Docketed "A true copy examined by Nathl Thomas Register." Light staining. Ephraim Morton was born on the ship Anne en route to Plymouth. Probably adopted by his uncle Governor William Bradford. Representative of the Plymouth General Court (1657–1685). In 1671 became a member of the Council of War, including the time of King Philip's War. Served as Sergeant/Lieut. in a Plymouth Military Co. Magistrate of the Colony, 1683. A Deacon of Plymouth Church (1669–1693).
- (11) 1693 Plymouth Estate Inventory of Lt. Ephraim Morton manuscript document, 1 page, "An Inventory of the Estate of Lieut. Ephraim Morton late of Plymouth deceased taken & apprized the first day of November 1693..." Fascinating list of materials belonging to Morton's estate. Verso is docketed "A true copy examined by Nathl Thomas Register." Staining.

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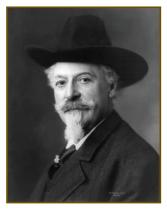
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- (12) 1694 Plimouth Capt. Joseph Howland to John Gray Manuscript document signed, 1 page, Plimouth, 17 July 1694, being a deed between Captain Joseph Howland and John Gray "in consideration of the full & just sum of fifteen pounds...[land] off Rockey Nooke in Plimouth..." Signed by Joseph Howland. Witnessed by James Winslow, Joseph Southworth. Docketed by Samuel Sprague on verso. Complete clean fold split at vertical fold; some staining.
- (13) 1700 Township of Plimouth James Winslow manuscript document signed, 1 page, 5 September 1700, being a deed between James Winslow and John Gray, for 2/3rds of an acre of land for forty shillings. Signed by James Winslow, with wax seal. Witnessed by John Colle and Nathaniel Clark, also signed by William Bradford, Justice of the Peace, with a few additional lines in his hand. Docketed by Samuel Sprague. Light stains and fold separations. William Bradford was born in Plymouth, son of Governor William Bradford. Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony (1682-1686; 1689-91). Member of Governor Andro's Council in 1687. Chief military officer of Plymouth Colony. Served as Major Commander-in-Chief of the Plymouth forces at the Great Swamp Fight, 1675, the bloodiest battle of King Philip's War.
- (14) 1700 Town of Plimouth Benjamin Eaton Sr. & Jr. manuscript document signed, 1 page, 17 December 1700, in part: "Benjamin Eaton Senr & Benjamin Eaton Junr...in consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds in Currant money of New England to us or one of us in hand by John Gray of Plimouth...[purchase] ten acres ...between Francis Billington lott & The lott that was John Cooper..." Signed by Benjamin Eaton Sr., his mark "X", and Benjamin Eaton, Jr., both with their seals. Also signed by William Bradford, Justice of the Peace, with three lines in his hand, and docketed by Samuel Sprague. Benjamin Eaton Sr. was born in Plymouth, the son of Mayflower passenger, Francis Eaton. \$12,000 \$15,000

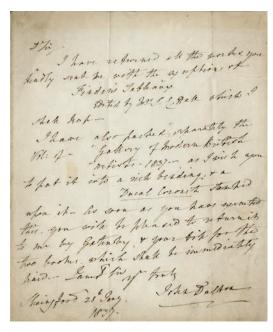




**27.** Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill"). Autograph quotation signed, in ink, on a leaf (4.75 x 2.75 in.; 121 x 70 mm.) Cody writes, "True to friend & foe W.F. Cody 'Buffalo Bill'". An unknown hand has written "Oct 1897" at the lower left. Light toning around edges.

#### Buffalo Bill writes out and signs his famous Wild West motto: "True to friend and foe."

American scout and showman, William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") was a rider for the Pony Express (1860), and, during the Civil War, a scout for the Kansas cavalry (1863) against the Indians and for the Union Army in Tennessee and Missouri. "Buffalo Bill" claimed to have killed 4,280 buffalo to feed the builders of the Kansas Pacific Railway (1867-68). In 1883, he organized, managed, and toured both the U.S. and Europe with his Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, featuring sharpshooter Annie Oakley and, for a short while, Sioux Indian chief Sitting Bull. Prior to Buffalo Bill's grand entrance in his Wild West Show, the announcer would declare, "True to friend and foe". \$400 - \$600



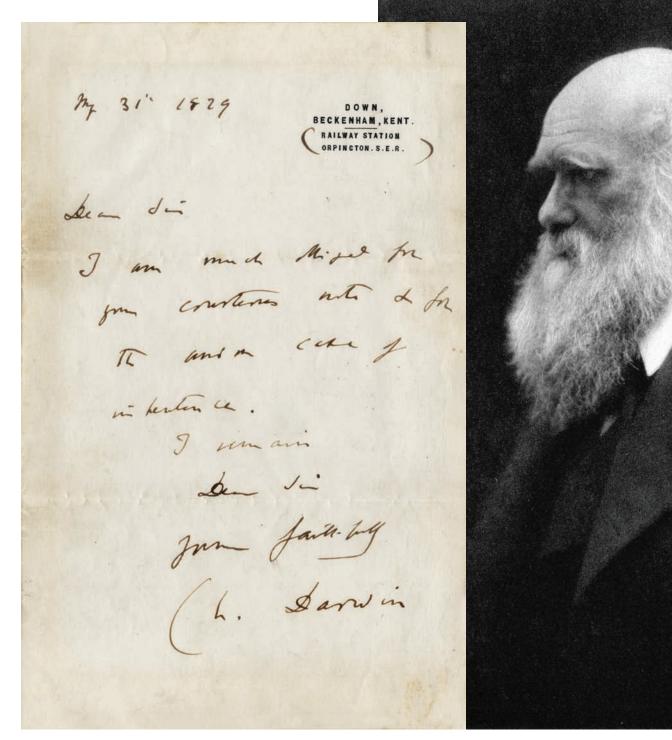


**28. Dalton, John.** Autograph letter signed ("John Dalton"), 1 page (7.25 x 9 in.; 184 x 229 mm.), Chingford [England], 28 June 1837, written to an unknown recipient. Minor toning on edges; light spotting.

### Chemist, physicist and meteorologist John Dalton requests a custom binding for a book in his library.

Dalton writes in full: Dr. Sir, I have returned all the works you kindly sent me with the exception of Finden's Tableaux Edited by Mrs. S.C. Hall which I shall keep. I have also packed separately the Vol[ume] of Gallery of Modern British Artists — 1837 — as I wish you to put it into a nice binding, & a <u>Ducal Coronet</u> stamped upon it. As soon as you have executed this, you will be pleased to return it to me by Gatenby, & your bill for the two books which shall be immediately paid. I am dr. sir yours truly John Dalton

John Dalton was somewhat of a renaissance man, pioneering research in a number of disciplines, including meteorology, physics and his postulation that color blindness, one of his own afflictions, was hereditary. Of all of his contributions, the most important are those concerning the development of modern atomic theory, whereby Dalton established that: 1) All matter is made of atoms which are indivisible and indestructible, 2) All atoms of a given element are identical in mass and properties, 3) Compounds are formed by a combination of two or more different kinds of atoms, and 4) A chemical reaction is a rearrangement of atoms. \$1,000 - \$1,500

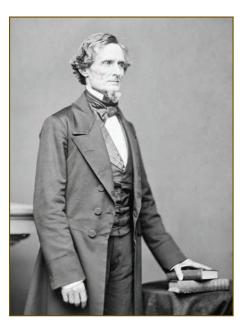


**29. Darwin, Charles.** Autograph letter signed ("Ch. Darwin"), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), on "Down, Beckenham, Kent" letterhead, 31 May 1879, written to "*Dr. F. Albin Gärtner*" in Vienna. With original transmittal envelope. Minor toning along edges; mounting remnants on verso of blank conjoined leaf.

### Charles Darwin thanks a Viennese doctor for a curious case of inheritance...

Darwin writes in full: Dear Sir I am much obliged for your courteous note & for the curious case of inheritance. I remain Dear Sir Yours faithfully Ch. Darwin

Darwin published his theory of evolution with compelling evidence in his 1859 book On the Origin of Species, overcoming scientific rejection of earlier concepts of transmutation of species. Darwin's theory is simply stated in the introduction: "As many more individuals of each species are born than can possibly survive; and is, consequently, there is a frequently recurring struggle for existence, it follows that any being, if it vary however slightly in any manner profitable to itself, under the complex and sometimes varying conditions of life, will have a better chance of surviving, and thus be *naturally selected*. From the strong principle of inheritance, any selected variety will tend to propagate its new and modified form." By the 1870s, the scientific community and much of the general public had accepted evolution as a fact. In modified form, Darwin's scientific discovery is the unifying theory of the life sciences, explaining the diversity of life. **\$4,000 - \$6,000** 



**30. Davis, Jefferson.** Extraordinary Civil War-date autograph letter signed ("JefferDavis" and initialed "D") as President of the C.S.A., 4 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, "Richmond, Va", 1 April 1865, marked "Private" at the top of the first page, written to "Genl. B. Bragg, C.S.A." - Braxton Bragg (1817-1876). Davis responds to a letter from Bragg sent from Raleigh, where Bragg had withdrawn in the face of Union General William T. Sherman's northward advance. Bragg had complained of his own weakened position and the lack of order and loss of morale among the Confederate troops. Vertical fold on pages 3 & 4 reinforced with minor paper loss.

At the Confederacy's darkest hour - just eight days before General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox - C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis looks back on all that he has given - and lost - to the Confederate cause.

"I can readily understand your feelings. We both entered into this war at the beginning of it. We both staked every thing on the issue and have lost all which either the public or private enemies could take away. We both have the consciousness of faithful service and may I not add the sting of feeling that capacity for the public good is diminished by the covert workings of malice and the constant iterations of falsehood."

Jefferson Davis, casting his lot with a man on whom he bestowed his trust and full confidence despite open opposition from his military allies, writes in full: Genl. Yours by Col. Sale was duly received. I am sorry to learn that so much of the good tidings published in regard to operations in N.C. is without solid foundation. My best hope was that [Union Genl. William T.] Sherman while his army was worn and his supplies short would be successfully resisted and prevented from reaching a new base or from making a junction with [Genl. John McA.] Schofield [Commander of the Department of North Carolina]. Now it remains to prevent a junction with [Genl. Ulysses S.] Grant, if that cannot be done, the Enemy may decide our policy. Your long and large experience in Tenn. and Ga. render palpable to you the difficulty and danger of a movement towards either. If we could feed the army in Va. after exposing R.R. communication with the South the problem would be even in the worst view of it one of easy solution. How long this could be done I cannot say, but fear the supply of grain is quite small. Our condition is that in which great Generals have shown their value to a struggling state. Boldness of conception and rapidity of execution has often rendered the smaller force victorious. To fight the Enemy in detail it is necessary to outmarch him and to surprise him.

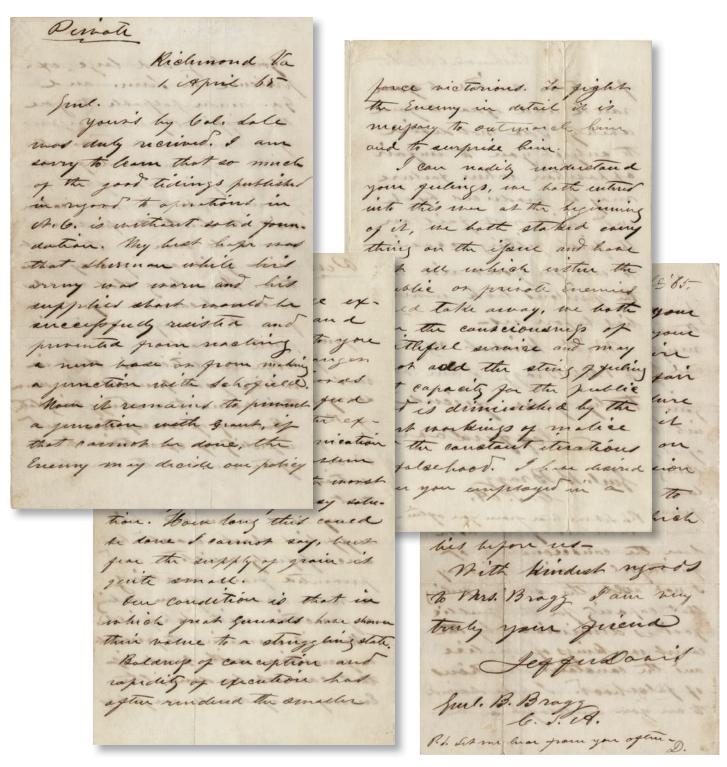
I can readily understand your feelings. We both entered into this war at the beginning of it. We both staked every thing on the issue and have lost all which either the public or private enemies could take away. We both have the consciousness of faithful service and may I not add the sting of feeling that capacity for the public good is diminished by the covert workings of malice and the constant iterations of falsehood. I have desired to see you employed in a position suited to your rank and equal to your ability. I do not desire to subject you to unfair opposition when failure may be produced by it and will not fail on the first fitting occasion to call for your aid to the perilous task which lies before us. With kindest regards to Mrs. Bragg I am very truly your friend JefferDavis

P.S. Let me hear from you often. D.

After his Army of Tennessee suffered a humiliating defeat at Missionary Ridge (25 November 1863), Bragg was relieved of field command (2 December 1863) and became Military Adviser to President Jefferson Davis (24 February 1864 – 31 January 1865). The circulating opinion was that Bragg had been in a fog for months, and that as a result of the disaster, the government would undoubtedly suffer the terrible consequences, as it (i.e., Davis) has assumed the responsibility of retaining him in command. 1863 was a terrible year for the Confederate cause. Tennessee was entirely lost – as was Louisiana east of the Mississippi. With the fall of Vicksburg went much of Mississippi. In Virginia, the success at Chancellorsville had not kept Union forces out of the state, and Maryland seemed lost. Gettysburg had been a disaster. Foreign relations remained non-existent. The economy was in precarious shape – and the Southern people were tiring of the struggle. And finally, Davis had not been the leader his people needed in their final hour.

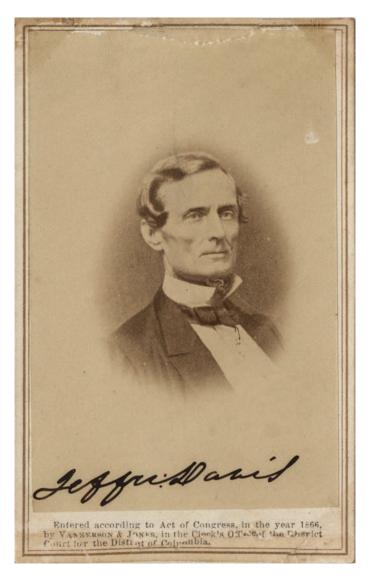
1864 was no better. Davis' inadequacy was partially due to his unyieldingly blind devotion to men such as Bragg throughout the final years of the war. Davis has prejudiced his chances of success by consistently adhering to a man whose record gave cause to expect little but defeat. Stubbornly, he refused to be moved by popular opinion, and would not take the chance of giving command to generals who had victories to their credit. After Bragg's removal from field command, he became Davis' General-in-Chief, his chief advisor. Bragg's name quickly became anathema in the War Department; he generated respect from no one and hostility from almost everyone. In the last months of the war, however, Davis consistently tied his fortunes to Bragg – demonstrably the worst of all his generals. There was talk in the Congress of deposing the president, though the opposition essentially remained – from the first to the last – a petty group of squabbling, self-important, second-rate politicians. To all concerned, however, Davis had ceased to be presidential.

As if fully aware that the war is now lost, Davis still cannot admit that defeat is imminent. He still voices his support for Bragg, hoping to see him "employed in a position suited to your rank and equal to your ability" and pledging that he "will not fail on the first fitting occasion



to call for your aid to the perilous task which is before us." The resistance to Davis in the Congress proved to be impotent, though Davis remained obstinate, guided by his prejudices for and against men. The situation was winless – for both Davis and the Confederacy. By the end of March of 1865, most officials had left the Confederate capital of Richmond; only Davis and his cabinet remained. To most Southerners, Davis' determination was mere delusion and his cause lost.

A remarkable letter written the day after Davis put his wife Varina and his children off at the Danville railroad (31 March 1865). His words to his wife: "If I live you can come to me when the struggle is ended, but I do not expect to survive the destruction of constitutional liberty." Davis fully believed that he was saying his final farewell to his family. The day after this letter, Davis learned from the War Department that the enemy had broken through Lee's lines, endangering the last remaining avenue of escape; to save his army, Lee had to evacuate immediately. Richmond had to be abandoned. It was only a matter of days before the war would be over. \$15,000 - \$20,000



**31. Davis, Jefferson.** Carte-de-Visite signed ("Jeffrn: Davis"), 2.4 x 3.9 in. (61 x 100 mm.) The bust portrait of the President of the Confederacy is by photographer Vannerson & Jones of Richmond, Virginia, with the photographer's printed credit on verso. Davis has signed in ink on the blank portion beneath the image. Some minor damage to emulsion at top of the carte, not affecting the image; light marginal toning.

Jefferson Davis boldly signs a photograph for a prominent southern newspaper editor, who in turn presented it as a wedding present in December 1866 to H. Victor Newcomb, banker and founder of the West Shore Railroad, who became the focus of a notorious insanity case.

According to the included note that had been placed on the backing of a frame that once displayed the piece, the signed image was "Presented to H[oratio] Victor Newcomb in 1866 by John R. Thompson of Virginia his groomsman - given[?] to John R. Thompson by Jefferson Davis that same year — For my darling boy Herman D[anforth] Newcomb a Christmas remembrance [?] 1889..."

John Reuben Thompson was an American poet, journalist, editor and publisher. In 1847, he became the editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger* in Richmond, and in 1859 editor of *The Southern Field and Fireside* in Augusta, Georgia. Thompson did not take part in the Civil War due to health reasons. Instead, he went to London, from where he supported the Confederacy by writing articles in English magazines.

Horatio Victor Newcomb was a prominent Louisville, Kentucky banker. He married Florence Ward Danforth on 26 December 1866 in a ceremony in Louisville. In 1880 Horatio moved to New York and organized the United States National Bank and took up residence in a house at 683 Fifth Avenue. He was also the founder of the West Shore Railroad. Toward the end of the century, Newcomb became addicted to chloral and started behaving erratically, including threatening the life of H. M. Flagler of Standard Oil. At the time of his committal, he turned over his fortune to his wife and children. Upon his release the following year, he sued for return of his monies. A court declared him "sane" in August 1901 and he managed to recover his fortune and obtain a separation from his wife.

\$4,000 - \$6,000



**32. Dewey, George.** Document signed ("George Dewey") as President of the Society of Manila Bay, 1 page (14.5 x 12.5 in.; 368 x 318 mm.), no place or date (ca. May 1899). The beautifully engraved document confers posthumous membership in the society to Charles Vernon Gridley, commander of the Dewey's flagship, the U.S.S. *Olympia*, whose name has been completed in manuscript. Light horizontal creases; with intact foil seal of the society.

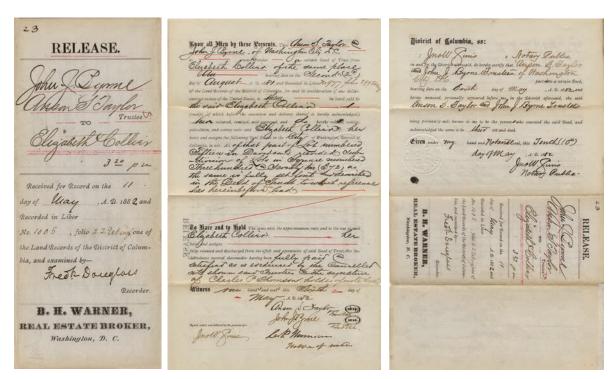
A spectacular Naval document evoking one of the most famous quotes in military history, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Charles V. Gridley posthumously receives a certificate for his heroics signed by Admiral Dewey, the man who uttered those immortal words.

Admiral Dewey immortalized Charles Vernon Gridley on the morning of 1 May 1898, when he ordered the captain to begin the American naval assault on the Spanish fleet guarding Manila Bay. Over the next two and a half hours the ships of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron pummeled the ill-prepared Spanish flotilla, only withdrawing due to low stocks of ammunition. By that point, three Spanish ships were in flames and the Spanish flagship had been nearly blown to pieces after she attempted to charge the Americans. During the pause in the American assault, the remaining Spanish ships retreated into Bacoor Bay, a small inlet behind Cavite. The following day, U.S. Marines landed at Cavite to complete the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Shortly following the battle, Gridley fell ill and was compelled to leave his command. He died in Kobe, Japan while en route to the United States. The present certificate, though undated, was likely given to Gridley's family by the Society of Manila Bay soon after its formation.

"You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Dewey's order to Gridley to open fire on the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay is considered one of the most famous quotes in American naval history - on the same level as John Paul Jones' "I have not yet begun to Fight"; James Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship!"; Oliver Hazard Perry's "We have met the enemy and they are ours..."; and of course, Daniel Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" Interestingly enough, Gridley's first assignment after graduating from Annapolis in 1863 was to the U.S.S. Oneida, which was part of Farragut's fleet that took Mobile Bay on 5 August 1864.

Provenance: James Sigler Spanish-American War Collection. \$3,000 - \$5,000

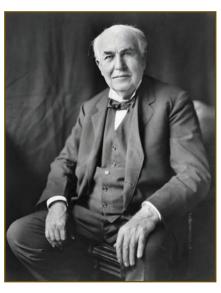


**33. Douglass, Frederick.** Document signed ("Fredk. Douglass"), 2 pages (8.5 x 14 in.; 216 x 356 mm.), Washington, D.C., 11 May 1882. Douglass has signed on page 2 of a land deed as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, an appointment he received in 1881. Mounting remnants on the blank section of page 2; light toning along the borders.

### Frederick Douglass signs a document as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Following his escape from slavery at age 20, Frederick Douglass became one of the most respected and effective abolitionist leaders. In October 1841, after attending an anti-slavery convention on Nantucket Island, Douglass became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and a colleague of William Lloyd Garrison. This work led him into public speaking and writing. Douglass published his own newspaper, *The North Star*, participated in the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls in 1848, and wrote three autobiographies. Douglass was appointed to several political positions following the Civil War, serving as U.S. Marshall for the District of Columbia, the District's Registrar of Deeds and was later appointed minister-resident and consul-general to the Republic of Haiti, a post he held between 1889 and 1891. Douglass became the first African American nominated for Vice President of the United States as Victoria Woodhull's running mate on the Equal Rights Party ticket in 1872. **\$300 - \$500** 





**34. Edison, Thomas.** Bold signature ("Thos A Edison"), penned in black ink on a 3.5 x 2 in. (89 x 51 mm.) card. The prolific inventor has penned his famous "umbrella" signature on the flip side of a business card for "Otto C. Wolf, Engineer and Architect" from Philadelphia. Light soiling around edges from handling. **\$250 - \$350** 

Men liebster Adar! Zwei Briefchen hast Du mir schon geschrieben, die mich sehr gefreut haben. Hast Du sie auch hijbsch allein geschriebe unterrichten zu können, das geht aber Letyt, Istern kommen wir mis wicht t. When Du mor aber jeweilen schreibst, , Du schon kannst, dann gebe ich sehen. Aber im Sommer mache ich eine eine hibsche Aufgabe zu losen, Dem nen Raber habe ich auch Mathematik- Itunda Reise von 14 tagen ader dre: Wochen gan allein mit Dir. Dies wird jedes Jahr geschehen, ben, weil er lange hrank war. Er ust med Lette darf auch mit, wenn er dage gross genng sein wird. Wohin wir wanderen reschedour But, aber hamblich. werden, weiss ich woch micht, vielleicht nach Lente sende sch ein Paket mit Italien. Da werde ich Dir andr viel Schones yen Spielsachen from Dech und lete ab. und Interessantes erzählen von Wissenschaft at your yours für Ostern. Kernachlassige med vælem undern. Tele frene mich selve darriber, dass Du an der geometrie Frende fondest. Dus war meine Lieblingsberchaftigung, In das Klavier weelst, mein Adm; Duglantest let, wie viel trende man danist underen d sich selbst machen kann, wenn als ich schon ein wenig alter war wie De habsoh musigeert! Was hast Du denn so etwa 12 dalue, Aber ich hatte memand, der mir etwas zeigte, ich musste es in Bichen traunde? bernen. Ich håtte grosse trende deren, Dich Noch etwas, lieber Ada. Tity Dir jeden we Zahne und gehr sofort zum Zahnargt, in the Zahn welt in browing not. John es and so, und bis selv frol, min work genneg gesunde Zahne behalten yn haben. Dees ist sehr wichtig, Du werst es spater selbet Les met Tete innig gelæitset und grasse and Seinem oftan Dich denkenden Dapa.

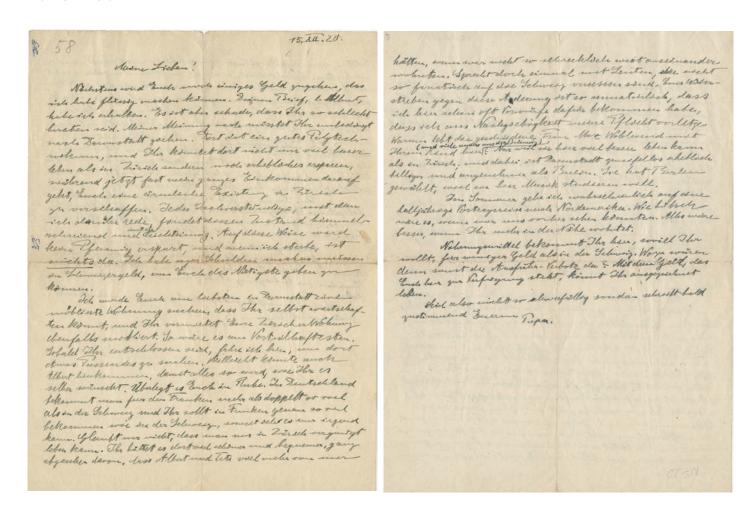
**35. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 216 mm.), front and back, in German, Berlin, no date (ca. 1915), written to his son Hans Albert, thanking his for writing letters and plans a summer trip he would like to do annually. Usual folds. Fine.

Einstein writes to his young son Hans Albert about his enthusiasm for science and mathematics, promising to send him some pretty problems to solve.

"I'm very happy that you enjoy geometry. That was my favorite pastime when I was a little older than you, about 12."

Einstein writes in part: ...I don't know where we're going to hike to. Maybe to Italy! And I will tell you many beautiful and interesting things about science and other fields...I'm very happy that you enjoy geometry. That was my favorite pastime when I was a little older than you, about 12. But I didn't have anyone to show it to me; I had to learn it from books. I wish I could teach you, but that's not possible. But if you write me what you've already learned, I can send you some pretty problems to solve...Don't forget to play piano because you can get a lot of joy out of being able to play music...It is very important to brush your teeth. You will understand later. I am very happy I have retained enough healthy teeth. Kisses to you and Tete. Your dad who often thinks of you. Papa.

Hans Albert Einstein was born in 1904 and was Einstein's second child and first son. Hans Albert followed in his father's footsteps and studied at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. He was awarded a diploma in civil engineering and eventually emigrated to the United States in 1938 where he became a professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of California, Berkeley. \$6,000 - \$8,000



**36. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) front and back, in German, no place, 15 December 1920, writing to "My Loved Ones" addressing his family and son Hans Albert's previous letter in particular. Minor separation at folds; light soiling; three numbers written in another hand, presumably Einstein's family.

Einstein gives stern financial and professional advice to his family while complaining about supporting their reckless choices with his income.

Einstein writes in part: I will send you some money so you will be liquid again. I received your letter, dear Albert...It's really a pity that you all are so ill advised. In my opinion you have got to move to Darmstadt. There's a very good Polytechnicum and you would live there not only much better than in Zurich but you would also save a lot of money, while now I have to spend all my entire income to provide for you adequately in Zurich. Every expert that I talk to thinks that it's outrageous and reckless. This way, we're not saving a penny and when I die, there's nothing left. I even had to go into debt to provide for you with necessities.

Einstein goes on to give his family strong suggestions on where to move to better themselves, which primarily involves them moving from Switzerland to Germany. He also mentions that such a move would allow the family to be nearer and to spend more time with him... We wouldn't be so terribly far apart. Why don't you talk to some people who are not so fanatical about Switzerland. I probably will be spending six months lecturing in North America in the summer. Wouldn't it be nice if we could see each other before then? Everything would be better if you all lived closer...Don't wait too long. Give me a positive answer soon. Love, Papa. \$6,000 - \$8,000

Listen 24, XI. 23, Fort Elecurpost. With Rooms Str. Megue lieber Kinder! deers mine Mayen come Briefe haben un altiz gefrent, gunz abyeselve dem prichtigen Examen das recht ruley verhalten w weelst duran denken, nach Zinsch ch lebhaft an ergent ilmliche, zu falver, um Vorträge zu halten teil weniger wihmlishe len aus meinen Leber ert. Tele sitze um caliz wird is wohl wiehts werden. Ver paur Wochen dachte det larm Holland, muchden und means Itelling on Tentochland undtratialt war duss es in Te yang antynychen. Aber des there ins Leute gubt, due es Ich whilet, well es une moralisthe de als, juilischen Keilige I had sgring free du dut selver ebyeschen haben In Strottycert jat as sogur in Elukus, auf de Tutellektuellen bedenten wirde, die ich vormesden mochte. Tolle Ille our erster Italle unter de reichsten Tuden figurierte Das Kostet Yeld, und es stickt schlechte aper mesus Ritchkeln in absolutery Was Test wicht rutsam seder, so blisbe ich in Holland, wo Absicht delinter. His hube ich mir eine histselse Existing unter my so selvecklists arrantement an concern never Trobler gerechust, richt angenehmen Bedingingen trayer, dus Geld in temerika anleyen yn lassen. Bedentt, giboten ist. Nun bin ich peole, durs The in der Schwedy geblochen dury es un grosser Teil Ences migues set, and dass The wer seed, wal due Existenz in Dentschle realit schwiering geworden ist. Her homet buch have vorstellen was die umen Laute que les de tes fruit moch, dass he die Musik um so triciting hebrilest, Beglister durchs Leben, der ein dan Why ungunese verselibrent and Geld genetialet habe, de sich besto. mosche, duss is m to abwarts gehen word, und es Aufent halt her Hotel botto wich, wirels westhaft in len Kanf wires blesweren Ha Jerd herstelegege wishen, oder models zu beung

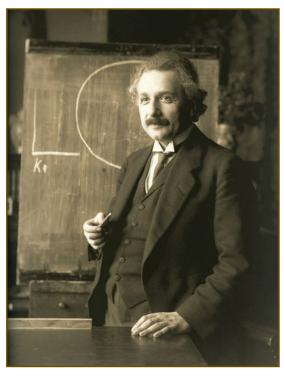
**37. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 4 pages (5.25 x 8.5 in.; 133 x 216 mm.), front and back, in German, Leiden, Holland, 24 November 1923, written to "To my dear children". When signing, Einstein first signed "Albert" over which he wrote "Papa".

Einstein ponders giving up his position in Germany [at the Prussian Academy of Sciences] and discusses German politics and the Jewish people.

Einstein writes in part: I'm sitting here quietly in Holland after I was informed that there are certain people in Germany who are after me as a "Jewish Holy Man". In Stuttgart, they even had a billboard where I was ranked first among the richest Jews. That costs money and speaks of bad intentions...I'm working so hard that it is affecting my stomach, so I have to take it easy, which is why I don't want to travel....I have been thinking about giving up my position in Germany altogether but I am not doing that because it would be morally damaging to the German intellectuals, which is something I want to avoid. Should my return to Germany not be advisable in the near future, I shall stay in Holland...Now I am happy that you stayed in Switzerland. An existence in Germany would have become pretty difficult. You can hardly imagine how the poor people there have to suffer.

A note to Tetel: Music is one of the best companions in life. It will beautify and enlighten your path. Love, Papa.

With the price of a loaf of bread in Berlin rising in 1923 from 700 to one billion marks, the Germans were casting about for scapegoats. Internationalists, pacifists and Jews all fit the bill, and Einstein, who was an internationalist, pacifist and Jew, was one of the first targets of the Nazis. Ultimately, German anti-Semitism and the drumbeat of Nazi death threats would cause Einstein not only to flee Berlin, but the continent of Europe. By 1933, he would come to America to stay. \$10,000 - \$15,000



**38. Einstein, Albert.** Extra-illustrated autograph letter signed ("Albert"), 3 pages (approx. 5 x 6.75 in.; 127 x 171 mm.), in German, Berlin, 28 March 1924, written to his maternal uncle, Caesar Koch, who at the time of this letter was celebrating his 70th birthday.

Einstein recalls his childhood and the gift of a "little steam engine" from his beloved maternal uncle - a fantastic early source of great inspiration for one of the twentieth century's greatest minds.

Einstein writes in full: Dear Uncle! To bring our people to write letters a major event is required. This is now the case with your 70th birthday. But although I write so seldom, you are still my beloved uncle, in particular, one of the few people who warms my heart every time I think of you. Even when I was very young, a visit from you was a very special occasion, and I will remember for the rest of my life the wonderfully pretty little steam engine that you once brought back for me when you returned from Russia.

[Einstein then pens a drawing of the steam engine.]

Can you still recall it? Then when you came to see us in Munich with your slender and impish young wife and finally after many years when I visited you in Antwerp shortly before the marriage of Susanne [Caesar's daughter]. Unforgettable memories have remained. Since then I have often wished to visit, but I have never found a way as there was always a need to find something else that would fit in with a visit. And now you are celebrating your 70th birthday, and my hair is already nearly gray. Now I wish you happy years, and hope that you will continue to have with your dear children the same untroubled happiness that you have enjoyed until now. I salute you with all my heart, and be with my dear aunt in your lovely celebration remembered. By your Albert.

A wonderful letter in which Einstein - on the occasion of his maternal uncle's 70th birthday - celebrates life and the joys of his child-hood. The letter contains Einstein's marvelous rough sketch of the steam engine he received from his uncle when he returned once from a visit to Russia.

By all accounts, the young Einstein possessed remarkable native talents. But they were slow to develop. As an infant, he was at first slow to speak. Even at the age of nine, Einstein could not speak with ease. Certain events were to prove stimulating to his young inquiring mind – such as the various gifts he received throughout his boyhood, including the steam engine he received from his maternal uncle. On another now-legendary occasion, when he was about five, Einstein received a compass. In his own autobiography, Albert Einstein: Philosopher-Scientist (1949), Einstein himself wrote that the gift of a compass from his father, Hermann Einstein, caused him to tremble and grow cold: "I experienced a miracle...as a child of four or five when my father showed me a compass...There had to be something behind objects that lay deeply hidden...the development of [our] world of thought is in a certain sense a flight away from the miraculous..."The fact that the needle, moved by an invisible force, always pointed in the same direction, made a lasting impression on the boy.

Growing up in a stable and warm milieu, the young Einstein received continued inspiration from his extended family. Besides his beloved maternal uncle Caesar, there was also his paternal uncle Jakob, who inspired Einstein's early interest in mathematics by presenting the young lad with the gift of a geometry book. And then there was also Jewish medical student Max Talmey, a frequent guest at the Einstein family home, who gave the young Einstein popular books on science, technology, mathematics and philosophy.

\$15,000 - \$25,000

28. III. 24.

Leber Unkel!

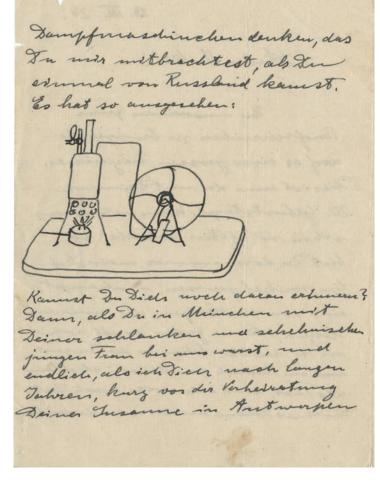
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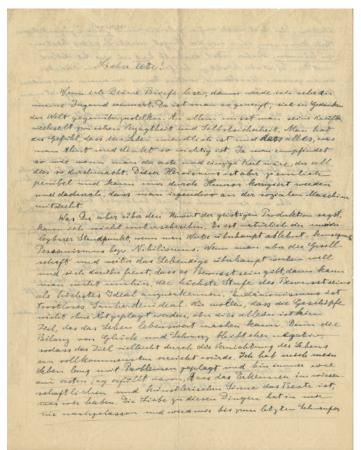
Briefschreiben gu bringen, bedarf es eines grossen Erignisses.

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einer om der Henigen, die meinem
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am sis dachte. Jehon in der Jugud
war ein Bresuch von Fix ein strehlendes Test, und ich werde auch Zeit
meines Zebens om der vonderbetted,

(Besuch der Börse) besuchtel. Van alledem sovel max liebe, morgessliche Einnerungen geblieben. Seit her hab ish aft komme wollen, where wie hat vieles gefragt, immer muste ich irgend etwas, was die Absielet durchkreut te. Und were first In Diener 20. Gebrutslag und meine Haare sind unch selver gran. Nine winselve iste Din glickliche Takel, und dass Du an Seinen lieben Kinderen unde ferner die gleiche ungetreth te trende habest wie bisher. Grisse sie herflich own . mie und sei mit der lieben lante bis Entern schönen teste murarent vom Deinem Albert.





blesbere, Der bist auch dufus geboren, und Deine gegentülige Worte Rommen mer aus der Augst, wielets Reclites lessten ye kinner. Lieber total, serbalb hab sol ine Art Millerd not Fir. Es ist abor lesoft you helfer. Man wird in Radelee. an der geossen Maschinerie, sodas keines om siner on forder hours. Fin denkendes and fillendes Geschipf ist us privation med you eigenen travels. Hert man sin parsural in Selen de Gerjel vingen or have man do Helt was whenken und ist ein beanders Glicklicher und Jasegueba Ist as cubes wicht der tall, so ist man doch sin Thecholan der Seele seiner Generation, und das ist auch selvin Such derniber weggen mach, dess in wielt dem sufel der Elegerges met der bitelkeit zum Opfor fallst. Bedeuch auch wielt die delmerket mach der Listung am demaklie Kiche zu der Dingen Kann zu mas Keelstem felberen. Also wer dem and sei, ich bube viel trende an Die weil Du midet stumpf durches Teben gehet, sonderer sehend and derstand. Joh morete game bald weden und Fir Justinimen sein. Könntest In mielet in Februer Ostapusen herkonnen. Weilmachten trans ich wich wielt, danst Me. witht so travery allein ist. Jay the dass with wisele selectione thre Whitesche woods widet expillt ger haben (Kaktus, Biske was and levele wicht de, med ich weise and seene Adresse milet welle I Ich werde wich abor bessen, wem Gott hilft. Ich heb wiel go them. In dem Wissenschaftleten ich noch in energ re interessante technische Jacken gestingt. Is ist or sine Het Sport. Solvest bald weeder Feiner Feb lege einen Teddel an Albert bei. Tremodloche Guisse an Mana.

**39. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, in German, no place or date, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit). Usual folds. Fine.

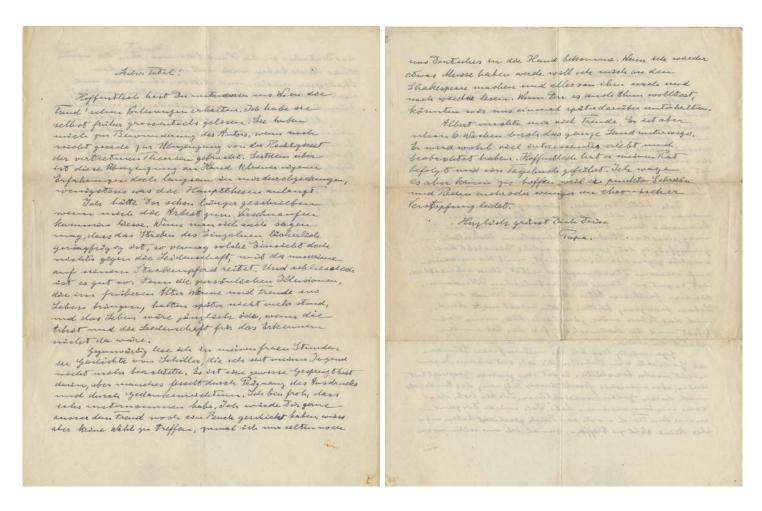
Einstein writes philosophically to his son Eduard about what it means to be young and then discusses in detail his son's previous letter commenting on the value of intellectual creations.

"I've had problems my whole life and since the first day was filled with the belief that the process of gaining insight in science and art is the best thing we have. My love for these things has never left me and will stay with me till my last breath."

Einstein writes in part: ... When I read your letters, I have to think back to my own youth. When you're young, you tend to mentally oppose the world. You measure your strength on everything and go back and forth the between hesitation and confidence. You have the feeling that life never ends. That everything you do and think is so important. You feel as if you are the first and only person who has gone through all of this. However, this heroism is pretty finicky and can only be corrected by humor and by somehow contributing to run the social machine.

He continues on material versus intellectual values... What you are saying about the non-value of intellectual creations is something I cannot agree with. It is, of course, an irrefutable standpoint if you reject values in general — consequent pessimism or Nihilism. But if you want to attach a value to society and every living thing in general, and are happy about the fact that there is consciousness, then you have to recognize the highest level of consciousness as the highest ideal. Eudaimonism [moral philosophy that defines right action that leads to the well-being of the individual] as opposed to consciousness being the highest ideal, would be a bleak ideal. We want creatures not to be tortured and without misery, but that alone is not a goal that can make life worth living. Because the balance of happiness and pain remains rather negative, and the goal might be rather achieved best by destroying the life. I've had problems my whole life and since the first day was filled with the belief that the process of gaining insight in science and art is the best thing we have. My love for these things has never left me and will stay with me till my last breath. You were also born for this and your words to the contrary arise only from the fear of not being able to produce something important. Dear, Tetel, for this reason I have sympathy for you. But that's easy to fix. One becomes a wheel in the big machine so that no one can demand anything else from you. And one remains a thinking and feeling creature in private and for your own joy. If you hear the angels sing a few times in life, you have something to give to the world and are one of those particularly lucky and blessed. But if that's not the case, you are still part of the soul of your generation and that's a beautiful thing too.

Think about it so you don't fall victim to the devil of ambition and vanity. And also, not the yearning for success, but only the love of things can lead to something real. In any case, you give me lots of joy because you're not walking through life blindly, but seeing and thinking... Write me again soon. Yours, Papa. \$6,000 - \$8,000



**40. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1.5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, in German, no place or date, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit) while he was attending medical school in Zurich. Usual folds with minor soiling on edges.

### Einstein gives his opinion of Sigmund Freud after his son receives the psychoanalyst's lectures from Vienna.

Einstein writes in part: Dear, Tetel. I hope you've received Freud's lectures from Vienna. I've read most of them myself in the past. They lead me to admire the author, but not quite convince me of the accuracy of his theories. But since then, based on personal experiences, these convictions have slowly grown in me, at least in terms of his main theses...

Einstein goes on to wax philosophical:...I would have written sooner, but my work is not giving me a break. Even if you tell yourself that the strife of the individual is ridiculously minor, such an insight does still not defeat the passion with which we pursue our interests and that's a good thing. Because the personal illusions that bring warmth and joy into your life when you are young, fall apart later and life would be completely bleak if the work and the passion for discovery weren't there.

Einstein mentions that he's reading Schiller's poems and offers his critique:... There's a certain stiltedness about them but the strength of expression and richness of thought captures the reader. I'm happy that I'm reading it...

Speaking of Albert:...He's been travelling. I hope he follows my advice and keeps a journal. I don't really have that much hope because in terms or writing and speaking, he's more or less chronically constipated. Love, Papa.

Tete, who would soon succumb to schizophrenia, so admired Freud that he hung his portrait on his bedroom wall – and whether Einstein, in writing "kindly" about Freud, was placating his son or admitting a truth, is open to analysis. \$8,000 - \$12,000





**41. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Albert"), 1.5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, in German, no place, 28 January 1926, written to his ex-wife Mileva Maric. In the opening of the letter, Einstein bluntly pours out his frustration with his son Hans Albert's prospective marriage to an older woman. He then expresses his views on the "thorny" state of theoretical physics, despite the success of his Relativity Theory. Usual folds. Fine.

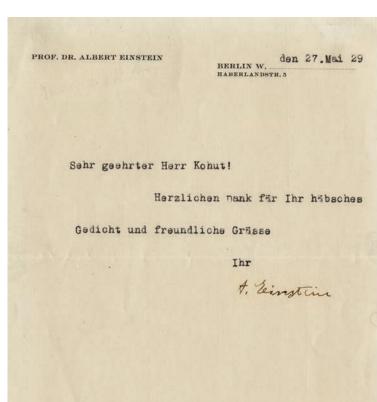
Einstein expresses his unhappiness with the "thorny" state of theoretical physics despite the success of his Relativity Theory.

"The Relativity Theory has now been experimentally proven, but the issue of the connection of gravitation and electricity is shipwrecked, at least in my opinion. Theoretical physics is currently enormously thorny."

Einstein writes in part: ...It's OK if you borrow some extra money in Zurich. Regarding Albert: I'm very concerned...I believe that the girl has him under her thumb and that he is too naïve to really assess the situation. We have to do everything we can to avoid the worst. The young Haber is already married, but to an intelligent, fine girl from a healthy family. That's what I would like too...I didn't really like Dolly very much. I liked her mother more. She is pretty for her age but a superficial average person. You find plenty of them in the big city.

Addressing his theory: The Relativity Theory has now been experimentally proven, but the issue of the connection of gravitation and electricity is shipwrecked, at least in my opinion. Theoretical physics is currently enormously thorny. I'm glad that the boys are interested in other things. I'm curious what Tetel's going to choose. But we shouldn't talk to him about it too much or it will be too much pressure and he won't be able to handle it... I remember how heavy the thought of a future profession had weighed on me...It is not that difficult if you are not fishing for praise but are content with being useful...It's really important that he gets away from home because it's in his nature to not be very practical and to not be independent. He might not resemble me physically, but his character is very similar to mine...Best wishes, Albert.

Hans Albert married in 1927 after, what his daughter recalled, "explosion after explosion" from Einstein and Mileva. The marriage lasted thirty-one years, until his wife's death. He became a professor of hydraulic engineering at Berkeley. \$20,000 - \$30,000



**42. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (5.75 x 7.4 in.; 146 x 188 mm.), on "Prof. Dr. Albert Einstein" letterhead stationery, Berlin, 27 May 1929, written to "*Mr. Kohut*". Horizontal fold with minor wrinkles.

### Einstein sends heartfelt thanks.

Einstein writes in full: Dear Mr. Kohut! Heartfelt thanks for your generous praise and kind regards. Your

A. Einstein

There is no way to determine the source of Mr. Kohut's praise on Einstein. In all, Einstein published more than 300 scientific papers and over 150 non-scientific works. He received honorary doctorate degrees in science, medicine, and philosophy from many European and American Universities. Just three months prior to this letter, Einstein was featured on the cover of *Time Magazine* (8 February 1929). \$2,500 - \$3,500

**43. Einstein, Albert.** Rare autograph poem signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (5 x 6.25 in.; 127 x 159 mm.), in German, no place, 1930. Fine.

It is the art of life...

Einstein writes in full:

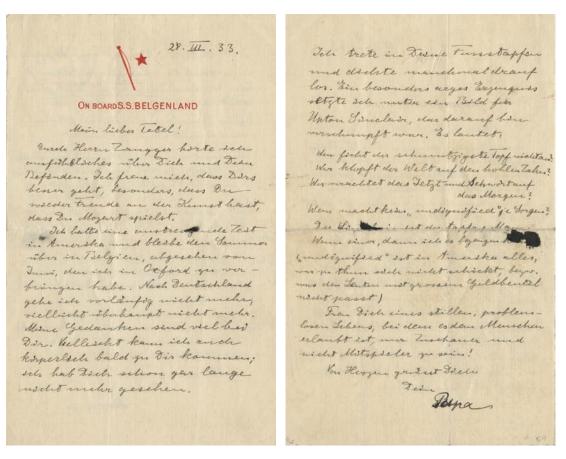
It is the art of life to accept fate patiently and, at the same time, preserve life-giving activities

A. Einstein

As a scientist, Einstein wrote about the heavens and the mystery of time, but here, as a poet, writes about everyday life. \$2,000 - \$3,000

Lest de Kunst des Lebens, dus
Schichral geduldsy hing unehmen
und dabei die lebenspendende
Aktivität zu bewahren

A. Ciristein 1930.



**44. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (5 x 7.75 in.; 127 x 197 mm.), front and back, in German, "On Board S.S. Belgenland", 28 March 1933, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit). Usual folds with minor ink bleeding.

Just prior to renouncing his German citizenship, Einstein writes his son, I will not be returning to Germany, perhaps never again.

Einstein writes in part: I am glad to hear that you are better and particularly that you are enjoying art again and that you are playing Mozart. I had a strenuous time in America and will stay in Belgium during the summer, except in June, which I have to spend in Oxford. For the time being, I will not be returning to Germany, perhaps never again. I think of you very often: maybe I can visit you in person soon; I haven't seen you for a long time now. I am stepping into your footsteps and have started composing poetry from time to time...I put a particularly poor example under a picture for Upton Sinclair who was miffed about it. It goes like this:

Who doesn't care about the dirtiest pot?
Who touches the world on its raw nerve?
Who despises the now and swears by tomorrow?
Who's never concerned about being "undignified"?
The (illegible word) is the brave man
If anyone can attest to that, I can

In America, everything is undignified What you're not supposed to do is dictated by whatever the people with the big wallets dislike...Enjoy a quiet, problem-free life where people are allowed to just be a spectators and not actors...Love, Papa.

Hitler didn't waste an extra moment, when he came to power on 30 January 1933, to go after the Jews, in general, and Einstein in particular. It didn't matter that Einstein was in Pasadena, California teaching – the Gestapo repeatedly ransacked his Berlin apartment. Einstein, however, started for home in March, traveling across the United States by train and the Atlantic on the *Belgenland*. A German consul who had been a friend warned him not to go back: "They'll drag you through the streets by the hair," he said. But it wasn't until Einstein received word at sea that even his beloved little summer house in Caputh had been raided, that he decided he dare not enter Germany.

On 28 March, just before docking at Antwerp, Einstein wrote to his schizophrenic son, Tetel. This letter wasn't the only letter Einstein would write before disembarking. In one to the Prussian Academy, where he was a professor, he submitted his resignation. Then, when docked, he had a car drive him to the German Consulate in Brussels. There he turned in his German passport and so renounced, forever, his German citizenship. Hitler responded immediately: he confiscated Einstein's property and his money and issued a photograph of Einstein, as a leading opponent of Nazism, beneath which were printed the words: "Not yet hanged." \$10,000 - \$15,000

**45. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("A.E."), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), probably Caputh [near Potsdam, Germany, the location of Einstein's country home], "Sunday", 4 December [1932], written to his Berlin assistant, Walther Mayer, the Viennese mathematician who published valuable contributions to Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. Scattered spotting affecting four words; usual folds.

Einstein's important collaboration with his Berlin assistant, Walther Mayer, the Viennese mathematician who published valuable contributions to the General Theory of Relativity.

Einstein writes in full:

Dear Mr. Mayer! I believe I see a new possibility, which promises success. It is along the lines of the recently devised way, according to which one places 'zero' on the right side of the Dirac-Equations. The novelty is in the fact that the constants  $a^1 \dots a^4$  (aside from a totally irrelevant factor) are completely known without passing on to the <u>specific Semi-Vectors</u>.

After omission of the \_-terms, the equations read

$$E^{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \partial \psi^{\sigma} = \sigma (1)$$
 $\partial x_{\varepsilon}$ 

Or, for De-Broglie-Equations of the restless particle

$$E^{4} \sigma \tau \partial \psi^{\sigma} = \sigma (1a)$$
$$\partial x_{4}$$

Here is what's new: How does one choose the  $a^{(\gamma)}$ , so that the De Broglie - [Choices] stay largely undetermined?

Result: The four equations (1a) reduce themselves into a single one, when and only when, if one lets  $a^{(1)} = 1$   $a^{(2)} = 1$   $a^{(3)} = 1$   $a^{(4)} = 1$ 

I believe that with this selection,  $a^{(\gamma)}$  is [for] the equation describing the \_-terms (1) the fitting substitute, for the DeBroglie-Equation. These equations are already supplied by the simplest Hamilton function.

See, if the general equations (1) degenerate with this placing for a as well. If this were the case, the whole thing would be useless. I leave on Saturday. A letter that is sent to Antwerp, to the 'Oakland', Hapag, Antwerp harbor, will reach me until December 13.

Cordial greetings from your A. E.

Mayer began working with Einstein c. early 1930. In October 1930, the two submitted a paper to the Prussian Academy in which a new unified field theory was proposed, one based on a four-dimensional space-time continuum with a five-dimensional tangent space attached at each point. From December 1930 to March 1931, Einstein made his first trip to California, accompanied by Mayer, since Einstein did not wish to interrupt the collaboration. In December, 1932, they completed their last joint paper to be published in Germany. It dealt with semi-vectors and spinors and was the last paper published by Einstein in the Sitzungsberichte of the Preussische Akademie. Their next two papers together again dealt with semi-vectors, and were produced during their stay at Le Coq sur Mer in Belgium.

Einstein's collaboration with Walther Mayer was brief, but very significant. So important was the collaboration to Einstein that, after his own appointment as Professor at The Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey) in October, 1932, he put the pressure on the Institute to give Mayer a tenured position there with the title of associate, the only appointment of its kind ever made by the Institute. Despite Einstein's efforts to continue to work with Mayer, after 1934, Mayer returned to his own pursuits in pure mathematics.

Accompanied with a 2-page (6 x 8.25 in.; 152 x 210 mm.) leaf on which Albert Einstein has handwritten numerous mathematical equations and notations. In addition, the verso features three lines of equations by Einstein. \$15,000 - \$25,000

**46. Einstein, Albert.** A large archive of material featuring ten letters and a short note by Einstein featuring an autograph letter signed ("A Einstein"), 1 page (4.75 x 7 in.; 121 x 178 mm.), Port Chester, New York, no date (ca. 1939), together with (9) typed letters signed ("A Einstein"), 11 pages total (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), Princeton, New Jersey; Peconic, New York and Saranac Lake, New York, 1 July 1939 to 18 February 1948, in German, written to Wsevolode Grünberg (also spelled by Einstein "*Grunberg*" and "*Gruenberg*"), concerning a complex inheritance matter. Grünberg, who later in life changed his name to Waldemar A. Craig, was an aeronautical engineer who developed an important design for the hydrofoil. The archive also includes a three word note in Einstein's hand on a 4 x 6 in. (102 x 152 mm.) sheet: "*Einstein Teconic Long Island*" as well as an autograph letter signed by **Elsa Einstein**, 2 pages (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 140 x 216 mm.), "*Haberlandstr[aβe] 5*", [Berlin], 20 July, no year (1932 or before), in German, to "*Lieber Herr Grünberg!*" and (2) typed letters signed by Einstein's secretary, **Helene Dukas**, in Princeton, New Jersey & Nassau Point, New York, 1 page each (6.25 x 8.5 in. & 8.5 x 11 in.; 159 x 216 mm. & 216 x 279 mm.), Princeton, New Jersey, 7 & 21 July 1939, in German, to Grünberg. The letters accompany a large archive of Grünberg's papers, consisting of well over 1,000 pages of material including some of his original drawings for his hydrofoil improvements, copies of his patents (including a large dossier of declassified tests performed in the years immediately following the Second World War), photographs, correspondence, and other related documents and ephemera. Expected mailing folds and creases and some light toning toward margins.

Albert Einstein assists a fellow émigré and engineer, who made important contributions to the development of the hydrofoil, by introducing him to members of the U.S. scientific community: an enormous archive of well over 1,000 pages featuring ten signed letters and a handwritten note from Einstein.

Grünberg, the nephew of a close friend of Einstein, appears to have become acquainted with Albert and his second wife Elsa sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s, if not personally, by correspondence. In an undated letter from Berlin, written sometime before 1932, Elsa Einstein commented to Grünberg, "I am assuming you are just as kind and clever as your uncle, our dear friend. My husband and I were so glad having been able doing this small favor for you. Mr. Dunne wrote a most gracious note to us from Florida. In particular I want to thank you for the delicious grapefruits..." and adding "Feel free to call on me anytime, if you think I could be of help! Please be sure and do."

Apparently Grünberg took her advice, and travelling to the United States in 1939 approached Einstein for an introduction to fellow engineers in the U.S. in order to demonstrate his hydrofoil designs. The two met in June 1939 at the home of Irving Lehman in Port Chester, New York. According to a contemporary mimeographed copy of a letter from Einstein to Dr. George W. Lewis, Director of Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Washington, Einstein introduced Gruenberg as "the nephew of a dear friend of mine who died in Berlin several years ago. Mr. Gruenberg has worked in Paris with good success theoretically as well as practically in the field of aeronautics and practical hydrodynamics. He visited me a few weeks ago and discussed several problems in those fields with me. I convinced myself of his ability and experience. I am taking the liberty to address to you this letter knowing that Mr. Gruenberg is not known in this country and has no connection with his American colleagues." Einstein's introduction to the NACA resulted in extensive practical tests of Grünberg's designs at Langley, Virginia. However, because he was a foreign national (at the time he was a French citizen), wartime security rules prohibited him from learning the results until many years following the Second World War.

In addition to the introduction to the American engineering community, Einstein also agreed to handle a complex inheritance matter for Grünberg. On 1 July 1939, the same day he recommended Grünberg to his American associates, he wrote to him that he had written, "a most insistent letter to Mr. Plesch in which I suggested to name an arbitrator in the inheritance matter who would be agreeable to you as well as to me and who could personally communicate with Mr. Plesch and yourself." Enclosing the letter to Dr. Lewis, Einstein advised, "I cannot understand though, how you could succeed to find a position here without a valid residence permit. I urge you to carefully investigate this subject prior to making use of the enclosed letter."

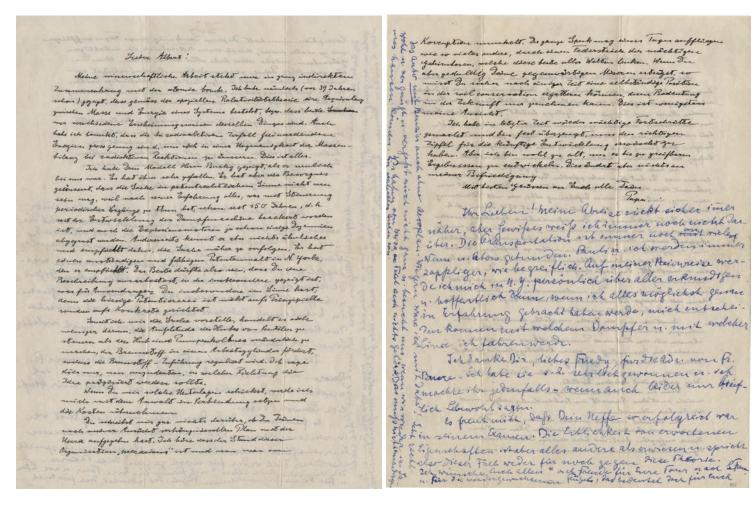
Einstein continued to assist Grünberg with the inheritance issue, acting as a go-between Grünberg in the U.S. and Mr. Plesch in France. On 3 August, Einstein reported some progress, writing, "Through my intervention, a dear old friend of mine shall be arriving in England in the near future for permanent residence there. He has my fullest confidence, and will also have time on his hands to devote to this matter. He is prepared to do this favor for me and I am certain Mr. Plesch will accept him likewise." At that point, Einstein begged off further involvement and advised that "At this time, another visit with me would not be of much use either, without the necessary confrontation with the other party."

Apparently Grünberg continued to contact Einstein further, in particular regarding a letter concerning the matter that had been lost in the mail. Einstein, normally an affable and agreeable correspondent, lashed out: "You don't seem to comprehend that I do have other things to do than to deal with your matters. I am asking you to immediately stop the investigation for the lost letter, since you did receive a copy of it and this situation is causing major complications for me as well as for the Postal Authorities. The letters that you sent to me shall be used by your trustee in England, provided he will still able to get there. In case it should turn out impossible for him to get there (because of impending war) I shall make an effort finding another trustee to take care of the matter. It appears unseemly to involve myself from here with the details of an inheritance, and I therefore see no reason to constantly being bombarded with letters in that connection." The "impending war" broke out only a day later when Germany invaded Poland and, of course, complicated matters further.



Despite the annoyances, Einstein did what he could for Grünberg both for his inheritance and his scientific pursuits. On 2 February 1940, Einstein advised him to send details of his invention, "to my friend, Professor Karman at the California Institute of Technology for evaluation and assessment. This man is a first rate expert who has influential connections for practical applications." Apparently Karman was not interested and rebuffed Grünberg. Writing in August 1940, Einstein apologized for his colleague: "I am very sorry that Prof. Karman displayed such an unsatisfactory attitude towards you. Please be assured that this was nothing more than a peculiarity of his; you don't have to be concerned that he would in any way betray your confidence by using your ideas behind your back. He most likely was just not particularly interested in the whole thing." Einstein concluded his letter asking that Grünberg continue to use him as a reference, but the pair did not correspond again until 1944 when the subject of the inheritance once again surfaced. This time Einstein refused to help, noting that the war had been enormously disruptive: "... After all, in the meantime our world fell apart and it is difficult to judge a person's financial obligations from the past." Einstein's involvement in the matter ended at this point, though he did correspond again in 1947 and 1948 noting that he had not heard any news from Mr. Plesch.

Grünberg's personal papers concern his research on his hydrofoil designs which he first developed in France. The archive includes some of Grünberg's original drawings demonstrating applications for his design as well as some manuscript calculations in his hand. The archive also includes his original U.S. patent certificates for several inventions including "APPARATUS FOR INSTRUCTING AND TRAINING STUDENT OPERATORS" (No. 2350351, 1944), as well as four patents for watercraft using his hydrofoil design (Nos. 3124096, 1964; 3168067, 1965; 3247821, 1966; and 3232261, 1966). In addition the archive includes a German patent awarded to Grünberg in 1930 for "Verfahren zum Registrieren der Bewegungen und der Steuervorgüange, inbesondrer von Luftfahrzeugen (A method for registering the movements and the control operations, particularly aircraft.)" Also of interest are original photographs, likely from the early 1930s, of his foil design engaged in water tests. His papers include several magazines including *Popular Science* and others discussing Grünberg's work and designs. Special shipping arrangements will apply. \$25,000 - \$30,000



**47. Einstein, Albert.** Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1.5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, written to his son Hans Albert, [postmarked Saranac Lake, New York, 2 September 1945]. Einstein's younger sister, Maria (Maja) Winteler-Einstein, has written a note on the remaining half-page concerning her upcoming travel plans. With original transmittal envelope. Usual folds with minor soiling.

Less than a month following the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Einstein discusses the connection between his Special Relativity Theory and the Atomic Bomb, advises his son on patent law regarding a machine Hans Albert has developed and mentions progress on his "holy grail" Unified Field Theory, stating he is "probably too old to develop it into tangible results."

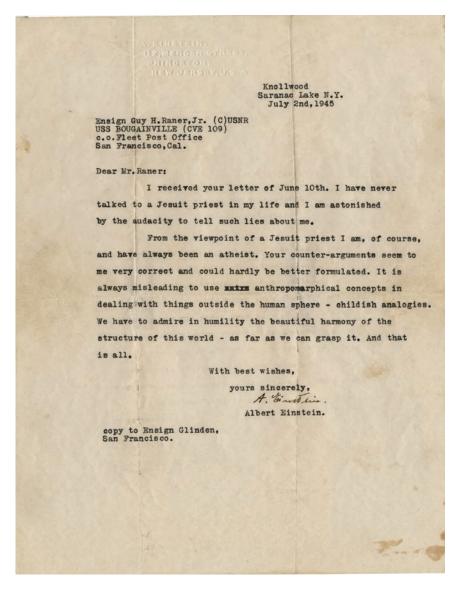
Einstein writes in part: Dear Albert, My scientific work is only very indirectly connected to the atomic bomb. I already showed 39 years ago that pursuant to the special relativity theory, there is an equivalence between the mass and energy of a system or that both are only different manifestations of the same thing. I also noted that the energies released in radioactive decay are big enough to express themselves in an inaccuracy of the mass balance of radioactive reactions. That's all.

Einstein goes on to advise his son regarding a machine Albert has invented, in part:...I showed your model to Mr. Bucky when he was visiting recently. He liked it very much. He expressed concern that there might be patent issues...If you send me the documents I will get in touch with the [patent] attorney [in New York] and cover the cost...

Commenting on Albert's intention of becoming involved with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Einstein writes, in part: ... What I've heard is that the status of this organization is precarious and that people are talking about corruption... One day the cover of this whole racket will be blown like so many other things, by a stroke of a feather of one of the brainless people in power who are controlling this best of all worlds. Just be patient and deal with your current miseries... at some point you will be in a more independent position in soil conservation, the significance of which can only grow in the future...

In closing, Einstein references his continuing work on a Unified Field Theory – his quest for a way to combine gravity and electromagnetism into a single, elegant theory: I have made again great progress and I'm convinced that I latched onto to the right puzzle piece for future developments, but I am probably too old to develop it into tangible results. But that changes nothing in my satisfaction.

Best wishes to all of you. Yours, Papa. \$30,000 - \$50,000



**48. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in English, on "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." blind-stamped stationery, written from "Knollwood, Saranac Lake, N.Y.", 2 July 1945, written to "Ensign Guy H. Raner, Jr. (C) USNR USS BOUGAINVILLE (CVE 109) c.o. Fleet Post Office San Francisco, Cal." Usual folds with minor spotting.

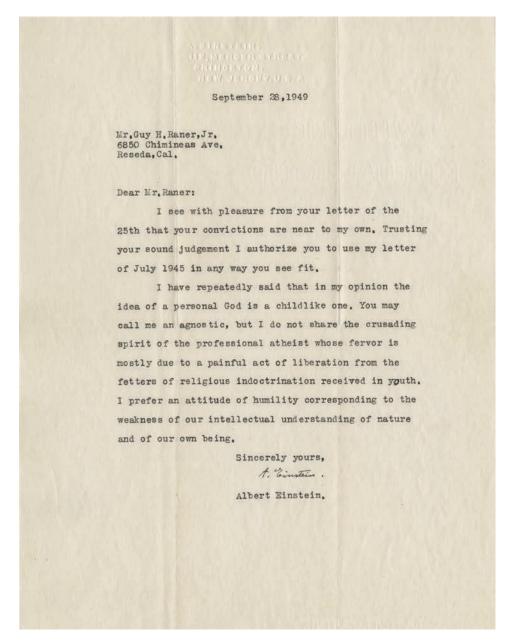
## Albert Einstein on religion.

"From the viewpoint of a Jesuit priest I am, of course, and have always been an atheist... It is always misleading to use anthropomorphical concepts in dealing with these outside of the human sphere – childish analogies."

Einstein writes in full: Dear Mr. Raner: I received your letter of June 10th. I have never talked to a Jesuit priest in my life and I am astonished by the audacity to tell such lies about me. From the viewpoint of a Jesuit priest I am, of course, and have always been an atheist. Your counter-arguments seem to me very correct and could hardly be better formulated. It is always misleading to use anthropomorphical concepts in dealing with these outside of the human sphere — childish analogies. We have to admire in humanity the beautiful harmony of the structure of this world — as far as we can grasp it. And that is all. With best wishes, yours sincerely, Albert Einstein.

Einstein was raised by secular Jewish parents and, by his own description, he was an agnostic, an atheist and religious. His vocabulary, however, was ecclesiastical, and his pursuit of discovery, reverential. What interested Einstein were the laws which governed order and harmony in the universal design – "God's thoughts," he called them. A personal God, as compared to his cosmic one, simply did not make logical sense, and he thought it was "childish." Einstein's God revealed Himself in the infinitely marvelous structure of the world – atomic and stellar – as far as human thought could grasp it; what He was not, however, was concerned with the fate and actions of men. That task, Einstein believed, was man's alone.

Four years later, Einstein wrote Raner again (the following lot), reiterating his disbelief in a personal God as a childlike notion, but disparaging atheism and declaring himself agnostic. \$15,000 - \$25,000



**49. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in English, on "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." blind-stamped stationery, 28 September 1949, written to "Mr. Guy H. Raner, Jr. 6850 Chimeneas Ave. Reseda. Cal." Usual folds. Fine.

## Albert Einstein's idea of God.

"I have repeatedly said that in my opinion the idea of a personal God is a childlike one... I prefer an attitude of humility corresponding to the weakness of our intellectual understanding of nature and of our own being."

Einstein writes in full: Dear Mr. Raner: I see with pleasure from your letter of the 25th that your convictions are near to my own. Trusting your sound judgment I authorize you to use my letter of July 1945 in any way you see fit. I have repeatedly said that in my opinion the idea of a personal God is a childlike one. You may call me an agnostic, but I do not share the crusading spirit of the professional atheist whose fervor is mostly due to a painful act of liberation from the fetters of religious indoctrination received in youth. I prefer an attitude of humility corresponding to the weakness of our intellectual understanding of nature and of our own being. Sincerely Yours, A. Einstein

Einstein stated that he discovered God in a compass as a tot, when he realized that something unseen and impalpable was making the needle move. There was a scientific process going on under the surface and within the substance of all things – and his unbounded admiration for the structure of the world, so far as science could reveal it, was what he meant when he used the word "God." Here, Einstein rejects a personal God, but denies atheism, referring to himself as an agnostic, preferring an attitude of humility corresponding to the weakness of our intellectual understanding of nature and of our own being. The previous lot, the letter of July 1945, referenced by Einstein in this letter, began the dialog between Raner on this most fascinating subject of religion versus science. \$15,000 - \$25,000

November 9,1951 mobes to result broken of benilons arom feet file yes! If people do not feel themselves threatened anymore from without they will feel more inclined to defend their freedoms. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein . Albert Einstein. Dear Mr. Raner: I had given you my permission to publish my letter to you only to show you that I am ready to take the responsibility for my utterances. However, such publication would have been purposeless to say the least. Your idea to organize the university teachers in order to publish enlightening books seems to me not very promising. Such to publish enlightening books seems to me not very premising. publications have little success with the public on account of their To inucosa no oliduq edi dilw assocua sitti evad snoliscilduq impersonal character. Furthermore, most intellectuals do not like to give expression to their convictions because they are financially impersonal character. Furthermore, most intellectuals do not li give expression to their convictions because they are financial dependent from a dull majority and from an economically privileged dependent from a dull majority and from an economically privile few who shun the light. The intellectuals were and are not even able neve ion era bna erew siautoelletti edt .tdall edt nude odw wel to organize themselves like the manual workers in order to defend their immediate professional interests. to organize themselves like the manual workers in order to defe In the meantim the teachers have become still more dependent . ejserejni ianoisselorg ejsibemmi riedj than before because one has succeeded to make the people believe in a In the meantim the teachers have become still more den so-called "red danger". We can hope for a turn to the better only if than before because one has succeeded to make the people believe the idea of world-government is strengthened. This endeavour is somewhat so-called "red danger". We can hope for a turn to the better on more promising of success than the struggle for genuine academic freethe idea of world-government is strengthened. This endeavour is dom because it has not been declared "subversive"-at least not so far. mentang of success than the struggle for genuine academic dom be cause it has not been declared "subversive"-at least not

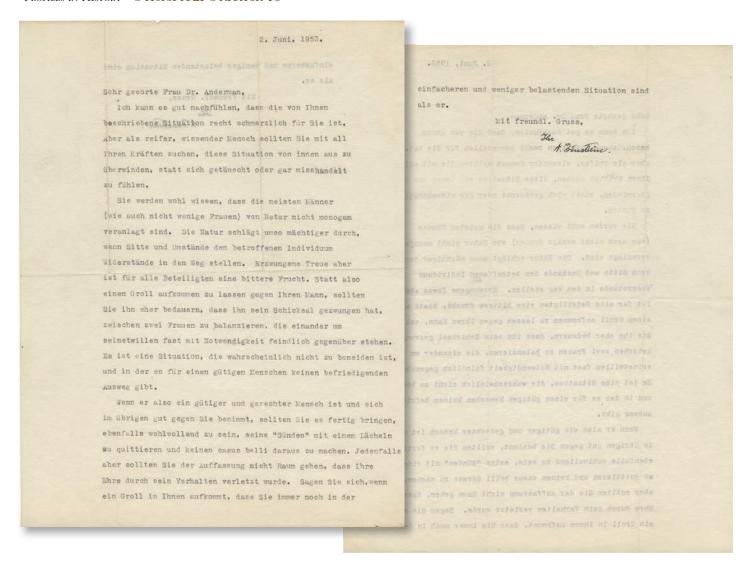
**50. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein."), 1.25 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." blind-stamped letterhead, 9 November 1951, written to "Lt. J.G. Guy H. Raner, Jr." With original transmittal envelope. Usual folds. Fine.

Einstein has little hope that the world of academia can combat "McCarthyism" with enlightening books...

"...teachers have become still more dependent than before because one has succeeded to make the people believe in a so-called 'red danger'. We can hope for a turn to the better only if the idea of world-government is strengthened... If people do not feel themselves threatened anymore from without they will feel more inclined to defend their freedoms."

Einstein writes in full: Dear Mr. Raner: I had given you my permission to publish my letter to you only to show you that I am ready to take the responsibility for my utterances. However, such publication would have been purposeless to say the least. Your idea to organize the university teachers in order to publish enlightening books seems to me not very promising. Such publications have little success with the public on account of their impersonal character. Furthermore, most intellectuals do not like to give expression to their convictions because they are financially dependent from a dull majority and from an economically privileged few who shun the light. The intellectuals were and are not even able to organize themselves like the manual workers in order to defend their immediate professional interests. In the meantime the teachers have become still more dependent than before because one has succeeded to make the people believe in a so-called "red danger". We can hope for a turn to the better only if the idea of world-government is strengthened. This endeavor is somewhat more promising of success than the struggle for genuine academic freedom because it has not been declared "subversive" — at least not so far. If people do not feel themselves threatened anymore from without they will feel more inclined to defend their freedoms. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein.

This letter was written in response to a 4.5 page typed letter, dated 21 October 1951 (a photocopy is included) from Lt. J.G. Guy H. Raner, Jr., a Los Angeles high school teacher recalled into the Navy. In 1950, Einstein gave Raner permission to publish a letter in which Einstein expressed his religious opinions. Raner confesses that he feels that it would be of little value now to publish it due to "the increasing tide of intolerance" and the fact that "the McCarthy's and other political, economic, and religious reactionaries would not hesitate to attack you as they have anyone else who disagreed with their 15th century brand of thinking". Raner proposes an extensive plan – a book written by a large group of international experts in every field of science – to combat the problem. A fascinating response by Einstein on McCarthyism's stranglehold on academic freedom. \$10,000 - \$15,000



**51. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), in German, 1.25 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), 2 June 1953. Written to Dr. Eugenie Anderman of New York City. Accompanied by the original transmittal envelope. Usual folds.

### Einstein writes a touching letter of encouragement to a friend upon the discovery of her husband's infidelity.

Einstein writes in full: Dear Dr. Anderman, I can empathize with you well, that the situation you describe is very painful for you. But as a mature, knowledgeable person you should attempt with all your strength to overcome this situation from within yourself, rather than feeling deceived or mistreated. I am sure you know that most men (as well as quite a number women) are not monogamously endowed by nature. Nature will come through even stronger if convention and circumstances are putting resistances in the way of the individual. Enforced faithfulness, however, is a bitter fruit for everyone involved. Instead of letting anger towards your husband arise within you, you should pity him, since fate has forced him to balance between two women that are very likely hostile towards each other because of him. This is not an enviable situation and for a well meaning person there is no satisfactory solution to this problem. If he is a benevolent and just person and his general conduct is decent towards you, you should be able to respond to his "sins" with a smile and not make a case of war out of it. Anyway, you should not take the view that your honor has been violated by his behavior. When you get angry tell yourself that you are still in the simpler and less incriminating position than he. With friendly greetings,

A. Einstein

Interesting commentary from Einstein, who is known to have been unfaithful in both of his marriages. Einstein's second wife, Elsa, undoubtedly knew about, yet tolerated, Einstein's infidelity and love affairs which were later revealed in his letters. Some of the women identified by Einstein include Estella, Ethel, Toni and Margarita; others are referred to only by initials, such as "M." and "L." \$10,000 - \$15,000

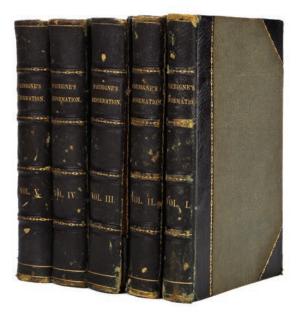
July 18,1953 Mr.Edwin B.Lindsay Lindsay & Phelps Comp. 501 First Federal Buildg. Davenport. Iowa Dear Mr.Lindsay: I am answering you again impressed by the sincerety of your reasoning. I find it astonishing, however, that you believe in earnest that there was ever a danger of our government being overthrown by infiltration of so-called communists. There is no such hysteria in the Western European countries and their is no danger for their governments of being overthrown by force or subversion, inspite of the fact that communist parties are not persecuted or even ostracized. Eastern Europe would never have become a prey to Russia if the Western powers would have prevented German aggressive fascism under Hitler which grave mistake made it necessary afterwards to beg Russia for help. to beg Russia for help. The overthrow of the so-called democratic Government in Germany was not produced by "infiltration" but by fears of the privileged classes who financed the Hitler movement and its private army. But even if a danger for America would exist as you suppose it seems to me that the cure one has engaged in is much worse than the alleged illness. It is nothing less than a systematic move to destroy the political rights of the individual in favor of the unbridled rule of a reckless and adventurous political group, subsidized by big industry. This is the analogy between the present happenings in our country and the events in Germany which brought about Hitler's dictatorship. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein. Albert Einstein.

**52. Einstein, Albert.** Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on his blind-stamped "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." letterhead stationery, 18 July 1953, written to Mr. Edwin B. Lindsay, Davenport, Iowa, who responds to Einstein's statements (made in a previous letter dated 4 July 1953; carbon copy included) that the Communists who want to overthrow the government by force are an impotent group, and that legislative inquiry (referring to Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy's House Un-American Activities Committee) is unconstitutional and invades a realm which is exclusively reserved for public prosecution and the courts. Usual folds.

Albert Einstein on the parallels between the McCarthy hearings and the rise of Hitler to power.

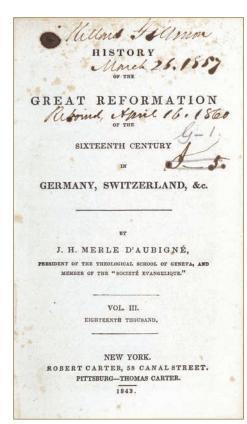
"It is nothing less than a systematic move to destroy the political rights of the individual in favor of the unbridled rule of a reckless and adventurous political group, subsidized by big industry. This is the analogy between the present happenings in our country and the events in Germany which brought about Hitler's dictatorship."

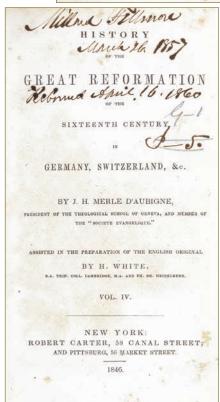
Einstein writes in full: Dear Mr. Lindsay: I am answering you again impressed by the sincerity of your reasoning. I find it astonishing, however, that you believe in earnest that there was ever a danger of our government being overthrown by infiltration of so-called communists. There is no such hysteria in the Western European countries and there is no danger for their governments of being overthrown by force or subversion, in spite of the fact that communist parties are not persecuted or even ostracized. Eastern Europe would have prevented German aggressive fascism under Hitler which grave mistake made it necessary afterwards to beg Russia for help. The overthrow of the so-called democratic Government in Germany was not produced by "infiltration" but by fears of the privileged classes who financed the Hitler movement and its private army. But even if a danger for America would exist as you suppose it seems to me that the cure one has engaged in is much worse than the alleged illness. It is nothing less than a systematic move to destroy the political rights of the individual in favor of the unbridled rule of a reckless and adventurous political group, subsidized by big industry. This is the analogy between the present happenings in our country and the events in Germany which brought about Hitler's dictatorship. Sincerely yours, A. Einstein \$15,000 - \$25,000









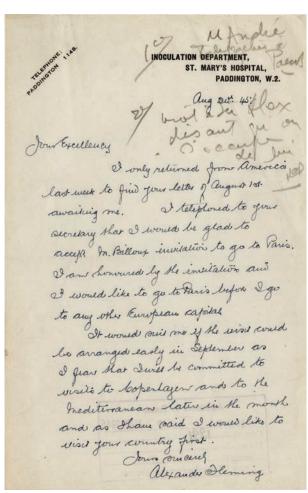




**53. Fillmore, Millard.** Collection of Volumes I, II, III, IV, and V of <u>History of the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in Germany, Switzerland &c.</u>, by J.H. Merle D'Aubigné. 299pp, 400pp, 504pp, 480pp, and 518pp respectively, (each 4.25 x 7 in.; 108 x 178 mm.), *New York: Robert Carter & Brothers*, 1845, 1843, 1843, 1846, and 1853 respectively. Three title pages are foxed. The joint on Volume III, split at the front inside hinge, has been repaired at the spine. Various foxing.

# Set of 5 volumes of <u>History of the Great Reformation</u> from Millard Fillmore's Library – each signed and dated by Fillmore.

Millard Fillmore has penned on each title page "Millard Fillmore, March 26, 1857 J-5 Rebound April 16, 1860." He has crossed out the location of each book on his bookshelf in pencil, replacing J-5 with "G-1". Fillmore had each book attractively rebound in black morocco over olive green boards, spines in compartments with four raised tooled bands, lettered in gilt "D'Aubigne's Reformation" and volume number in Roman numerals in two compartments. Spine and cover edges and corners rubbed. Each book has feather-pattern marbled endpapers and text block edges. Special shipping arrangements will apply. \$3,000 - \$5,000





**54. Fleming, Alexander.** Autograph letter signed ("Alexander Fleming"), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), on "Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W.2." letterhead stationery, 20 August 1945, written to "Your Excellency", an unidentified dignitary of the French government. Stamped on verso by the French Embassy as being received 21 August 1945. Office notes, written in French, are written at the upper right corner of the letter. Usual folds.

# Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, accepts an invitation from the French Minister of Public Health to visit Paris.

Fleming writes in full: Your Excellency, I only returned from America last week to find your letter of August 1st awaiting me. I telephoned to your secretary that I would be glad to accept Fr. Billoux [Francois Billoux, French Minister of Public Health] invitation to go to Paris. I am honoured by the invitation and I would like to go to Paris before I go to any other European capital. It would suit me if the visit could be arranged early in September as I fear that I will be committed to visits to Copenhagen and to the Mediterranean later in the month and as I have said I would like to visit your country first.

Yours sincerely Alexander Fleming

By 1927, Scottish biologist Alexander Fleming had been investigating the properties of staphylococci. He was already well-known from his earlier work and had developed a reputation as a brilliant researcher, but his laboratory was often untidy. On 3 September 1928, Fleming returned to his laboratory having spent August on holiday with his family. Before leaving, he had stacked all his cultures of staphylococci on a bench in the corner of his laboratory. Upon returning, Fleming noticed that one culture was contaminated with a fungus, and that the colonies of staphylococci immediately surrounding the fungus had been destroyed. Fleming grew the mold in a pure culture and found that it produced a substance that killed a number of disease-causing bacteria. He identified the mold as being from the Penicillium genus and named the substance it released *penicillin* on 7 March 1929, marking the start of modern antibiotics. Fleming shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain who collaborated in refining and mass-producing penicillin. **\$1,500 - \$2,500** 





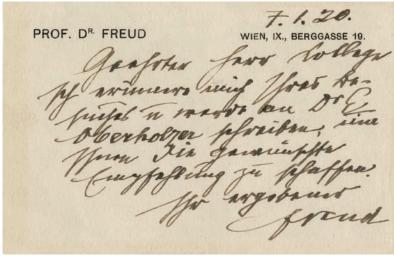
**55. Flynn, Errol.** Bank check signed ("Errol Flynn"), (8.4 x 3.25 in.; 213 x 83 mm.), drawn from Flynn's personal account at California Bank, Hollywood, California, 28 February 1945. The check is made payable to A.R. Blum for \$60.00. Cancellation holes are far from Flynn's bold ink signature. Fine. **\$200 - \$300** 

**56. Freud, Sigmund.** Autograph letter signed ("Freud"), 1 page (5.25 x 3.25 in.; 133 x 83 mm.), on "Prof. Dr. Freud, Wien, IX, Berggasse 19" notecard stationery, Vienna, Austria, 1 July 1920, written to "Esteemed Colleague". Light toning.

### Freud writes a fellow colleague.

Freud writes in full: Esteemed Colleague: I remember your visit and I shall write to Dr. E. Oberholzer to obtain the desired reference for you. Your devoted, Freud

Born in Austria, Sigmund Freud qualified as a doctor of medicine at the University of Vienna in 1881 and then carried out research into cerebral palsy, aphasia and microscopic neuroanatomy at the Vienna General Hospital. Dissatisfied with hypnosis as a treatment for hysterical patients, Freud,



developed a treatment based upon "free association" and dream analysis, better known as psychoanalysis. His revolutionary and controversial theories of human behavior, which emphasized subconscious mental processes and the enduring influence of infantile sexuality, distinguished him as one of the greatest innovators in the field of psychiatry. \$4,000 - \$6,000



**57. Fulton, Robert.** Autograph letter signed ("Robt Fulton"), 3 pages (8.25 x 10 in.; 210 x 254 mm.), front and back of two conjoined leaves, no place, 28 December 1813, written to Peter Jay Monroe with integral autograph address overleaf. Minor paper loss at top and right margins, affecting only a single letter; lightly toned on edges.

### Robert Fulton contemplates buying Ohio coal for his developing steamboat monopoly.

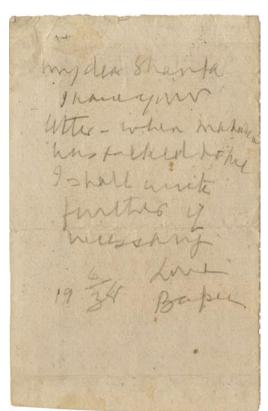
Fulton writes in full: Sir, For three years I have had it in contemplation to purchase the Ohio coals for my steamboats, and I should have done so had a bank not been thought of. When Mr. Jenet mentioned a mining bank I stated to him where coal could be had, but I never had any idea that any bank or company should have the exclusive command of them, which might give them the power of putting my boats under heavy tax; nor can I sacrifice any sure interest in my steamboats, for the emolument of a Bank in which I do not clearly see how I am to reap any benefit. For the coal and land, I have given 4000 and some dollars – the contract is with my attorney and 1000 dollars a year that is equal to 1280 dollars a year my boats will in three years require 6000 Chaldron a year and probably more hence those coals would not cost me at the pits 22 cents a Chaldron. But as I wish to serve and accomedate [sic] the bank one of the plans appears to me to be reasonable and will answer the purpose. The first, That I shall retain the right to take all coal which I may want for Steam boats or Vessels promised for 50 cents a chaldron – I to dig and take them away, this will yield 3000\$ a year. Or, I to pay for the coal and land as the director may think proper, at 75 cents a Chaldron—then if you, Dr. Bruce, and Dent wish to profit by them—and the price admits of it, you can add 75 cents which will make them at the pits cost 1 1/2\$ -- yet deliver them here under 9 dollars—which Selling for 12 would on 12,000 chaldron give the bank 36,000\$ and you gentlemen 8400 dollars a year. Or, secure to me coals for my boats at 50 cents a chaldron. We to pay the purchase jointly in portions and charge the bank what the coals will bear, leaving a good profit for the capital employed. – Which will always be good and patriotic, when they get 12 per cent on the capital employed on this plan could bring 20,000 chaldron a year. We shall gain from 20 to 30 thousand dollars and thus would become our particular interest to push to its utmost the coal trade and in part make it the principal object. A few individuals thus stimulated by our interest will do more and benefit the public more than if the whole were amalgamed [sic] with the Bank whose varied and new directors may not understand the business or feel the like interest to promote it. I am Sir, respectfully your most obed. servt. Robt Fulton

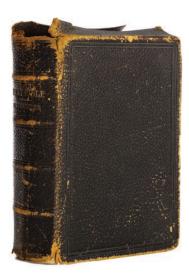
An enlightening letter, exhibiting Fulton's attempt at securing coal reserves for his developing steamboat fleet. \$8,000 - \$12,000

**58. Gandhi, Mohandas.** Autograph letter signed ("Bapu"), 1 page (4.25 x 6.5 in.; 108 x 165 mm.), written in English using pencil, no place, 19 June 1934, written to "My dear Shanta". Gandhi signs the letter "Bapu", the endearing name for "father" or "papa" in India. Usual folds with scattered spotting.

Gandhi writes in full: My dear Shanta I have your letter. When Manilal has talked to me I shall write further if necessary. Love Bapu

In 1934 Gandhi resigned from the Indian National Congress over his differences with other leaders on the purity of ends and means. He established the "All India Village Industries Association" at Wardha and devoted most of his time towards the reorganization of Indian villages. Gandhi was responsible for reviving village crafts and agricultural processing industries, and improving village cleanliness so that villages could be developed as ideal living surroundings. Gandhi promoted the production of homespun *khadi* cloth which quickly became a symbol of independence, breaking the British monopoly on clothing production. \$3,000 - \$5,000







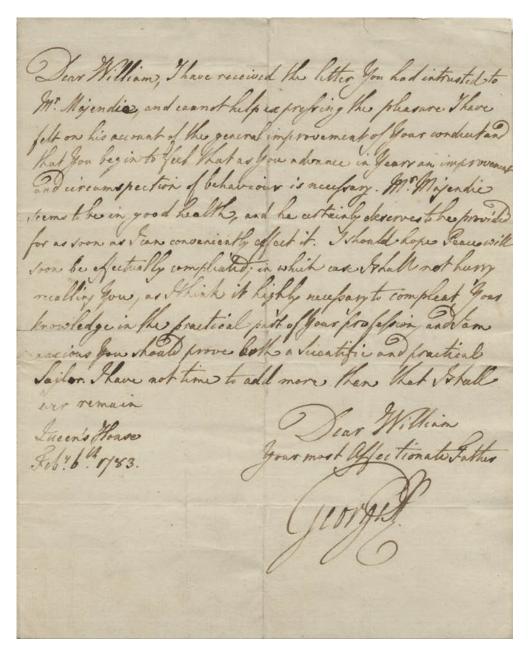


**59.** [Garfield, James A.] Holy Bible References, Eyre & Spottiswoode, Queen's Printers, London (5 x 7 in.; 127 x 179 mm.) [no printed date of publication], 1000 pages with 176 page addendum ("The Queen's Printers' Aids to the Student of the Holy Bible...") plus "Glossary of Bible Words," "Concordance to the Old and New Testaments," and an "Index to the Scripture Atlas" with 12 color maps. Dark brown full grain morocco covers with overlapping yapped edges, tears at corners, bumped, worn at all edges; book is basically internally sound; text block of pages 707-734 and 835-862 loose.

## Holy Bible References - from the family library of President James A. Garfield.

Gilt lettered in Old English on the black leather front pastedown "Mary Garfield." Mary "Mollie" Garfield was the Garfields' daughter. Four raised bands on spine, gilt-lettered "Holy Bible References" and, at the lower edge, "For Bible Teachers." Gilt pages at top, bottom, and fore edges. Signed "Mollie Garfield September 1883" on a blank flyleaf; separated from the binding, it has been reattached; has the black front free endpaper (she was 16 when she signed the book). Title page is missing as are one or two front leaves. The first printed page present, chipped at lower right, is a dedication "To the Most High and Mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c..." Penciled notations in unidentified hand on back free endpaper and pastedown.

The first Presidential memorial library, completed at the Lawnfield estate in Ohio by the widow of James Garfield four years after his assassination, houses almost 3,000 books that were used and treasured by the 20th president. Both James Garfield and his wife Lucretia were voracious readers and amassed a large collection of books. Some twenty years ago, several dozen of the Garfield's books were deaccessioned, Holy Bible References being among them. Special shipping arrangements will apply. \$1,500 - \$2,500



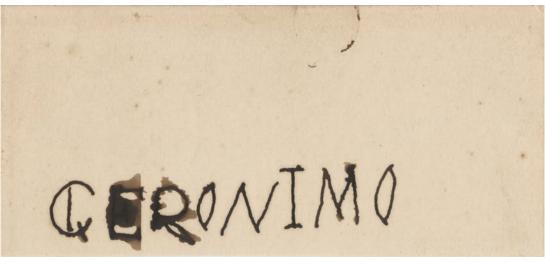
**60. George III.** Autograph letter signed ("George R."), 1 page (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.), "Queen's House", 6 February 1783 to his eighteen-year-old son, Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, who succeeded his brother, George IV, as King William IV, known as "The Sailor King" and "Silly Billy." Prominent vertical fold with light soiling.

King George III writes to his son, Prince William Henry, of his progress in the Royal Navy and, after Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown, states, I should hope Peace will soon be effectually complete.

George III writes in full: I have received the letter you had entrusted to Mr. Majendie, and cannot help expressing the pleasure I have felt on his account of the general improvement of your conduct and that you begin to feel that as you advance in years an improvement and circumspection of behavior is necessary. Mr. Majendie seems to be in good health, and he certainly deserves to be provided for as soon as I can conveniently affect it. I should hope Peace will soon be effectually complete; in which case I shall not hurry recalling you, as I think it highly necessary to compleat your knowledge in the practical part of your profession, and I am anxious you should prove both a Scientific and practical Sailor. I have not time to add more than that I shall ever remain Dear William Your most Affectionate Father George R.

Having entered the Royal Navy at his father's behest in June 1779, William served in the relief of Gibraltar and, from March to April 1782, in New York, where he was nearly captured by one of Washington's agents. It was during this period that he first met Horatio Nelson, who would later write of the youthful midshipman, "He will be a disciplinarian and a strong one...With the best temper and a great good sense, he cannot fail of being pleasing to everyone". While Lord Cornwallis' surrender to Washington at Yorktown on 19 October 1781 marked the end of the Revolution, it was not until 3 September 1783 that the above-mentioned peace was finally concluded in Paris. \$4,000 - \$6,000





**61. Geronimo.** Signature ("Geronimo"), signed in ink on a (4.5 x 2 in.; 114 x 51 mm.) card. With the original 5 x 4 in. (127 x 102 mm.) transmittal envelope embossed with a 2¢ George Washington stamp, postmarked Fort Sill, Okla., 2 Nov 1904, addressed to "L.N. Skinner, 2306 6 Street, San Diego Calif." – second postmark San Diego, 5 Nov 1904 on verso. Penciled at top left "Geronimo," probably by collector. Minor ink flaws at "er" of Geronimo's signature.

Legendary Apache Chief Geronimo signs an autograph at his home at Fort Sill, Oklahoma after returning from the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.

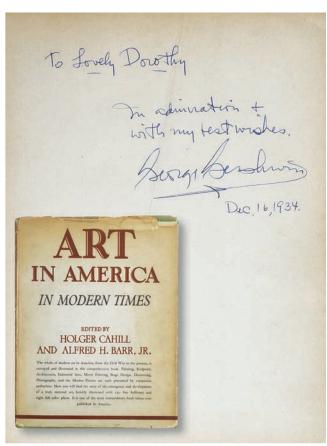
In 1886, Geronimo had surrendered to troops under the command of General Miles. In 1894, Geronimo and 341 other Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war were brought to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where they lived in villages scattered around the post. Geronimo was granted permission to travel with Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show and he joined the Indian contingent at several annual World Expositions and Indian Expositions. Geronimo died at Fort Sill in 1909.

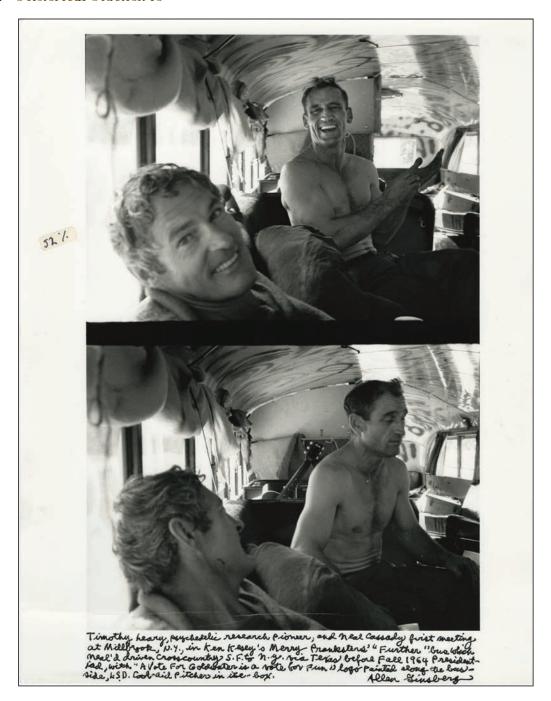
An article in the 4 October 1904 edition of the *Atlanta Constitution* headed "Geronimo Returns," datelined "St. Louis, October 3," reported that "Geronimo, chief of the Apache Indians, departed for his home at Fort Sill, Okla., today. Geronimo has been at the world's fair since June and recently asked permission of Superintendent McCowan of the Indian school, to return home, saying he was homesick." \$5,000 - \$7,000



**62. Gershwin, George.** Autograph inscription signed, on the front flyleaf of *Art in America in Modern Times* edited by Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr, Jr., New York, 1934: vertical crease on inscription page; dust-jacket browned with marginal fraying.

A charming inscription to Dorothy Heyward boldly signed by George Gershwin. The inscription reads: "To Lovely Dorothy In admiration & with best wishes, George Gershwin Dec. 16, 1934." Gershwin presented this book as a gift to Heyward at the time they were working on *Porgy and Bess* together. In addition to several works of her own, Dorothy Heyward co-authored the play *Porgy* (1927) with her husband DuBose Heyward, adapting it from his novel of the same name. Their work is now best known in its adaptation as the opera *Porgy and Bess* (1935), with music by George Gershwin. Originally conceived by Gershwin as an "American folk opera" *Porgy and Bess* premiered in New York in the autumn of 1935 and featured an entire cast of classically trained African-American singers—a daring choice at the time. \$5,000 - \$7,000





63. Ginsberg, Allen. Photograph of Timothy Leary and Neal Cassady signed ("Allen Ginsberg") with lengthy commentary, accomplished on the blank portion of a (11 x 14 in.; 279 x 356 mm.) The photograph was taken by Ginsburg in 1964 in Millbrook, New York at the initial meeting of Timothy Leary and Ken Kesey's "Merry Pranksters." Photograph printed by Sid Kaplan. Horizontal crease at lower margin, minor wear at corners, small sticker bearing the notation "52%" in blank margin.

A superb double portrait of LSD pioneer Timothy Leary with major Beat Generation figure Neal Cassady aboard Ken Kesey's Merry Prankster bus during their historic 1964 meeting, photographed and signed by Allen Ginsburg, with commentary.

In the lower margin, Ginsberg adds some background: Timothy Leary, psychedelic research pioneer, and Neal Cassady first meeting at Millbrook, N.Y., in Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters' 'Further' bus which Neal'd driven cross-country S.F. to N.Y. via Texas before Fall 1964 Presidentiad, with 'A Vote For Goldwater is a Vote for Fun' logo painted along bus side, L.S.D. Cool-Aid pitcher in icebox. Allen Ginsberg

The meeting between Ken Kesey's "Merry Pranksters" and Timothy Leary is described at length in Tom Wolfe's The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test (1968).

Provenance: Gift of Allen Ginsburg to the previous owner, 1991. \$4,000 - \$6,000



**64. Godard, Louis.** Autograph letter signed ("Godard"), 2.5 pages (8.5 x 10.5 in.; 216 x 267 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves of his extraordinarily decorative personal stationery engraved with balloons, in French, Paris, 15 March 1878, written to the Mayor of Avignon regarding the city's commissioning him to perform ascensions. With integral autograph address overleaf. Slight toning; minor paper loss on margin of the second leaf, not affecting text.

## French balloonist Louis Godard Aeronaut for the Government.

Godard writes in full: Mr. Mayor, The price quoted you by Montbrison for 800 f[rancs] is correct, but that was for an ascent in a Montgolfier in which a descent is made 5 minutes outside of town — which is of interest to no one — and in which an ascent is made to a height of 200 meters. If I have not asked for more, it is because it was Mr. [?] who pressed me not to charge more, but ordinarily these are not my prices.

A simple ascension in a 280 cubic meter balloon capable of carrying the aeronaut...100 F

The cost of gas and travel costs to be borne by the city.

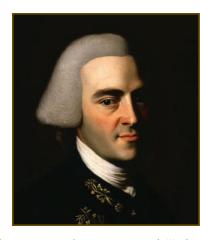
Ascent with a trapeze exercise suspended by one hand...1,000 F

Ascent with a parachute descent...2,000 F

And the balloon containing 900 cubic meters of gas carrying 4 persons.

I would suggest to you also to take for a hundred francs, some balloons of 5 meters' height containing [?] 4 meters of gas which will descend some fifteen or 20 leagues from the city, bearing the names of the cities which commissioned the flight [?], the letters 50 centimeters in height and each balloon carrying 5 parachutes dropping toys and hard candies — which are a very nice accompaniment to an ascent. I would make a dozen for you if you accept. So, Mr. Mayor, these are my prices. If by the end of the week I have not received your answer, I shall consider the matter closed. Likewise, sir, regarding the railway — it would be for only 3 persons. Were you to make a request to the administration, you would immediately be granted our passage. They never refuse the authorities, but I would be turned down. Please accept, sir, the expression of my deepest respect.

Godard Aeronaut for the Government \$4,000 - \$6,000



**65. Hancock, John.** Historic 1776-dated manuscript document signed ("John Hancock") as President of the Continental Congress, 2 pages (8 x 12.5 in.; 203 x 318 mm.), "*In Congress*" [Philadelphia], 19 & 21 November 1776. Minor stains and silked on the recto bearing the 19th November resolution with some separation at folds.

Following Washington's costly defeat at the Battle of Long Island in August of 1776 and just four months after signing the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock urgently calls for military ordnance and troops to combat the enemy.

"Congress deem it necessary upon every principle of propriety to remind the several States how indispensible it is to the Common Safety that they pursue the most immediate & vigorous measures to furnish their respective quotas of troops for the new Army..."

The document reads in full:

In Congress Nov. 19, 1776

Resolved, That Letters be immediately sent to the Councils of Safety, Conventions or Legislatures of Pennsylvania, & the States to the Southward thereof, desiring them forthwith to lay up Magazines of military Stores, ammunition & Salt provisions in the safest & most convenient places in the said States respectively, for the use of such Continental Troops & Militia as it may be necessary to bring into the Field in the ensuing winter for the defence of these States.

Congress deem it necessary upon every principle of propriety to remind the several States how indispensible it is to the Common Safety that they pursue the most immediate & vigorous measures to furnish their respective quotas of troops for the new Army, as the time of Service for which the present Army was enlisted is so near expiring that the Country may be left in a Condition in a great measure defenceless, unless quickly supplied by new levies.

By order of Congress -

In Congress Nov. 21, 1776

As the Necessity of obtaining an Army immediately to oppose the Designs of the Enemy is so evident & pressing as to render it proper to give all possible Facility to that Business.

Resolved, that each State be at Liberty to direct the recruiting Officers to enlist their Men either for the War, or three years, upon the respective Bounties offered by Congress, without presenting enlisting Rolls for both Terms according to a former Resolution, keeping it always in View that in the opinion of Congress, the public Service will be best promoted by Inlistments for the War, if the recruiting Business is not retarded thereby.

By Order of Congress

John Hancock Presdt.

One year into the Revolutionary War, recruiting officers found men becoming reluctant to commit themselves to the regular army and leave their farms and businesses for the uncertain duration of the war. State militias were somewhat more attractive because they set their own enlistment periods and also partly because Congress had ordered them to meet quotas and competed with each other and the Continental Army by raising their bounties well over the authorized amount. General Washington was one of the few in Congress who approved higher bounties for recruits, though not the habit of some new soldiers who skipped their regiments when they heard of another which paid better. An excellent Hancock directive, penned as President of the Continental Congress in 1776, documenting one of the crucial efforts of the Revolution. **\$6,000 - \$8,000** 

Awohed , That Letters be immediately went to the bruncite of Safety, bonventioner or legislature of Pennsylvanear, of the States to the South-ward thirty, decising them for the wind the word thirty, decisions in the ward thirty, of Male previous on the word Italian respectively, for the weedforch bontonental Troops of melitary of may be needforcy to tring into the Treeld in the new of many winter for the definee of these ward Italian.

Congress down it needs any your war principle of proposity to remark the vieweral Italian have indesprended it is to the bonness. I more distributed by that they provine the most immediate of vigorous measures to for the new army, as the time of Journe for which their respective quelos of troops for the new army, as the time of Journe for which the foresend army was enlisted to be left in a bondition in a great manner of leview.

By Order of bongress

As the Secretify of Admining on army immediately to oppose the design of the home is to artend & prefin on to conduct & prefin on to conduct the proper to gave all profits Invalid to that Providing Prices to collect their Man when for the working Prices, upon the enfection themselves of the December armining to a former Percentage Polls for both December in View that in the opinion of Congress, he public Service will be but promoted by Intertumbs for the law of the recogniting Prices for such metaled thereby.

The Warded thereby Dy Dober of Congress.

20 Dollars 40 Cincinnati, Febria	1813
Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company,	
Tweety Dollars 4	or bearer, Co Cents.
No. Weter Henry Harry	

**66. Harrison, William Henry.** Partly-printed bank check signed ("Willm Henry Harrison"), 1 page (5.75 x 2 in.; 146 x 51 mm.), Cincinnati, 10 February 1815. Filled out by Harrison and drawn on the "Cashier of the Miami Exporting Company" for "Twenty Dollars 40 Cents" payable to "Adams & Piatt". Expert backing to reinforce document; bank cancellations do not touch signature

William Henry Harrison signed bank check written shortly before negotiating a treaty to end all hostilities between the United States and the Native Americans.

In 1814, after Major General William Henry Harrison resigned from the Army, he was appointed head commissioner to negotiate treaties with Indian tribes in the Northwest. Just four months after Harrison wrote this check, he received final instructions from Secretary of the Treasury in a letter dated 8 June 1815, to him and commissioners Duncan McArthur and John Graham. On 8 September 1815, near Detroit, Harrison, MacArthur, and Graham, and representatives of the tribes involved signed "A Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie, Tribes of Indians, residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, and the Territories of Indiana and Michigan." This treaty ended all hostilities between the United States and the Native Americans. By this Treaty of Spring Wells, among other provisions, the United States gave "peace to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie, tribes" and agreed "to restore to the said Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie tribes all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they enjoyed, or were entitled to, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, prior to the commencement of the late war with Great Britain ..." \$2,000 - \$3,000

**67. Heisenberg, Werner.** Typed letter signed ("W. Heisenberg"), 2 pages (8.25 x 11.5 in.; 210 x 292 mm.), on separate leaves, in German, on "Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Physics" letterhead, Göttingen, 23 September 1947, written to Professor Samuel A. Goudsmit, Northwestern University Department of Physics. Usual folds with some chipping on upper and lower borders; staple holes at left corner.

Werner Heisenberg defends his fellow German physicists in a letter written to Samuel Goudsmit, Dutch-American physicist and critic of the German scientists of World War II.

"There is especially one item in your statements which, no doubt, is due to a misunderstanding, namely the supposition that we in Germany looked upon the research of the problems with atoms as a sort of race with America, somewhat like the idea that, if we couldn't win the war, at least we could win the peace."

Heisenberg writes in full: Dear Goudsmit, I am sending you with the same mail some special publications, among them also the one relating to our work with atoms during the war. In connection with this article I want to write a few words to you. In recent times I have read several of your articles in which you report about the uranium research performed in Germany during the war. From these articles I get the impression that perhaps you didn't know enough about the details of our research and especially, that you were not aware of the psychological situation during the war for those of us who lived in Germany. Not long ago I discussed this matter at length with [Niels] Bohr and he suggested that I should personally write to you about it. As I told you that time in Heidelberg the mood among us was entirely different. From the very beginning we were convinced (as I vigorously emphasized during official meetings in Germany during the war) that America would be able to resolve the uranium problem much faster and better because of its incomparably superior equipment (for instance, 24 cyclotrons versus none in Germany) – as long as it was officially decided to do so. Therefore we never considered a serious competition. We just thought it possible that this problem might perhaps not be tackled at all in America because we imagined that it would be of little importance to the war effort. And so, when you told me in Heidelberg that the American physicists had worked mainly for the war effort and that they didn't pursue the questions pertaining to atoms (naturally, you had to give me such an answer then) I felt that this was plausible, and to that extent we rejoiced that we apparently had done reasonably good work for peace. Your portrayal of a "race among scientists" therefore, does not correctly describe the atmosphere of our research, but I understand quite clearly that it has to be very difficult for you to imagine our psychological situation during the war. The problem was that, after all, we knew only too well what terrible consequences a victory of National Socialism in Europe would entail but that, on the other hand, we had no illusions about the results of a total German defeat because of the hate National Socialism had sown. Such a proposition leads naturally to a more passive and modest attitude, and one would be happy to be content with saving, wherever possible, that which can be salvaged in a small circle of influence, and to hope that later, perhaps some useful work can be done again. – Maybe there will be an opportunity, not too far in the future, when we can talk about these issues more thoroughly than was possible at that time in Heidelberg. Regarding the details of the uranium research in Germany, I think the article in Science contains the essentials, in some places even more precise than what you had learned in that by-gone time. If you have additional questions or doubts in connection with this, I would welcome it if you wrote to me about them. In August I visited Bohr for eight days in Tisvilde and I was very happy about the chance to be in touch with Bohr and the other physicists in Copenhagen and to learn more about the progress that had been made in physics, for instance in the area of cosmic radiation. With best regards, also from the other physicists of our group, yours W. Heisenberg

By the 1930s, Heisenberg was recognized as the leading spokesman for physics in Germany. Yet, like many, he found himself in an increasingly awkward position, as Nazi attacks on the academic professions forced the remaining Germans and German institutions into acquiescence with, if not overt support of, the dictatorship. Heisenberg's response was perhaps typical of many educated Germans. There was little chance that he would emigrate voluntarily, despite numerous opportunities and invitations to do so...nation and politics were separable for Heisenberg and, like many, he believed the Nazis would not be in power for long. With the outbreak of war, Heisenberg was dispatched to the Army Weapons Bureau in Berlin to investigate the application of nuclear fission to large-scale energy production. In just two months, Heisenberg had completed an analysis of chain reactions and stated their possible use in the construction of an atomic bomb. The report propelled him to the forefront of specialists in nuclear energy in Germany. During his Berlin years, he directed fission research at the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Physics and supervised reactor experiments in Leipzig. Earning the enmity of those colleagues and friends who were opposed to the Nazi regime, Heisenberg continued his efforts until captured by the secret allied ALSOS mission in late spring 1945.

Among Heisenberg's harshest critics was Goudsmit, whose parents had died in the holocaust, yet perhaps another factor was a degree of scientific rivalry dating to the 1920s, when Heisenberg managed to resolve a problem concerning helium which had stumped Goudsmit. "Heisenberg's solution was way beyond me," Goudsmit conceded, but at the same time he felt eclipsed. Heisenberg's role in the German bomb program gave Goudsmit a license to attack – not the simple fact that Heisenberg had a role, but Goudsmit's conviction that he was lying about it. In the summer of 1947, Heisenberg published two articles on the failure of the German bomb project in the journals *Die Naturwissenschaften* and *Nature*, and Goudsmit was outraged by Heisenberg's thesis. According to Heisenberg, it was the lack of resources and technical support – not knowledge – which stymied the German effort. German physicists were investigating the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; they had no moral desire to construct a bomb and were even trying to stall its production. Goudsmit maintained that Heisenberg and his colleagues wanted to build a bomb, but simply did not know how. According to David Cassidy's <u>Uncertainty: The Life and Science of Werner Heisenberg</u>, the bitter controversy "raged through the pages of *The New York Times* and in an exchange of

### KAISER WILHELM-INSTITUT FUR PHYSIK

Professor S. A. Goudsmit Northwestern University Department of Physics Evenston / Ill. U.S.A.

Lieber Goudsmit,

Mit der gleichen Post übersende ich Ihnen einige Sonderdrucke, darunter auch den über unsers Atomarbeiten im Kriege. In Zusammenham mit diesem Artikel möchte ich Ihnen noch ein paar Worte schreiben.

Ich habe in der letzten Zeit verschiedene Artikel von Ihnen gelesen, in denen Sie über die deutschen Urangrbeiten im Kriege berichten, und ich habe darmus den Eindruck gewonnen, das Sie vielleicht doch die Sinzelheiten unserer Arbeiten und insbesondere die psychologische Situation in Dautschland wabrend des Krieges nicht genau genug kennen gelernt haben. Neulich habe ich diese Frage ausführlich mit 'B o h'r besprochen, und Tohr neinte auch, es sei das Vernümftigste, wene ich Ihnen selbst darüber schriebe.

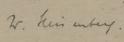
Es ist insbesondere ein Funkt in Ihren Ausführungen, der ganz wir in Dautschland die Arbeiten am Atomproblem gewissermpen els einen Wettlauf mit Amerika sufgefest hätten, etwa in der Sinne, daß wir damit, wenn nicht den Krieg, so doch wenigstens den Frieden Stimmung bei uns durchaus anders gewesen. Wir waren von vorn herein Uberzeugt (wie ich in offiziellen Sitzungen in Deutschland während des Krieges oft sehr energisch betent habe), daß Amerika mit seiner unvergleichlich viel besseren Ausrüstung (z.B. 24 Oyolotrons gegen keins in Deutschland) das Urangroblan viel schneller und besser wirde lösen können; sofern han sich bei Thnen dazu entschließt, wir haben daher nie an einen ernstlichen Wettlauf gedacht. Nur haben wir mit der Euglichkeit gerechnet, das man bei Ihnen dieses Problem gar might angreift, weil une die Aussicht, daß es noch in dieses Kriege viel bedeuten konnte, racht klein erschien. Als Sie mir dehen in Heidelberg erzählten, das die Physiker bei Innen wesentlich nur für den Brieg gearbeitet und sich mit Atomfragen micht beschäftigt hatten (diese Antwort musten Sie mir maturlich dammis geben), schien wir scheinbar für den Frieden verminftige Arbeit geleistet hatten.

sicher die Atmosphäre unserer Arbeit nicht richtig wieder, i ich chne weiteres verstehe, das es für die sehr sommer sein sich in unsere, saychologische Situation wahrend des Krieges wihlen. Das Charakteristische unserer Situation war ja, das uns einerseits durchaus darüber klar weren, welche schrecken Jonsequenzen ein sieg des Nationalsozialismus in Europa würde, das wir uns andrarseits aber gerade im Hinblick auf las, den der Jationalsozialismus in Europa würde, das wir uns andrarseits aber gerade im Hinblick auf las, den der Jationalsozialismus gesät hatte, auch keine großen nungen hinblichtich der Folgen einer völligen Hiederlage für sehland machen konnten. Eine sclohe lage führt von selbst zu enchr passiven und bescheidenen Haltung, bei der man sich tognigt, im Kleinen zu helfen oder zu retten, wo es möglich und im übrigen eine für später vielleicht nützliche Arbeit zu - Aber vielleicht ergibt sich eingel in absenterer Zeit die genheit, sich mündlich eingehender über diese Fragen zu untersen, als das damals in Betdelhere möglich war.

Mas die Einselheiten der Uranarbeiten in Deutschland angeht, laube ion, des der NaturWissenschaften-Artikel des Wesentliche Elt, an einigen Stellen wohl doch gemaup, als es Innen damals ant geworden ist. Wenn Sie in diese Zwie menhang noch ingenden Projen oder Bedenken haben, were ion Innen dankbur, wenn mir darüber senrieben.

In August war ich etwa 8 fage bei Bohr in Tisvilde Eleden und war sehr glücklich über die Ubglichkeit, wieder in Inliane Berührung mit Bohr und den Kopenhagener Physikern zu en und dabei auch über die Fortschritte der Physik z.B. auf

it vielen Grüßen, auch von den anderen Physikern unserer





long and fascinating letters. In 1948, the American occupation authorities requested that Heisenberg and his colleague Karl Wirtz publish an account of the German effort. The report enabled Heisenberg to reexamine available research reports, and at Heisenberg's insistence, Goudsmit reexamined copies of captured reports in Washington. As a result of this exercise, Goudsmit corrected his most obvious errors (his book on ALSOS had appeared the previous year). Despite a partial reconciliation and Goudsmit's apologies to Heisenberg at their final meeting in 1973, the quarrel was never satisfactorily resolved. **\$8,000 - \$12,000** 

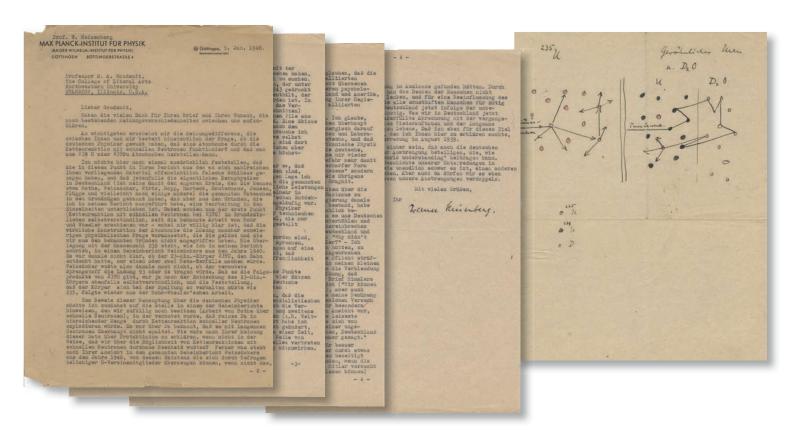
**68. Heisenberg, Werner.** Extraordinary and historic typed letter signed ("Werner Heisenberg") with hand drawings depicting chain reactions in uranium 235 and uranium in heavy water, 5 pages (8.25 x 11.5 in.; 210 x 292 mm.), on separate leaves, in German, on "Max Planck Institute for Physics" letterhead, Göttingen, 5 January 1948, written to Professor Samuel A. Goudsmit, Northwestern University Department of Physics. Usual folds with some chipping on upper and lower borders; staple holes at left corner.

Werner Heisenberg defends his fellow German physicists in a letter written to Samuel Goudsmit, Dutch-American physicist and critic of the German scientists of World War II.

"The most pressing difference of opinion between you and me seems to deal with the question whether the German physicists knew that an atom bomb functions because of the chain reaction with fast neutrons, and whether they knew that one can make atom bombs from 235U or 239Pu."

"I think that the great accomplishments by the American and English physicists resulted mainly from the enormous effects of technical performance, in the systematic use of vast resources, which could only be provided by the strong industrial potential of America."

Heisenberg writes in full: Dear Goudsmit, Many thanks for your letter and for your desire to clear up the differences of opinion which still remain between us. The most pressing difference of opinion between you and me seems to deal with the question whether the German physicists knew that an atom bomb functions because of the chain reaction with fast neutrons, and whether they knew that one can make atom bombs from 235U or 239Pu. Once more I would like to emphasize here that you obviously drew the wrong conclusions from the many data that were at your disposal, when you wrote your report about this issue and that, in any case, the true nuclear physicists in Germany (here I mean the more intimate circle of people whom you know, such as Both [sic], Weitzsäcker, Wirtz, Bopp, Harteck, Houtermans, Jensen, Flügge, and perhaps a few more) knew the data in their main characteristics, but that the detailed research needed to remain undone because of the reasons which I explained in my statement. The first instance (chain reaction with fast neutrons and 235U) seemed fundamentally self-evident to us since the well-known research of Bohr and Wheeler had been published, -- even though I fully realized that the factual construction of the atom bomb pre-supposed the solving of several difficult physical questions, which you did solve and which we did not touch upon because of the oft-mentioned reasons. The deliberation about the density number 239, as I wrote in my report, can be found in a secret report by Weizsäcker from the year 1940. At that time it was not clear whether the 23-min.-substance 239U, which Hahn has discovered, would result in only one or perhaps two Beta-disintegrations. Therefore, Weizsäcker did not know then whether the presumed explosive would carry the cargo 93 or 94. After the discovery of the 23-min.-substance it was also obvious that the 239U explosives, set off by sympathetic detonations, existed, and the stipulation that the substance would react like 235 at the moment of fission was evident from the Bohr-Wheeler research. As proof of this statement about the German physicists I would like to point out one item contained in one of the secret reports which we, by chance, still have in our possession (article by Bothe [sic] about fast neutrons), where it is conjectured that pure Pa in sufficient amounts would explode by way of the chain reaction of fast neutrons. Of Pa it was known that it did not split at all when combined with slow neutrons. How, in your estimation, could the sentence about protactinium be explained, if not with the certainty that we here knew about the possibility of chain reaction with fast neutrons? Furthermore, what in your opinion is mentioned in Weizsäcker's secret report of 1940, whose existence you can verify by asking any of the members of the U-club, if not these things about which I wrote? Of course, there is the possibility that you did not see these reports and in that case I ask you to continue in the search for that material. In this connection I would like to allude to a report which was published together with other secret matters of the Luftwaffe, probably in the spring of 1943, which contains my lecture of February 26, 1942 and which was later repeated for a panel of Luftwaffe members. In this lecture I showed two slides which (adjusted to the niveau of a Reichminister of that time) compared the proliferation of neutrons in pure 235U with that in a pile made up of pure uranium and heavy water. I am enclosing a sketch of the two slides which I reconstructed from memory as well as was possible. I don't have to explain to you what they demonstrate. Those two slides were kept up to the end of the war in my Berlin institute; they were probably confiscated by the Russians. As far as I know they were mentioned in that report I referred to and which you will probably find somewhere in America. I suppose, that just by chance, you have not found the reports which would give you a clear picture about the atom bomb question. Besides, I do not look upon these facts as so very important just because I think that the above-mentioned result of our work was of special scientific merit of which we should be proud; rather, on the contrary, I feel that this entire development was practically inevitable after Hahn's discovery and after the research of Bohr and Wheeler, I think that the great accomplishments by the American and English physicists resulted mainly from the enormous effects of technical performance, in the systematic use of vast resources, which could only be provided by the strong industrial potential of America. Only after we have agreed on the facts should we begin to talk about the political motives. Perhaps it will be beneficial to postpone the discussion of those issues to a time when it can be done orally. I do not believe that anything can be gained by talking over any of these matters publicly. Possibly, I should address some of the points mentioned in your letter. First of all a few words about the four sentences in your letter dealing with the American opinion regarding German science under National Socialism: To 1) and 2): I have always felt that pure science suffered enormously under the National Socialist regime, first of all certainly because of the expulsion of so many able scientists from Germany; secondly, because of the inroads the absurd ideological theories made (for instance, cosmography, or "German" physics, etc.) Occasionally I expressed my views not only in the company of trusted colleagues, which would have been quite paltry, but I stressed them repeatedly also in a number of presentations to the appropriate German government institutions at a time when it was quite dangerous to do so. In this way I tried to bring about a change. To 3) I have already replied. To 4) It would never occur to me to believe that the German physicists were different from their colleagues of the Allied Forces. But I can't imagine that you didn't realize that the German physicists worked under other psychological conditions than their colleagues in England and America, and that the German physicists stood in opposition to the philosophy of life of their regime in contrast to the Allied physicists who worked for one goal together with their country's people. Another thing you mention: the "complacency" of the German physicists. I believe that in every meeting with higher political officials, which took place in regard to uranium projects, I energetically pointed



out that the American physics set-up was much better equipped with people as well as with laboratories than was the case in Germany and that, therefore, it could be expected that the American physicists would solve the problems of atomic energy much faster than the Germans would be able to, if the latter could tackle these issues at all during the war. Again it would seem paltry of me to repeat these facts pointedly, now that there is no longer any danger involved with making such statements. Besides, you will find in the depiction of the false conclusions written in pencil that I did not intend to write a "success story" but rather an objective account. Perhaps I should also say something about the political attitude here, which you chose to characterize as a compromise with Nazism. During that entire time, I was never in doubt about the fact that the German regime consisted in its most official positions of fools and scoundrels. However, I also knew that, if the German people failed to undermine and ultimately abolish that political system from within, a great catastrophe would befall the country which would take the lives of millions of innocent people in Germany and in other countries. You write: "Why didn't you sense the hopelessness of ever being able to convince Himmler?" - I was not naïve enough to believe that we had any chance to succeed before the catastrophe broke over us. But even now I feel that I would have shirked my duty unpardonably if I hadn't tried my utmost, at least in my small sphere of influence, to breach the delusions of the political overlords, hoping all the while that others in their positions would then act accordingly in the same manner. Himmler's letter proves to me that such an attempt was not taken without danger ("We can't afford to kill this man") but also that it was not entirely hopeless. By the way, I had discussed my efforts beforehand with Bohr and he emphatically supported them, -- not because he had any illusions about the results, but because he correctly assumed that everything had to be tried. I have never been able to understand those people who withdrew from all responsibilities and who could assure others during some harmless dinner conversation: "You see, Germany and Europe will be annihilated, I have said so all along". I think that, considering the affairs of the world as a whole, it would have been better if National Socialism could have been replaced by something saner from within instead of being abolished from the outside by force of arms. I also feel that it would have been desirable if the group of people who attempted real opposition to Hitler (about whom you can now read in several books) could have found understanding and support in foreign countries. - It is not easy to guide people toward beneficial objectives through force of arms and, right now, because of the indescribable misery, Germany is not a fertile ground for being influenced by beneficial ideas, which all seriously engaged people know to be necessary. What we need at this time in Germany is not hate-filled reckoning with the past but a quiet reconstruction and the slow beginning of humane living conditions. You know from our discussions in August 1939 that I have opted for this goal which I have attempted here to explain to you. In other respects, be assured that the German physicists too would like to participate in any effort being made to attain a "better understanding". But unfortunately, even the ancient history of our discussions in Ann Arbor and Heidelberg proves how incredibly difficult it is to really understand another human being. Nevertheless, we must not despair and we must redouble our efforts toward a reconciliation. With many regards, yours Werner Heisenberg.

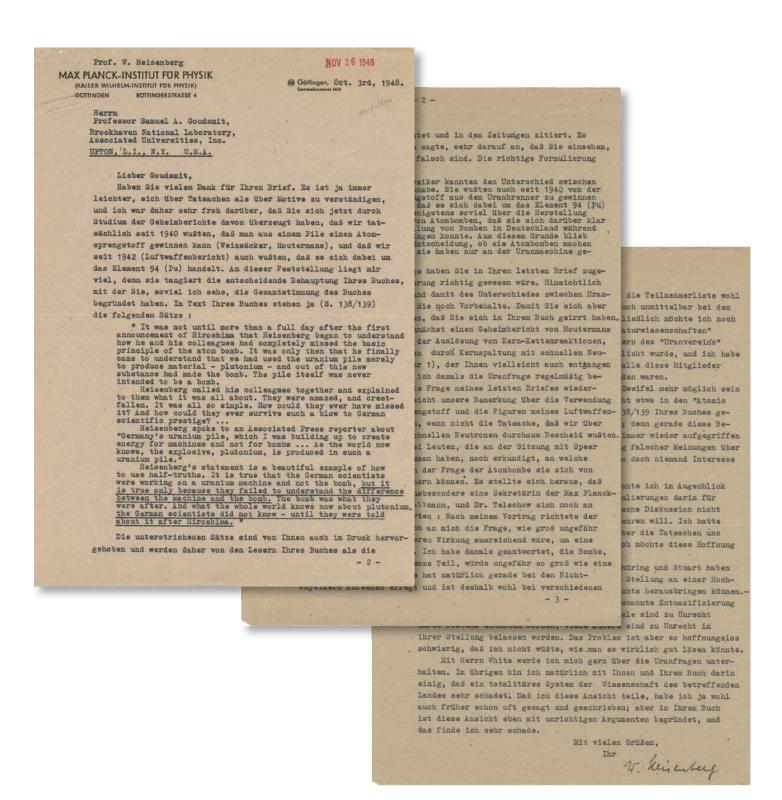
By late 1941, the German government was considering building a nuclear reactor, the first step in assembling an atomic bomb. A conference for this project opened at the Reich Research Council's House of German Research on 26 February 1942. Heisenberg was the third to speak, on *The Theoretical Foundations for Energy Acquisition from Uranium Fission*. His nine-page paper discussed such topics as the so-called "fast neutrons" resulting from nuclear fission that have lost little of their energy through collision; "heavy water" (deuterium oxide), used as a moderator in some nuclear reactors; and the unleashing of nuclear power through controlled chain reactions. **The accompanying drawings illustrate Heisenberg's theoretical knowledge at the time and appear to be the only remaining record of his above-mentioned slides.** While no one on the Research Council's influential guest list could have understood the practical relevance of Heisenberg's remarks to atomic bombs, his talk nevertheless spurred the Research Council to assume control of nuclear research from the army. \$20,000 - \$30,000

**69. Heisenberg, Werner.** Typed letter signed ("W. Heisenberg"), 3 pages (8.25 x 11.5 in.; 210 x 292 mm.), on separate leaves, in German, on "Max Planck Institute for Physics" letterhead, Göttingen, 3 October 1948, written to Professor Samuel A. Goudsmit, Brookhaven National Laboratory. Usual folds with staple holes at left corner.

Werner Heisenberg defends his fellow German physicists in a letter written to Samuel Goudsmit, Dutch-American physicist and critic of the German scientists of World War II.

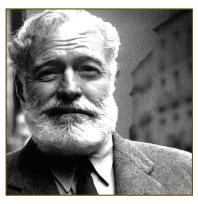
"After the lecture General Fieldmarshal Milch asked me how large the bomb might be and whether it would be powerful enough to destroy a big city. I then answered that the bomb, that is its active part, would have the approximate size of a pineapple. Of course this statement attracted attention especially among the non-physicists, who remembered it well."

Heisenberg writes in full: Dear Goudsmit, Many thanks for your letter. Of course it is always easier to discuss facts than it is to talk about motives. Therefore, I was happy to hear that, after reading the secret reports, you have come to the conclusion that, indeed, we knew since 1940 that one can produce atomic explosives from a pile (Weizsäcker, Houtermans) and that we also knew since 1942 that the decisive ingredient was 94 (Pu). I am concerned with these facts mainly because they touch upon the crucial contentions in your book and with which, as far as I can see, you establish the comprehensive view of your book. As the text of your book shows (p. 138/139) in the following sentences: "It was not until a full day after the first announcement of Hiroshima that Heisenberg began to understand how he and his colleagues had completely missed the basic principle of the atom bomb. It was only then that he finally came to understand that we had used uranium pile merely to produce material - plutonium - and out of this new substance had made the bomb. The pile itself was never intended to be a bomb. Heisenberg called his colleagues together and explained to them what it was all about. They were amazed, and crestfallen. It was all so simple. How could they ever have missed it? And how could they ever survive such a blow to German scientific prestige? ... Heisenberg spoke to an Associated Press reporter about "Germany's uranium pile, which I was building up to create energy for machines and not for bombs ... As the world knows, the explosive, plutonium, is produced in such a uranium pile. Heisenberg's statement is a beautiful example of how to use half-truths. It is true that the German scientists were working on a uranium machine and not the bomb, but it is true only because they failed to understand the difference between the machine and the bomb. The bomb was what they were after. And what the whole world knows about plutonium the German scientists did not know - until they were told about it after Hiroshima." The underlined sentences are also emphasized in print and will therefore be perceived by the readers of your book as the most important statements; they are also cited in the newspapers. As I have mentioned, it is important to me that you realize that those sentences are false. The correct formulation should have been something like this: "The German physicists knew the difference between an uranium machine and an atom bomb. They also knew since 1940 that it was possible to obtain atomic explosives from the uranium burner and, since 1942, they knew that the element 94 (Pu) was involved. In any case, they knew enough about the production and manufacture of atom bombs to realize, that such a production of bombs could not succeed in Germany during the war. For this reason they were spared the moral decision of whether they should begin making atom bombs, and so they worked only with uranium machines." You admitted in your last letter that the formulation concerning the question of plutonium was correct. But regarding the fast neutrons and, therefore, the difference between uranium burner and bomb, you seem to have reservations. In order for you to realize that you were mistaken in your book, I would like to ask you to study a secret report by Houtermans (pertaining to the issue of triggering of nuclear chain reactions, parag. III: chain reactions through nuclear fission with fast neutrons, especially Fig. I) which you might have missed; in those days I discussed the original research about this quite regularly with Houtermans. I must also repeat my question, voiced in my last letter, namely, what in your opinion was meant by our remark concerning the use of protactinium as an explosive and by my diagrams in my Luftwaffe report, if it was not the fact that we certainly knew about chain reactions with fast neutrons. I have also asked some of the people who were present at the meeting with Speer on June 6, 1942 which details they could still remember being discussed regarding the atom bomb issue. It turned out that some of the participants of that meeting, especially Miss Bollmann, a secretary from the Max Planck association, and Dr. Telschow, recalled the following incident: After the lecture General Fieldmarshal Milch asked me how large the bomb might be and whether it would be powerful enough to destroy a big city. I then answered that the bomb, that is its active part, would have the approximate size of a pineapple. Of course this statement attracted attention especially among the non-physicists, who remembered it well. Since you probably have the list of participants of that meeting there in America, you could ask some of the gentlemen in question. Finally I would like to mention that, prior to the publication of my report in Science, I naturally showed it to the involved members of the "Uranium Club" and that only after all of those people at the "Uranium Club" agreed with its contents, was it published. Because there really can not remain any doubts about this entire matter, I would like to ask if you couldn't publish a rectification of the statements made on pp. 138/139 of your book, perhaps in one of the "Atomic Bulletins"; just those assertions in your book have been repeatedly picked up and cited by the press and have led to a broad proliferation of wrong impressions about German atomic physicists, which can really be of no interest to anyone. For the time being I would like to refrain from dealing with some of the other statements in your letter, because I feel that many of the formulations are incorrect, but I want to avoid the deepening of our differences by continuing a critical discussion. I had hoped that, after agreeing about the facts, we could also come to terms with the motives, and I am loath to relinquish that hope. One last comment: according to the latest information, Thüring and Stuart do not hold a position at a university any longer. So far, I do not know anything about Schenk. None of us would insist that the de-nazification was accomplished correctly in every instance. Many people lost their positions unjustly, and many others kept their posts equally unjustly. This problem is so hopelessly complicated that I wouldn't know how to solve it justly. I will be happy to discuss the uranium questions with Mr. White. For the rest I agree, of course, with you and with your book that a totalitarian regime of a country harms science tremendously. I have said and written before, that I share this opinion. But in your book this notion is substantiated with false arguments and I regret that very much. With best regards, yours W. Heisenberg.



On 4 June 1942, Heisenberg, then director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics, met with Albert Speer, Reichminister for Armaments and Munitions, and his top civilian and military advisors. Discussion turned to nuclear research and the atomic bomb. Heisenberg acknowledged that it would be possible to build atomic reactors ("uranium machines"). Speer then asked how nuclear physics could be used to build an atomic bomb. Heisenberg replied that the theoretical knowledge was in place but that it would take at least two years, due to the great expense and lack of such crucial resources as a cyclotron.

\$10,000 - \$15,000



70. Hemingway, Ernest. Typed letter signed ("Papa") in red pencil at the top of the second page, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "Finca Vigia, San Francisco De Paula, Cuba" letterhead, two separate sheets, 8 August 1948, written to screenwriter Peter Viertel. With additional notations written in pencil and red pencil on the borders of both sheets and on the verso of the second.

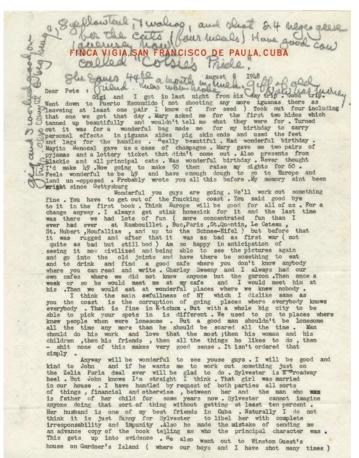
Ernest Hemingway writes his friend and screenwriter Peter Viertel.

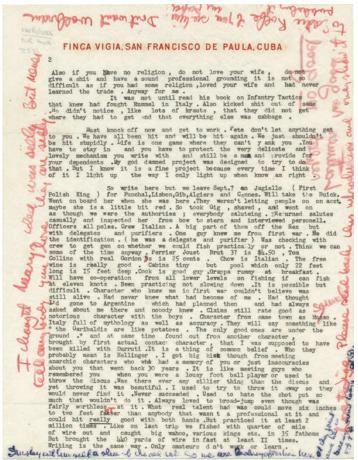
"Man should do his work and love that the most; then his woman and his children, then his friends, then all the things he likes to do, then - none of this makes very good sense."

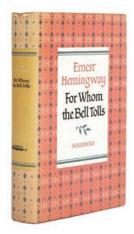
Hemingway writes, in part: ... You have to get out of the fnucking coast. You said good bye to it in the first book. Think Europe will be good for all of us. For a change anyway. I always get stink homesick for it and the last time was there we had lots of fun...but before that it was rugged and after that it was as bad as first war (not quite as bad but still bad). Am so happy in anticipation of seeing it now civilized and being able to see the pictures again and go into the old joints and have there be something to eat and to drink and find a good café where you don't know anybody where you can read and write. Charley Sweeny and I always had out own cafes where we did not know anyone but the garcon. Then once a week or so he would meet me at my café and I would meet him at his. Then we would eat at wonderful places where we knew nobody. I think the main awfulness of NY which I dislike same as you the coast is the corruption of going places where everybody knows everybody. That is fine in Ketchum. But with a whole big city to be able to pick your spots in is different. We used to go to places where knew people when were lonesome. But a good man shouldn't be lonesome all the time any more than he should be scared all the time. Man should do his work and love that the most; then his woman and his children, then his friends, then all the things he likes to do, then - none of this makes very good sense. It isn't ordered that simply. Anyway will be wonderful to see you guys. I will be good and kind to John and if he wants me to work out something just on the Zelia Parla deal ever will be glad to do. Sylvester Broadway heel. But John knows I'm straight I think. That girl was married in our house. I have handled by request of both parties all sorts of things, financial and otherwise, between her and the man who is father of her child for some years now. Sylvester can not imagine anyone doing that sort of thing without getting at least ten percent. Her husband is one of my best friends in Cuba. Naturally I do not think it is just funny for Sylvester to libel her with complete irresponsibility and impunity. Also he made the mistake of sending me an advance copy of the book telling me who the principal character was. This gets up into evidence. He also went out to Winston Guest's house on Gardner's Island (where our boys and I have shot many times). Also if you have no religion, do not love your wife, do not give a shit and have a sound professional grounding it is not so difficult as if you had some religion, loved your wife and had never learned the trade. Anyway for me. It was not until read his book on Infantry Tactics that knew had fought Rummel [sic] in Italy. Also kicked shit out of same. He didn't notice, like lots of krauts, that they did not get where they had to get and that everything else was cabbage. Must knock off now and get to work. Pete don't let anything get to you. We have all been hit and will be hit again. We just shouldn't have to stay in and you have to protect the very delicate and lovely mechanism you write with and still be a man and provide for your dependents. My god damned project was designed to try to do that. But I know it is a fine project because every time I think of it I light up the way I only light up when know am right...

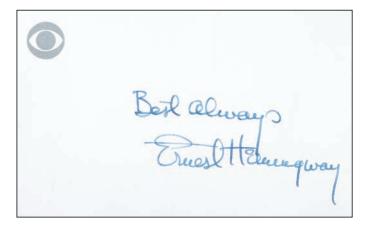
In the borders of both sheets and on the verso of the second, Hemingway has written the following notations: Gig and I worked good on trip. Also caught 6 big king 8 yellowtail, 7 wahoo, and shot 24 negro geese for the cats (four meals) Have good cow 1 Guernsey now called "Colsie's Pride". She saves 44.60 a month in milk. Gift of old friend. New when broke. Now has money I thought Marys [sic] idea was silly. But never tell anybody you love they are silly...Love to Jige. Please send back this introduction and only show it to Eddie Rolfe if you see him. Don't want Wolfram publishing it...Latimer no good. Repeat no good.

Early in 1949, after a relatively lean decade, Hemingway at last regained his stride as a novelist, and within a few short years had completed several novels, including, The Old Man and the Sea, for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1953. Though Finca Vigia remained his permanent home, Hemingway continued to travel extensively, indulging in the outdoor pursuits so vividly described in these lines to Peter Viertel, who wrote the screenplays for his novels The Old Man and the Sea and The Sun Also Rises. On this occasion, he was accompanied buy his son "Gigi" (Gregory), like his father, an avid marksman. Hemingway's fourth wife, journalist Mary Welsh, whom he had married in 1946, was working in London for *Time-Life* when they first met in late spring 1944. In Constantinople, in 1922, Hemingway met Colonel Charles Sweeny, a soldier of fortune who was said to have fought in seven wars with the armies of five countries. Sylvester is probably the novelist and short story writer Harry Sylvester, whom Hemingway had known since the 1930s. \$6,000 - \$8,000









**71. Hemingway, Ernest.** Signature ("Ernest Hemingway"), penned on a (4 x 2.5 in.; 102 x 64 mm.) card imprinted with the CBS logo in the upper left. Hemingway has signed in blue ink, with sentiment, "Best always Ernest Hemingway". Affixed to the front free endpaper of For Whom the Bell Tolls by Ernest Hemingway, 471 pages (5.5 x 8.25 in.; 140 x 210 mm.), New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, copyright 1940. Later edition. Fine condition. With dust jacket exhibiting flaws at spine.

Hemingway signs his autograph on a CBS card affixed to a copy of For Whom the Bell Tolls, one of seven of his works produced by CBS television.

From 1952-1960, seven works by Ernest Hemingway were produced by CBS: "Fifty Grand" on the "Schlitz Playhouse of Stars" (15 February 1952), "The Capital of the World" on "Omnibus" (6 December 1953), "A Farewell to Arms" on "Climax!" (26 May 1955), "The World of Nick Adams" on "The Seven Lively Arts" (10 November 1957), "For Whom the Bell Tolls" on "Playhouse 90" (12 & 19 March 1959), and "The Fifth Column" (29 February 1960) and "The Gambler, the Nun, and the Radio" (19 May 1960) on the "Buick Electra Playhouse." He undoubtedly signed this autograph while at CBS either when a contract was signed or during the production of one of his works adapted for television. \$800 - \$1,200

Hanswille house . 30 october.	
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**72. Hugo, Victor.** Wonderful autograph letter signed ("V."), 3 pages (4 x 6.75 in.; 102 x 171 mm.), in French, front and back on conjoined leaves, Hauteville House, 30 October [1861], written to his brother-in-law and playwright, Paul Foucher. With autograph address overleaf. Blank margins of pages 1 & 2 have been trimmed; slight separations at horizontal folds on right margin on page 3; light spotting.

While living in exile, Victor Hugo writes to his brother-in-law, Paul Foucher: "Les Misérables...is sold and is about to go to press...I will only return to France when freedom is returned."

Victor Hugo writes in full: My good Paul, On September 2, just as I was returning to Guernsey having succeeded in restoring my health, you did even better, you triumphantly presented your thoughts in a play. Thank you for letting me read L'Institutrice. I applauded you throughout the reading. At the Odeon you thought I was possessed with the spirit of passion. The idea exposed in your play is new, your standpoint is extremely interesting, the main character is ravishing. You deserved, and I know you got, a great and heartwarming success. I am keeping my eyes on you, I am both far and near you, and I love all the good things that are happening to you. You know you can count on my deep and absolute friendship. Keep on working and you'll succeed. These joys shed light in my solitude. I am having some work done here, at the house, and it has delayed the arrival of my wife and my daughter who do not relish the presence of carpenters and masons... Next month the Hauteville group will meet again...if you came it would be complete. I have not mentioned Les Misérables. I am sure you know that they were sold and are about to go to press. I wish you would find a way to dispel once and for all and in an absolutely independent way the persistent rumor that was started with malice of my return to Paris. I just received a newspaper from Brest, distributed by Havas, which states that it is indeed the case. Please do me the favor of reminding people of the statement I released following the amnesty published by [?] in France (himself): nothing will make me move; true to my statement, I will only return to France when freedom is returned. I thank you in advance and I send my love to everyone around you. Your brother V.

Would you be kind enough to put in the mail the enclosed letter.

Hugo had left France following a coup d'état of December 1851 that led to the establishment of the Second Empire. He settled in Guernsey, and even after an amnesty was granted in 1859, he refused to return to France. Only in 1870, after the fall of the empire and the proclamation of the Third Republic, did he return. While in exile, living in virtual solitude, Hugo produced some of his most original writings. Les Misérables was published in 1862 and was enormously successful, both in France and abroad.

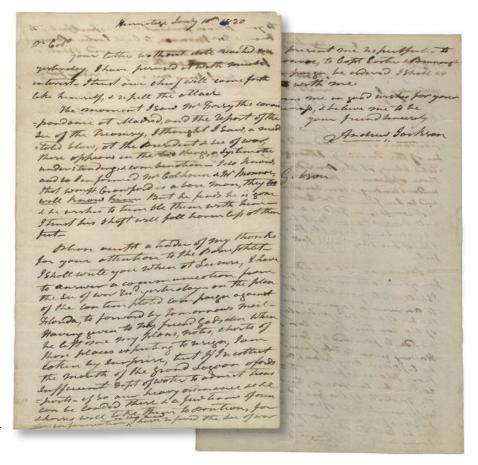
\$4,000 - \$6,000

**73. Jackson, Andrew.** Autograph letter signed ("Andrew Jackson"), 2 pages (7.25 x 12 in.; 197 x 305 mm.), Hermitage, Tennessee, 10 January 1820, written to Col. George Gibson.

At the height of the U. S. diplomatic crisis with Spain over Florida, Old Hickory makes plans to return to combat in Florida, while venting his rage against Treasury Secretary William H. Crawford.

"I informed Mr. Calhoun & Mr. Monroe, that Wm. H. Crawford is a base man ... I have to answer a communication from the Sec. of War recd. yesterday on the plan of the contemplated campaign against Florida"

Jackson writes in full: Dear Col. Your letter without date reached me yesterday. I have perused it with much interest. I trust our chief will come forth like himself, & repell the attack. The moment I saw Mr Forsyths correspondence at Madrid, and the report of the Sec. of the Treasury [Crawford], I thought I saw, a meditated blow, at the President & Sec. of War [Calhoun]. There appears in the two things, a systematic understanding, & combination. I do know,



and so I informed Mr Calhoun & Mr Monroe, that Wm. H. Crawford is a base man, they too well know him. But he finds he is gone & he wishes to tumble them with him. I trust his shaft will fall harmless at their feet. Please accept a tender of my thanks for your attention to the pamphlet. I shall write you when at leisure. I have to answer a communication from the Sec. of War recd. yesterday on the plan of the contemplated campaign against Florida, to forward by tomorrow's mail. Having given to my friend Gadsden when he left me my plans, notes, charts of those places expecting to resign, I am taken by surprise, but if I recollect the mouth of the Grand Lagoon afords sufficient depth of water to admit transports. If so our heavy ordinance can be landed there & a few teams of oxen can be landed there & a few teams of oxen & horses will take them to position. For information on this head I have referred the Sec. of War [2] to you. Please present me respectfully to him & Mr Monroe, to Capt. Easter & Brunaugh & should a campaign be ordered I shall expect you with me. Mrs. J. joins me in good wishes for your health & happiness, & believe me to be Your friend sincerely Andrew Jackson

Though Jackson's taking of Florida made him a hero to the American people, his actions prompted international condemnation and brought the U.S. to the brink of war with Spain. Monroe and many in his cabinet questioned the constitutionality of Jackson's conduct. (Congressman John Rhea said that he carried the secret approval from Monroe to Jackson, but the president claimed that he was ill at the time the letter was sent and had no recollection of having read it.) Calhoun secretly recommended censuring Jackson, but Secretary of State John Quincy Adams supported the general, recognizing that Jackson's campaign would force Spain to get rid of her troublesome colony.

By the time the Senate committee investigating the affair was ready to report, in early 1819, Spain had renounced its claims to West Florida and ceded East Florida to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty. But as shown by this letter, the intrigue continued after Spain failed to ratify the treaty. Treasury Secretary Crawford recommended the recall of John Forsyth, the American ambassador to Madrid, but Jackson saw that proposal as a ploy to sabotage and embarrass the administration. Such a weak response to Spain would outrage public opinion—and enhance Crawford's prospects to succeed Monroe. The President instead decided upon an ultimatum to Spain: unless they ratified the Treaty, American troops would occupy Florida. Further bloodshed was averted by the replacement of the Spanish monarchy by a republican government that, aware of invasion plans, quickly ratified the Adams–Onis Treaty in the fall of 1820. Thus the need for the military campaign Jackson was preparing in this letter was averted.

Jackson was right about Monroe's distrust of Crawford. According to John Quincy Adams's *Memoirs*, Monroe and his Treasury secretary very nearly came to blows during an argument over patronage. Crawford raised his cane and called Monroe a "damned infernal old scoundrel," prompting the president to grab the fireplace tongs to defend himself. (Crawford had once killed a man in a duel, as had Jackson.) Fortunately Crawford and Monroe both cooled their fury. Calhoun later became Jackson's Vice President, but was often at odds with the president over the threat of southern secession. **\$8,000 - \$12,000** 



74. Jackson, Thomas J. ("Stonewall"). Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("T.J. Jackson"), 3 pages (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.), "Camp Harman, Fairfax County", [Virginia], 13 August 1861, written to Major Thomas G. Rhett, the Assistant Adjutant General, demanding the return of a horse that he had captured at Harper's Ferry that would become Jackson's personal mount, Little Sorrel. Usual folds, two small tears along vertical spine fold, some minor ink smudges and toned spots.

A new discovery - extraordinary content war-date letter of Stonewall Jackson describing in detail how he obtained his favorite horse, Little Sorrel - the horse he was fatally shot on, who saw more action, and survived, than any other in the Civil War.

A remarkable letter, never before published, containing critical information on the precise origins of Stonewall Jackson's famous horse, Little Sorrel. While most biographies on Jackson correctly note that Little Sorrel was taken during his daring May 1861 raid on Harper's Ferry, they often misstate the exact provenance of the horse. Most simply assume the two horses Jackson took were owned by

the federal government, as much of the supplies captured in that raid were destined for that use. In this letter, Jackson notes that when he discovered a car filled with ten horses, he had initially made the same assumption, but subsequently learned that the captured car of ten horses was privately owned. Feeling obliged to pay for the horses, he negotiated a price of \$1,500 with the owner, with an eye of keeping two of the finest ones for himself. Jackson initially chose the larger of the two horses as his personal mount and lent the smaller to one of his aides, Lieutenant Bradford, who required a fast horse for a special mission. Jackson however soon found the larger of the horses unmanageable and desired the return of the smaller of the two. However, by August, Lieutenant Bradford had not returned with the horse. On the thirteenth Jackson decided to take official action to effect its return.

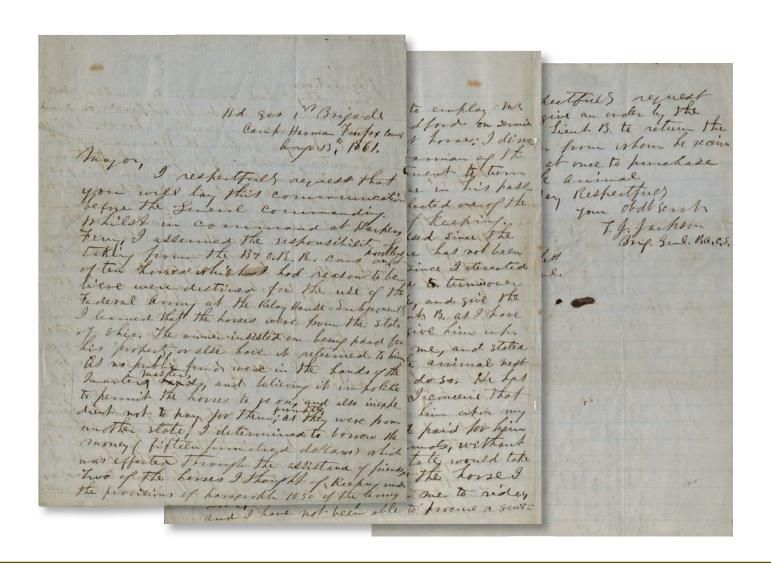
Jackson writes in full: I respectfully request that you will lay this communication before the General commanding. Whilst in command at Harpers Ferry, I assumed the responsibility of taking from the B & O. R.R. cars an excellent lot of ten horses which I had reason to believe were destined for the use of the Federal Army at the Relay House. Subsequently I learned that the horses were from the state of Ohio. The owner insisted on being paid for his property, or else have it returned to him. As no public funds were in the hands of the Quarter Masters, and believing it impolite to permit the horses to go on, and also inexpedient not to pay for them, promptly; as they were from another state, I determined to borrow the money (fifteen hundred dollars) which was effected through the assistance of friends. Two of the horses I thought of Keeping under the provisions of paragraph 1030 of the Army Regulations. Soon after, I had occasion to employ Mr. Bradford, now Lieut[.] Bradford on service that required an excellent horse: I directed Major John H. Harman[?] of the Quarter Masters Department to turn over to him the best horse in his possession, and Lieut B selected one of the two that I had thought of keeping. Though months have elapsed since the order was given; yet the horse has not been returned. A few days since I directed the officer turn over the horses to get him back, and give the requisite receipts, but Lieut B. as I have been informed refused to give him up. Subsequently he called on me, and stated that he would return the animal next day; but has failed to do so. He has no claim on the horse. I conceive that I have; as I purchased him upon my own responsibility, and paid for him out of my individual funds, without any assistance that the State would take him off my hands. As the horse I have is too rough for me to ride, and I have not been able to procure a suitable one I respectfully request that you will give an order by the bearer, directing Lieut B. to return the horse to the officer form whom he received him. I desire at once to purchase and pay for the animal. T. J. Jackson Brig Genl P.A.C.S.

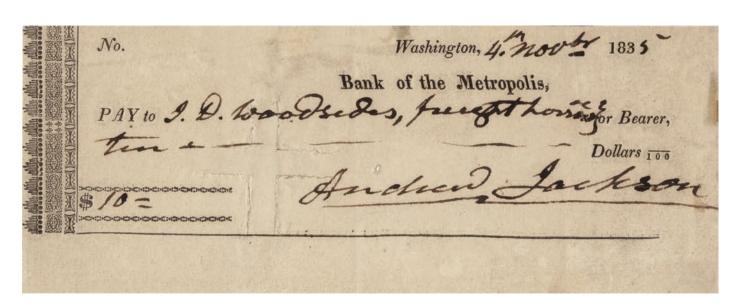
Apparently, Lieutenant Bradford obeyed the order and returned the horse to Jackson. This horse, which Jackson named "Little Sorrel," was a superb mount for the Confederate general, despite being small by military standards. The horse had remarkable powers of endurance and stayed calm during the heat of battle. Jackson found its gait "as easy as the rocking of a cradle." Without question, no other horse in the War Between the States witnessed such fierce battle scenes and survived, as did Jackson's horse: First and Second Manassas, Kernstown, McDowell, Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the Seven Days Campaign, and that fateful final ride at Chancellorsville.

After Jackson fell at Chancellorsville, Little Sorrel ran off but was later recovered by a Confederate soldier who saw to it that the horse be forwarded on to Jackson's family in North Carolina. Years later, the family gave Little Sorrel to the Virginia Military Institute where he was a favorite of the cadets. After he died in 1886 (at age 36), taxidermists mounted the horse, which remains on display at VMI today. Today, Little Sorrel stands among the most famous horses in military history.

On the verso, a later owner remarked: "This letter was among the official documents in the office of the A.A. General on the Staff of Genl. Joseph E. Johnson & thus in 1864 came into my possession & I hereby certify it to be genuine written signed by General T. J. Jackson. The 'Stonewall' of Confederate fame ..."

The recipient, Thomas Grimke Rhett, served in the Mexican War and in various western posts following the end of the conflict. In 1858 he became an army paymaster before resigning his commission in 1861 to join the Confederate Army. \$20,000 - \$30,000





**75. Jackson, Andrew.** Bank check signed ("Andrew Jackson") as President, (6.25 x 2.5 in.; 159 x 64 mm.), drawn on the Bank of the Metropolis, Washington D.C., 4 November 1835, the check is completed in Jackson's hand and made payable to "J.D. Woodsides" for \$10.00. The cancellation has been reinforced on verso and just touches the "A" in "Andrew"; minor stain on right edge from tape remnant on verso.

Provenance: The Marshall B. Coyne Collection. \$1,000 - \$1,500



**76. Jefferson, Thomas.** Important autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson"), 2 pages (9.5 x 7.25 in.; 241 x 184 mm.), front and back, "Monticello", 21 April 1810, written to his nephew and close friend John Wayles Eppes; docketed (on the verso, at the top margin) "Eppes John W. Apr. 21. 10." Light browning; scattered spotting and later marginal ink splotch.

Thomas Jefferson, wary of the deceptive Napoleon I – whom he calls the testy emperor, that spoiled child of fortune – first learns of Congress' intent to repeal the Non-Intercourse Act, which reopened trade with England and France on 1 May 1810.

Jefferson writes in full: I found here your letter of the 2nd on my return from a three weeks visit to Bedford: and as I see by a resolution of Congress that they are to adjourn on the 23rd. I shall direct the present to Eppington where it may meet you on your passage to Carolina. Mr. Thweatt is to let me know when I am to set out for Richmond. He says it will be in May & perhaps early. This however you can learn from him. My principal compensation for the journey is the visit to my friends at Eppington from which your absence would be a great deduction: for be assured that no circumstances on earth will ever lessen my affection for you, or my regret that any should exist which may affect the frequency of my meetings with you. But here I must brood over my grief in silence. The company of my dear Francis [John W. Eppes' father] has been a great comfort to me this winter; I shall restore him to you at Eppington, in fine health I hope, and not less advanced in the first elements of education than might be expected. Patsy [Jefferson's daughter, Martha Jefferson (1772-1836)] has the whole merit of this as her attentions to him have been the same as to her own.

Your letter gave me the first intimation that an accommodation with England was expected. I rejoice at it; for she is the only nation from which serious injury is to be apprehended. This may put us under the ban of the testy emperor, that spoiled child of fortune, and it is true that if excluded from the continent our trade to England will be of no value. But I would rather suffer in interest than fail in good faith. We are neutrals, & have been honestly so. We have declared we would meet either or both parties in just accommodation, and if either holds off, it is her fault not ours. Altho' connected with England in peace, I hope we shall be so with the other party in principal, and that our accommodation will involve no sacrifice of the freedom of the seas. For this however I can safely trust to the present administration, as well as the republican majority in Congress.

In April 1809, the British minister in Washington, David M. Erskine, signed a convention providing for the mutual suspension of the British and American restrictions—effective 10 June 1809. However, the agreement was repudiated in London because Erskine had exceeded his instructions. Non-intercourse was restored against England by President James Madison (9 August 1809). On 1 March 1809, Thomas Jefferson himself, as President, had signed the Non-Intercourse Act (effective 15 March 1809), which reopened all overseas commerce to American shipping, with the exception of France and Great Britain.

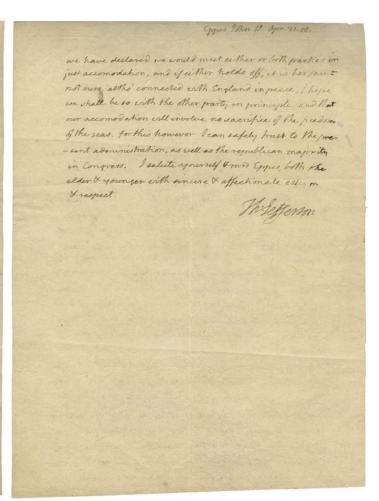
One year later, in May 1810, shortly after Jefferson's letter, Congress repealed the Non-Intercourse Act and substituted Macon's Bill #2, since the Non-Intercourse Act was set to expire at the close of the Second Session of the 11th Congress on 1 May 1810. The law reopened trade with England and France, though it promised to reimpose non-importation against either belligerent if the other rescinded its restrictions on neutral trade.

It was Napoleon I's opportunity to deceive the U.S. He ordered his Foreign Minister, the Duc de Cadore, to promise French cooperation. In the "Cadore Letter," sent to the American government (August 1810), France pledged to suspend the Continental Decrees if the U.S. "shall cause their rights to be respected by the English" – presumably by reimposing non-importation. Of course, it was never Napoleon's intention to make good on his promise. The French released a few American ships for appearances sake, and then continued to prey on American shipping. As well, they imposed a new series of French tariffs and exports restrictions which rendered American trade with the Continent virtually impossible. It was Napoleon's plan to give the appearance of making concessions to the U.S. so as to further embroil the new nation with England.

An important letter in which the ex-President foresees the problems to come from Napoleon I, whom he names "that spoiled child of fortune", realizing that a war with Britain could only be detrimental to the United States, for, as he states, "England is the only nation from which serious injury is to be apprehended" — and also realizing that any such accommodation with Britain will most certainly aggravate the French Emperor. \$15,000 - \$20,000

Provenance: Christie's, New York, 9 December 1994, lot 67.

Dear Sir monheello apr. 21. 10 I found here your letter of the ? on my rehim from a three weeks wint to Bedford; and as I seely a re solution of Congress that they are to adjourn on the 23 I shall direct the gresent to Epprington where it may meet you on your presser to Carolina, mr Thousalt is to let me know when I am to set out for Richmond. he says it will be in may Operhaps early. this however you can learn from him. my principal comprensation for the journey is the visit to my friends at Eppington from which your absence would be a great deduction for be assured that no circum rances on earth will over lessen my affection for you, or my regs t that any should exist which may affect the frequency of my meetings with you. but here I must brood over my grief in silence. The company of my dear Francis has been a great comfort to me this winter; I shall restore him to you at Eppington, in fine health I hope and not less as usual in the elements of education than might be expected. Tal, y has the whole ment of this as her attentions to him have been the same as to her own. Your letter gave me the first intimation that an accomodation with England was expected. I rejoice at it for the is the only nation from which serious injury is to be apprehended. This may put us under the ban of the lessy emperor, that spoiled child of fortune, and it is true that is excluded from the continent our trade to England will be of no value. but I would rather suffer in interest than fail in good faith. we are neutrals, I have been honestly so





**77. Jackson, Andrew.** Ship's passport signed ("Andrew Jackson") as President, 1 page (10.5 x 14.75 in.; 267 x 375 mm.), on vellum, Massachusetts, 4 January 1831, countersigned by **Martin Van Buren**, "M. Van Buren" as Secretary of State. Missing the wafer seal at lower left; minor toning along folds and edges.

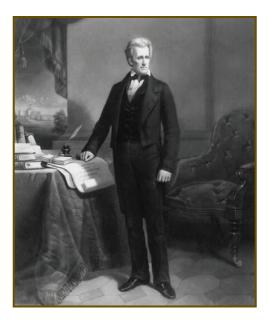
### Andrew Jackson signs a ship's passport for the Brig Magnolia.

The document allows the Brig Magnolia with Richard Bettis acting as master or commander, of the burthen of one hundred thirty one and 29/95ths tons or thereabouts mounted with no guns, navigated with seven men to pass with her company passengers, goods and merchandize without any hindrance seizure or molestation...

\$1,000 - \$1,500







78. Jefferson, Thomas. Memoires de Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully, Principal Ministre de Henri le Grand;... Nouvelle Edition... (Londres, 1767). Vol. 1, 12mo, [lixi], [415, final page misprinted "115"] pp. Signed with his ownership initial, "T" beside the printed binder's signature mark ("I") at the bottom of page 133 and again on page 373 where Jefferson adds an "I" to the signature mark "T" (Jefferson's typical style of ownership signature used in books from his library in which he substituted "I" for "J"). This volume was originally sold as a set of eight volumes by Hammer Galleries in 1941 as part of the sale of books from William Randolph Hearst's library. Jefferson's initials, as here, are found in most of his own books, which are rarely ever seen on the market. Binding worn, occasional foxing, some light tanning. Overall, very good condition, in unrestored contemporary French calf-gilt with morocco spine labels.

## Rare volume from Thomas Jefferson's personal library - The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully - signed with his secret mark.

Thomas Jefferson never used a bookplate to distinguish the more than 8,000 volumes he assembled during a lifetime of avid book collecting. Instead, he employed other identifying devices, such as the initials "T.I.", so that even today a cursory glance at a volume marked by Jefferson will enable one to distinguish it not only as Jefferson's, but probably to assign it to one of three distinct collecting periods. The initials "T.I." with the block letter "I", identifies this volume as one from Jefferson's third personal library, the Poor Library (1815–26).

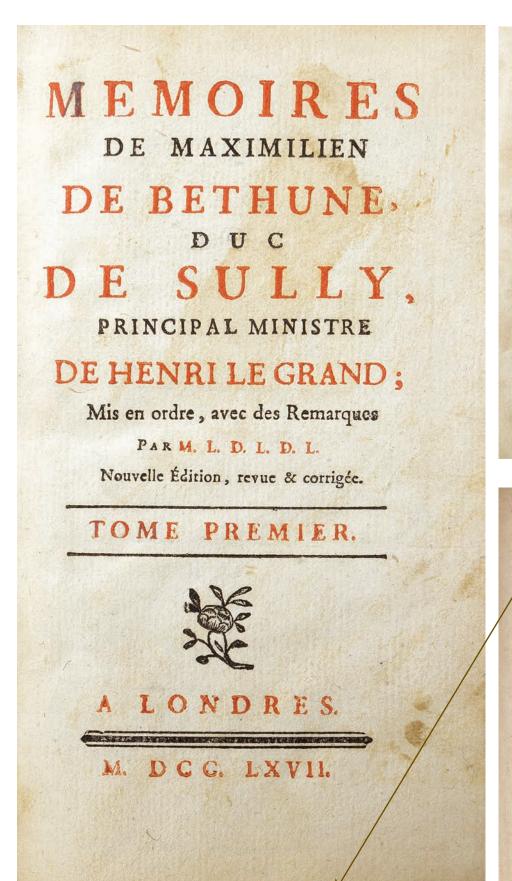
Sowerby notes that Sully's Memoires "are usually included in Jefferson's lists of recommended historical reading." Sowerby further notes that the first set that Jefferson owned, the set that was part of the library he sold to the Library of Congress, was the 1778 edition, purchased from Frullé in September, 1788, and noted as "8 vol. in 12, br. 16." The set from which this volume originated, was almost certainly purchased by Jefferson to replace the set sold to the Library of Congress in 1815. This set is listed in the 1829 auction catalogue of Jefferson's third personal library (item 75: 8 volumes, 12mo), but it was apparently kept by Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

It is not surprising that Jefferson would recommend Sully's memoirs as part of a course of historical reading, or that he would be sure to have a set at hand for himself—the two men shared several common notions. Maximilien de Bethune, duc de Sully (1560-1641) served King Henry IV of France in several capacities, as an army officer, engineer, Superintendent of Finances, and as a confidential advisor. As did Jefferson, Sully strongly favored agriculture over industry as an economic base, and encouraged its expansion. He also encouraged stock raising and forbade the destruction of forests. In order to facilitate trade, Sully encouraged internal improvements, sponsoring canals, roads, and bridges, and he abolished export fees on grains and wine. The first portion of Sully's memoirs were originally published in 1638, and the work was translated into several languages and reprinted often.

#### Provenance:

- 1. Thomas Jefferson
- 2. Thomas Jefferson Randolph as was noted in a separate volume from the original set "Th:J/Edge Hill? Virginia"
- 3. Sarah N. Randolph penciled signature on slip, also unidentified floor plan separate volume
- 4. William Randolf Hearst sold at auction:
- 5. Hammer Galleries, Gimbel Bros. Feb 1941 p. 226 item 750, purchased by:
- 6. Dr. Alice Watson 1941 by descent to
- 7. An Heir of Dr. Watson

\$20,000 - \$30,000



LIVRE PREMIER. 133 == que toute l'armée leur alloit tomber fur le corps, ils se retirerent dans la ville. On eut bien de la peine à arrêter le courage d'Henri, qui vouloit fondre sur l'armée ennemie pour nous venger & périr glorieusement. Mais on lui sit de si fortes instances de se retirer, qu'il prit ensir ce porti à reretirer, qu'il prit enfin ce parti à re-gret. Son étonnement fut grand lors-qu'il nous vit revenir, & sa douleur le fut encore davantage d'avoir ajoûté foi à des conseillers trop timides, surtout lorsqu'il vit Lésignan se plaindre avec beaucoup d'aigreur, d'avoir été abandonnéen cette occasion. Pour moi j'yperdisuncheval qui fut tué sous moi. Des nouvelles bien plus fâcheuses ajoûterent beaucoup au chagrin du roi de Navarre. Le prince de Con-dé, non content de lui avoir débau-

ché une partie de fes troupes, & de s'être féparé de fon parti d'une maniere éclatante, avoit attiré dans le fien quelques villes du Dauphiné & du Languedoc, qu'il ôtoit à Henri pour s'en composer une souveraineté. Il avoit engagé au prince Casimir, Aiguesmortes & Pécais, pour Villes sureté du secours que ce prince lui Languedocs Tome I.

LIVRE TROISIÉME. 373.

renne. Ce spectacle parut le réjouir : 1590. il en trouva l'ordonnance heureuse, & rir de la vanité de Maignan, qui avoit l'honneur d'être connu de ce prince, depuis que son pere, fort brae homme, s'en étoit fait remarquer à la prife d'Eause. Le roi s'approcha de mon brancard, & ne dédaigna pas à la vûe de toute sa suite de descendre à tous les témoignages de sensibilité, qu'un ami, s'il m'est permis de me servir de ce terme, pourroit rendre à son ami. Ne pouvant me jetter à ses pieds pour lui en marquer ma reconnoissance ; je l'affûrai, comme je pus, que je fouffrirois avec plaifir mille fois davantage pour son service. Il s'étoit fait instruire de tous les hazards que j'avois courus dans le combat. Il me demanda avec une inquiétude obli-geante, si toutes mes plaies étoient de nature à pouvoir espérer d'en guérir, du moins sans être mutilé de quelque partie du corps : ce qu'il re-gardoit presque comme impossible ; fçachant que j'avois été renversé, froissé & foulé aux pieds des che-vaux. Quand il fçut que je n'avois rien à craindre, il se jetta à mon cou Tome I.

ce princ

secret mark

Savanhah, Nov. 17" 1875 Dear Colonel your Note of the 6 " came in due True induced to postpone asharuledge much . y it till how. I don't have how I got the iluprepion that you intended to send me "moof" of The Mape. and wholen That suprepin I returned Them. a very land letter from capt thirst informes me of the terior of your letter to kin of the vicinity of Dactor does not show however that the Rocky Face Ridge terminates Three miles from Mile arch gape, called Buzziard's Roush on the Map. The latter is the Make of a hill purity the gap on the West. No does it show all the roads leading the Ringgood moth of the ond of The Mountain. I have looked at to much of the court of the wish of the wind of the court of the wind have the way he sent in to me. Caltainly not in compliment. No Party electioneeing Newspaper is less caredid. He calle fair Beauregard "Conducted in the chief, in writing of the Butter of Managar; although it is evident that he has read my and report. His account of the circulastatures of the action is as incorrect as possible. That of the operations in 1862, thevion to gen Leis actions near Richard in still More to South as one Might expect to fird in true of war, in the letters of Newspaper correspondent that for below what we call hite my this account of the affairs of near fuend at Williams-

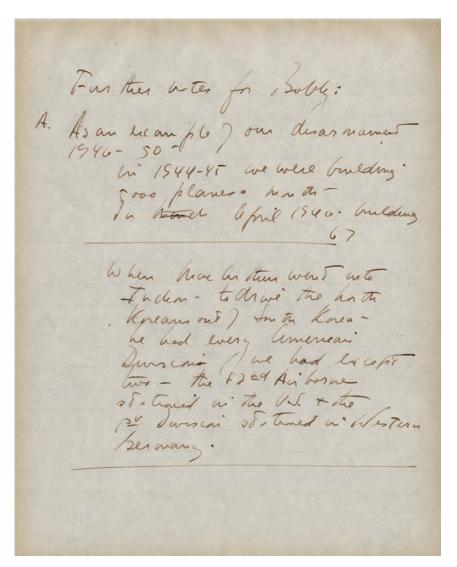
The Cise of Fort Magnuder for That of york low. And takes his account of the action and its consequences from The renestinal despatches of these few days instead of consulting MiG's report, and very elaborate one of 1 In like marray he seems to have been taught of Survices, Heintzellun, Hoolen and Made wholen out to the Joint Consuited on the And ach of the war. I return her that in one of his let Ten to you, he treated the widerce of there 9 me, as that of the constitution. I bored you to Much about This battle of Seven pines in connection with gen Mindely papellet, That he have details of it I hall be thust at you. I will say how -Ment More when by incorrect than that published by his Toyal Highless. He introduces a Handen, of My be The for some light hours. The troops of course loss to much time that should have been devoted to the lattle. He has not the slightest authority for the accusation of Manapar? If not, and for deiler it, hwill do to. Col: Ino P. Kicholson

**79. Johnston, Joseph E.** Autograph letter signed ("J.E. Johnston"), 2 pages (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), separate sheets, Savannah, 17 November 1875, written to Col. John P. Nicholson. Minor flaws at edges with light smudging, folds; glassine remnants on verso and at upper edge of first sheet.

Gen. Johnston is critical of the Count of Paris's <u>History of the Civil War in America</u>, especially regarding Manassas and Seven Pines: "He calls Genl Beauregard commander-in-chief, in writing of the Battles of Manassas ... His account of the circumstances of the action is as incorrect as possible. That of the operations in 1862, previous to Genl Lee's actions near Richmond is still more so..."

An English translation of History of the Civil War in America by the Count of Paris (Philadelphia: Joseph H. Coates & Co. 1875) had just been published. General Joseph E. Johnston comments in part: I have looked at so much of the Count of Paris's book as relates to my operations – and can not imagine why he sent it to me. Certainly not in compliment. No party electioneering newspaper is less candid. He calls Genl Beauregard 'commander-in-chief, in writing of the Battles of Manassas; although it is evident that he has read my official report. His account of the circumstances of the action is as incorrect as possible. That of the operations in 1862, previous to Genl Lee's actions near Richmond is still more so. Such as one might expect to find in time of war, in the letters of a newspaper correspondent. But far below what we call history. In his account of the affairs of rear Guard, at Williamsburg, it is treated as if the Confederate army had adapted to the line of Fort Magruder for that of Yorktown. And takes his account of the action and its consequences from the sensational despatches of the next few days – instead of consulting McC's report, and my elaborate one, of 1863. In like manner, he seems to have been taught the events of the Battle of 7 Pines by Genl Mindil. Regardless of the confessions of Sumner, Heintzelman, Hooker and Carey – Made under oath to the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war. I remember that in one of his letters to you, he treated the evidence of these generals, quoted by me, as that of the committee. I bored you so much about this battle of seven pines in connection with Gen Mindil's pamphlet that no more details of it shall be thrust at you. I will say, however, that it would be very hard to make a statement more utterly incorrect than that published by his Royal Highness. He introduces a slander of my being idle for some eight hours – the troops of course losing so much time that should have been devoted to the battle. He has not the slightest authority for the accusation. Did

Prince Philippe d'Orléans, Count of Paris, was the grandson of Louis Philippe I, King of the French, who had abdicated on 24 February 1848, in favor of his grandson. The Count of Paris was claimant to the French throne from 1848 until his death. \$2,000 - \$3,000



**80. Kennedy, John F.** Autograph notes (unsigned) to Bobby Kennedy, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), no place or date, on blue-lined stationery, entitled "Further notes for Bobby". Toning around perimeter from previous mounting.

### JFK notes for Bobby Kennedy regarding U.S. disarmament post WWII:

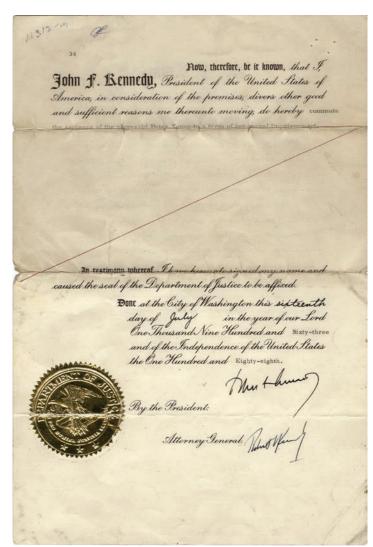
"...When MacArthur went into Inchon – to drive the North Koreans out of South Korea – we had every American Division we had except two – the 82nd Airborne stationed in the U.S. and the 1st Division stationed in Western Germany."

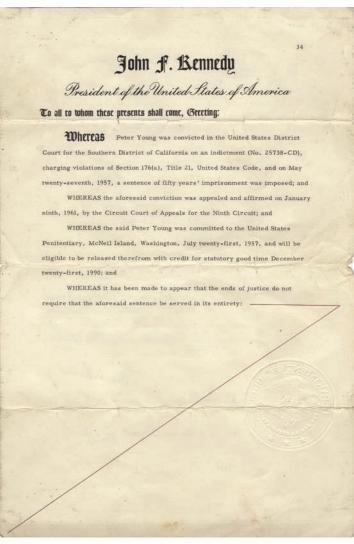
JFK writes in full: Further notes for Bobby: As an example of our disarmament 1946- 50 -In 1944-45 we were building 5000 planes a month-In March April 1946- building 67

When MacArthur went into Inchon — to drive the North Koreans out of South Korea — he had every American Division we had except two — the 82nd Airborne stationed in the U.S. and the 1st Division stationed in Western Germany.



Excellent and intriguing content from JFK – discussing U.S. disarmament following World War II and the Battle of Inchon (10-19 September 1950) under the command of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The amphibious invasion resulted in a decisive victory and strategic reversal in favor of the United Nations. The operation involved some 75,000 troops and 261 naval vessels, which led to the recapture of the South Korea capital Seoul two weeks later. \$4,000 - \$6,000





**81. Kennedy, John F. and Robert F. Kennedy.** Rare clemency document signed as President and Attorney General ("John F. Kennedy" and "Robert F. Kennedy"), 2 pages on a single (9 x 13.5 in.; 229 x 343 mm) leaf, 16 July 1963. Signed in full in dark black ink at the lower right, "John F. Kennedy", and countersigned "Robert F. Kennedy". Some soiling and wear to the folds. The gold foil seal of the Department of Justice is intact except for loss on aforementioned fold.

# Pres. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy grant clemency to a California man convicted of trafficking marijuana.

The partly-printed and typed document reads in part: WHEREAS Peter Young was convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California on an indictment (No. 25738-DC), charging violations of Section 176(a), Title 21, United States Code, and on May twenty-seventh, 1957, a sentence of fifty years imprisonment was imposed; and

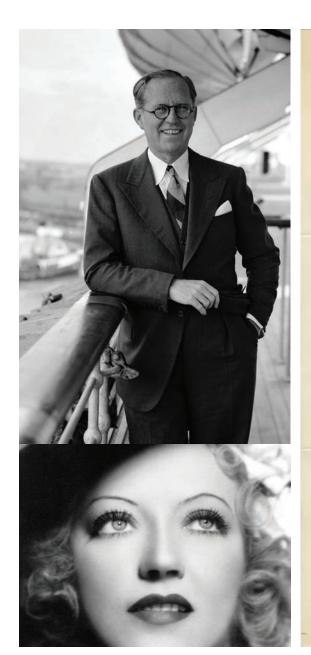
WHEREAS the aforesaid conviction was appealed and affirmed on January ninth, 1961, by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; and

WHEREAS the said Peter Young was committed to the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, July twenty-first, 1957, and will be eligible to be released therefrom with credit for statutory good time December twenty-first, 1990; and

WHEREAS it has been made to appear that the ends of justice do not require the aforesaid sentence be served in its entirety;"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby commute the sentence of the aforesaid Peter Young to a term of ten years imprisonment.

Section 176(a), Title 21 of the U.S. Code defines and sets penalties for the illegal importation of marijuana. Here, JFK and his attorney general, Robert F. Kennedy, reduce the sentence of Peter Young from 50 years to 10. The circumstances of the case, and Young's application for clemency, are not known. \$4,000 - \$6,000



JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

North Ocean Boulevard Palm Beach, Florida

February 9, 1961

Dear Marion:

Please don't give it a moment's thought about Horace calling me.

I am really planning to get out to Palm Springs for two or three weeks some time reasonably soon. If the house is available I would love to use it. If not, we will get another some place. But please don't change any of your plans for me.

Second, remember that I promised you that I was at your beck and call any time you wanted me on your business matters. That still goes.

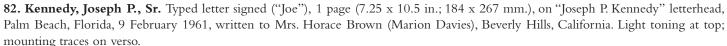
Jack is doing well for the country and for all of us who have such confidence in him, and I know you, too, are proud of him.

Looking forward to seeing you, and with my deep affection to you always, I remain,

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Kennedy

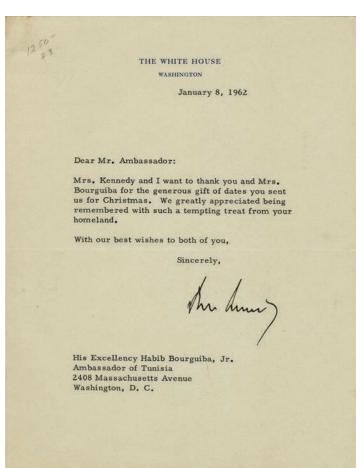
Mrs. Horace Brown 1011 North Beverly Drive Beverly Hills, California



Joe Kennedy writes to actress Marion Davies three weeks after his son's inauguration which she attended: "Jack is doing well for the country and for all of us who have such confidence in him, and I know you, too, are proud of him."

Kennedy writes in full: Dear Marion: Please don't give it a moment's thought about Horace calling me. I am really planning to get out to Palm Springs for two or three weeks some time reasonably soon. If the house is available I would love to use it. If not, we will get another some place. But please don't change any of your plans for me. Second, remember that I promise you that I was at your beck and call any time you wanted on your business matters. That still goes. Jack is doing well for the country and for all of us who have such confidence in him, and I know you, too, are proud of him. Looking forward to seeing you, and with my deep affection to you always. Joe

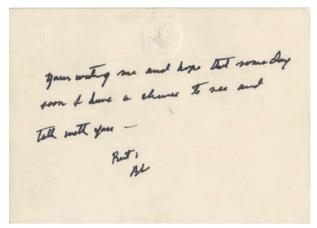
Seven months earlier, during the July 1960 Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, Joe Kennedy had rented Marion Davies' estate at 1011 North Beverly Drive, the address to which the President's father sent this letter to house his sons' families. One of William Randolph Hearst's homes, it was later seen as the estate of uncooperative Hollywood producer Jack Woltz and his unfortunate prized racehorse in *The Godfather*. The "house" in Palm Springs referred to by Kennedy was Davies' Mediterranean villa, the Willows. Actress Marion Davies married former naval officer and stuntman Capt. Horace G. Brown, a longtime friend, in Las Vegas on 31 October 1951. Eleven weeks earlier, on 14 August 1951, newspaper publisher William Randolph Hearst had died. Davies had had a romantic relationship with Hearst since 1918; he willed 51% of his fortune to his paramour. Davies and Brown were married until her death on 22 September 1961. **\$1,500 - \$2,500** 

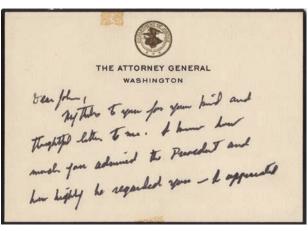


**83. Kennedy, John F.** Typed letter signed ("John Kennedy") as President, 1 page (6.75 x 9 in.; 171 x 228 mm.), on White House, Washington stationery, 8 January 1962, written to "His Excellency Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Ambassador of Tunisia, 2408 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C." Minor soiling at the upper left corner.

President Kennedy thanks the Tunisian Ambassador for his gift of dates for Christmas.

Kennedy writes in full: Dear Mr. Ambassador: Mrs. Kennedy and I want to thank you and Mrs. Bourguiba for the generous gift of dates you sent us for Christmas. We greatly appreciated being remembered with such a tempting treat from your homeland. With our best wishes to both of you, Sincerely, John Kennedy \$1,000 - \$1,500



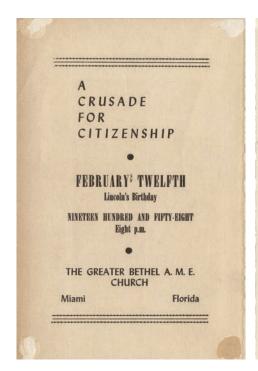


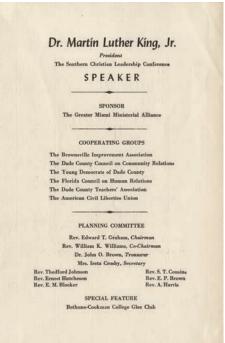
**84. Kennedy, Robert F.** Rare autograph letter signed ("Bob") as Attorney General, written on both sides of a black-bordered embossed Attorney General card with gilt-embossed Seal of the Department of Justice at top center, (5 x 3.5 in.; 127 x 89 mm.), Washington, no date (ca. late-1963-1964), written to "Dear John". Small plastic tape stain at upper edge.

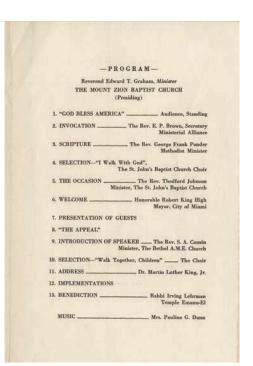
Rare black-bordered handwritten letter of Robert F. Kennedy after his brother's assassination. "I know how much you admired the President and how highly he regarded you..."

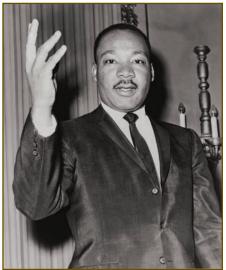
Bobby Kennedy writes in full: "Dear John, My thanks to you for your kind and thoughtful letter to me. I know how much you admired the President and how highly he regarded you – I appreciated your writing me and hope that some day soon I have a chance to see and talk with you- Best, Bob"

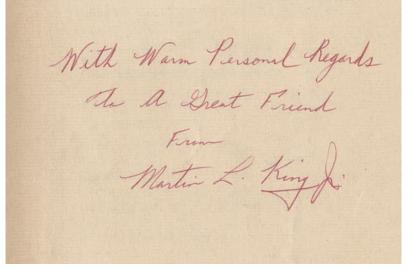
The assassination of President Kennedy on 22 November 1963 was a brutal shock to the world, the nation, and the rest of the Kennedy family. Robert Kennedy was absolutely devastated and was described by many as being a completely different man after his brother's death. \$1,000 - \$1,500











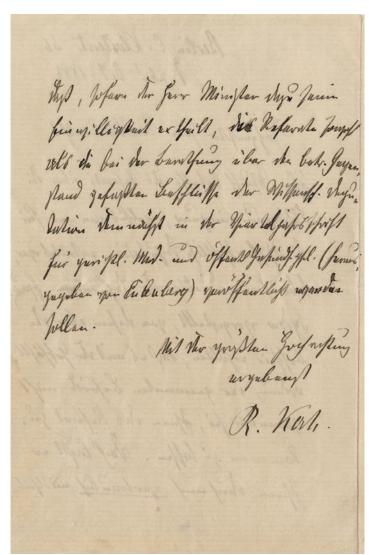
**85. King, Martin Luther, Jr.** Program signed ("Martin L. King Jr.") 4 pages (6 x 9 in.; 152 x 229 mm.), front & verso, on two conjoined sheets. The Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church, Miami, Florida, 12 February 1958. Boldly signed with sentiment by Dr. King in red ink on the blank fourth page, "With Warm Personal Regards To A Great Friend From Martin L. King Jr." Mounting flaws on corners of cover page.

On Lincoln's birthday in 1958, Martin Luther King Jr. signs a program for the Miami launching of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Crusade for Citizenship and its campaign to double the number of Black registered voters in the South.

Printed on the cover: "A Crusade for Citizenship, February Twelfth, Lincoln's Birthday, Nineteen Hundred and Fifth-Eight, Eight p.m., The Greater Bethel A.M.E. Church, Miami, Florida." Sponsored by the Greater Miami Ministerial Alliance, listed as "Speaker" is "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

In a story from Atlanta, the United Press reported on 13 February 1958, "Negroes held Lincoln's birthday rallies here and in 19 other southern cities Wednesday [12 February] to begin a massive drive for voter registration by members of their race. The movement is a project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, organized a year ago. Its goal is to double the number of Negro voters by 1960 ... The Rev. Martin Luther King, who headed the year-long bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., organized the group in January 1957. He spoke at Miami ... King told his Miami audience: "We want freedom now. We want the right to vote now. We do not want freedom fed to us in teaspoons over another 150 years. It is our duty to struggle by non-violence for justice, because we are opposed to all injustice, wherever it exists." \$2,000 - \$3,000

Berlin C. Klusterstr 36. 1-26= LOIT. 1888 Juggrupho Jun Restler my! Thom Muff butroffs it's Defants in bur this Helpourninging, ugalful you wir fir Hi My for Huflip Ampo Whiting unforther your July if the Vintler the Ruga Tulies fruit Tydow sporyaghall, you hipen abor the duffied whillan, the ab with the gotfafts. ording for queenulan befort night purciobier pis, fran Sub Rufund gri, Voumen zã laffen. Voif leight ev Human Ming wind year love lif mist prihe



**86. Koch, Robert.** Autograph letter signed ("R. Koch"), 2 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), in German, front and back, "Berlin C. Klosterstrasse 36", 26 October 1888, written to "Dear Sir (City Planning Commissioner)" in Frankfurt, Germany. With original autograph transmittal envelope. Minor ink smudges; small separation on vertical fold of address overleaf.

Nobel Prize-winning founder of modern bacteriology, Robert Koch, writes a city planning commissioner about his report on river pollution.

Koch writes in full: Dear Sir (City Planning Commissioner), I presented H. E. Sydow, Director of the Scientific Deputation, with your request regarding my report on river pollution that I prepared for that deputation. H. E., however, denied your request, quoting that it was in conflict with the regulations of said Deputation, to let you have the report. In private, however, he lets you know herewith that if the minister will give his consent, the report as well as the decisions made on this subject by the meeting of the Scientific Deputation, will be published soon in the Quarterly Journal for Judicial Medicine and Public Healthcare (published by Enlenberg). R. Koch

Robert Koch was a celebrated German physician and pioneering microbiologist, known for his role in identifying the specific and causative agents of tuberculosis, cholera and anthrax and for giving experimental support for the concept of infectious disease. His research led to the creation of Koch's postulates, a series of four generalized principles linking specific microorganisms to specific diseases that remain today the "gold standard" in medical microbiology. \$2,500 - \$3,500

april. 2, 1975 Dear Yushki I was happy to hear that you and the family are in good health. Today the way things are occurring one doesn't know what to expect the next morning No doubt the big talk in Israel as in U.S. is Kissinger. His failure in the negotiations doesn't bring any of us joy but peace at his price hadn't anything to offer for the future We know Mr. Kissinger much better now. a could never understand what he and Nixon called peace in bietnam: it was asplain as the nose on your face, that U. V. was going to take over Whywe still want to back this load of grafters in the S. D. I will never understand. Lwish the attack on S. V. didn't occur right now it would be better for us if this didn't exist. We are having the pleasure of Shlomos com pany since Sat. Today is his last day of restand back to work. He is a pleasure to be with his conversation is very enlightening. My hear to his parentsand sister. This article should interest you. This is the District attorney that set out to frame me. He is the one who had my picture over his deck. Lasked have

to ook Mc Millan for a piature of him, I have a good place to put it. If is fired but he will be given a chance to resign although he may have violated the law in his gealous attempt to prose cute people.

Those all is well with all of you. In heppy to hear that Jeffei and children are all well. He are having very not weather I know your heat will start shortly. All the best from Jeddy to all of you. The same to fee.

Shalow

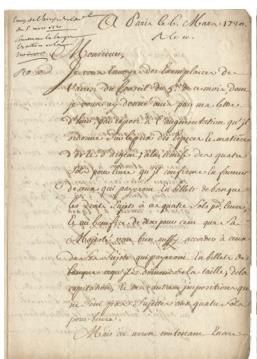
Meyer

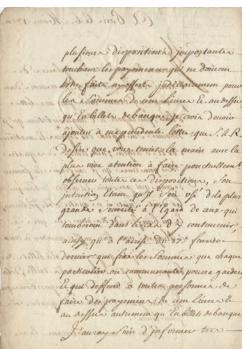
**87.** Lansky, Meyer. Autograph letter signed ("Meyer"), 1.5 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), separate sheets, [Miami], 2 April 1975, written "To Yushki", his friend Joseph Sheiner, a member of the Israeli Security Agency. Two loose-leaf holes at right edge; staple holes in upper right corners; verso of second page is toned.

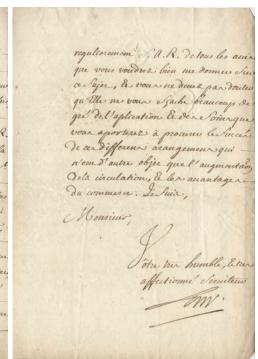
Meyer Lansky writes a friend that he is pleased that the federal prosecutor "that set out to frame me" has been "fired ... He may have violated the law in his zealous attempt to prosecute people..."

Lansky writes in part: No doubt the big talk in Israel as in U.S. is Kissinger. His failure in the negotiations doesn't bring any of us joy but peace at his price hadn't anything to offer for the future. We know Mr. Kissinger much better now. I could never understand what he and Nixon called peace in Vietnam; it was as plain as the nose on your face, that N.V. was going to take over. Why we still want to back this load of grafters in the S.V. I will never understand. I wish the attack on S.V. didn't occur right now it would be better for us if this didn't exist... This article should interest you. This is the District Attorney that set out to frame me. He is the one who had my picture over his desk. I asked Dave to ask McMillan for a picture of him, I have a good place to put it. He is fired but he will be given a chance to resign although he may have violated the law in his zealous attempt to prosecute people... Shalom Meyer

Meyer Lansky went to Israel in 1970 to avoid federal prosecution on charges of tax evasion. In December, he requested Israeli citizenship under Israel's Law of Return which gives any Jew the right to be granted Israeli citizenship. However, it denies citizenship to a Jew "with a criminal past, likely to endanger the public welfare." In March 1971, Lansky was charged with being involved in a conspiracy to skim from the Flamingo Hotel, his old Las Vegas venture with Bugsy Siegel, and was ordered to appear before a grand jury in Miami. He stayed in Israel. In May, Lansky's U.S. passport was revoked and in September, his application for Israeli citizenship was denied. "Meyer Lansky v. the State of Israel" was heard before the Israeli Supreme Court and on 11 September 1972, the court ruled unanimously against Lansky. After trying to find refuge outside the United States with Sheiner's help – he was with Lansky on his 36-hour flight seeking asylum – on 7 November 1972, Meyer Lansky returned to Miami and was promptly arrested by FBI agents aboard the plane. The 28 March 1975 article Meyer Lansky sent Yushki about McMillan is present. The banner headline right under "The Miami Herald" masthead: "Dade Crime Strike Chief Shifted." Dougald McMillan had headed the Justice Department's Organized Crime Strike Force in Miami since 1969. Because of recent disclosures about tactics McMillan had used in his intelligence-gathering effort aimed at Miami public officials suspected of corruption, McMillan was being transferred to Washington. The article mentions Lansky: "It was McMillan who in 1973 obtained a contempt conviction against Lansky for the aging mobster's refusal to appear before a grand jury – only to have the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals reverse it..." \$2,000 - \$3,000







**88. Law, John.** Rare letter signed ("Law"), 3 pages (8 x 11.75 in.; 203 x 298 mm.), front and back on two conjoined leaves, in French, Paris, 6 March 1720, written to a gentleman. Toning on edges with some show-through.

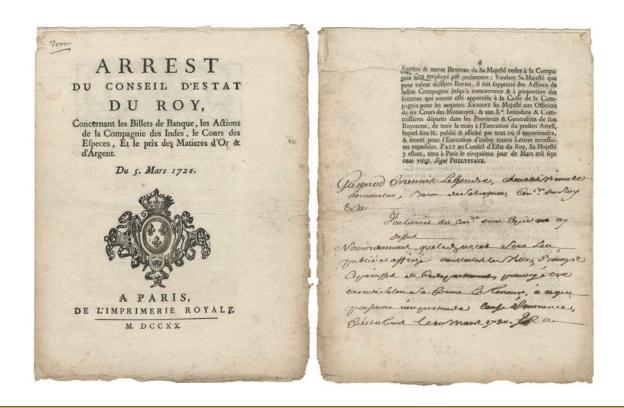
### Pioneering Scottish economist John Law writes concerning the increase in orders in the price of gold and silver coins and metal...

Law writes in full: I am sending you copies of the decision of the council held the 5th of this month, of which I informed you in my letter yesterday, concerning the increase in orders in the price of gold and silver coins and metal, and the rebate of four pence [sous] per pound [livre] it grants to those who pay the duties subject to those four pence per pound in banknotes. And His Majesty is also willing to offer ten percent to those of his subjects who will pay in banknotes what they owe in per capita levy, poll tax, and other taxes that are not subject to the four pence per pound. But since this decision contains several additional important provisions concerning payments that can only be made or offered legally for sums of one hundred livres and above in banknotes, I feel I should add to my previous letter the comment that H[is] R[oyal] H[ighness] wants you to insure that all these provisions are strictly observed in a timely manner, as it is his intention that those who disobey them shall be dealt with harshly. The same attention should be paid to the decision of last February 27 which sets the sums that each individual or community can keep, and which forbids any person from making payments of one hundred livres and above in anything but banknotes. I will be carefully keeping H.R.H. informed on a regular basis of any opinions you pass on to me on this subject. Do not doubt his extreme gratitude for the diligence and care you will exert to insure the success of these different arrangements, whose sole object is to increase circulation and the advantages of trade...Law

Law first achieved notice for his project to establish a state bank to issue paper money on the security of land, a scheme rejected by the Scottish parliament on 27 July 1705. By late May 1716, having won over the French regent (Philippe II, Duke of Orleans) with his plans to revive France's moribund economy, Law and several colleagues were granted a charter for a general bank. Buoyed by its rapid success and the associated industrial expansion, Law soon turned to the organization of a French firm to rival Britain's East India Company, simultaneously hatching a plan to develop French holdings in America. In August 1717, his Company of the West was accorded rights to the Louisiana Territory, including lands drained by the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri Rivers. Incensed at the financial privileges granted to a foreigner, Law's "System" soon faced opposition from parliament, but by December 1718 the conflict was resolved with the conversion of the General Bank into the Royal Bank, with notes guaranteed by the King. By June, Law's enterprise, now renamed the Company of the Indies, had absorbed its competitors for France's non-European trade, and in August assumed most of the national debt, becoming France's leading creditor. On 5 January 1720, Law was appointed comptroller-general of finances and on 23 February the Company of the Indies merged with the Royal Bank. However, the intense speculation fostered by Law's high shareholder dividends continued to deplete the bank's available specie, leading to panic when the bank note was devalued to one-half on 21 May. On the 27th, the very day the decree was withdrawn, the now-disgraced Law was relieved of his position, and within a few months had left the country.

Accompanied with: A printed copy of the above-mentioned decision and a letter dated 1719 from one Vaslin to a Mrs. Lambert in Orleans concerning the investment of funds, recommending her purchase of land in Mississippi, and lauding the profits of Laws' enterprise. \$8,000 - \$12,000

88. continued



**89.** Lavoisier, Antoine. Autograph notation signed ("Lavoisier") in the margin of a printed legal document from the "Receveur particulier des Finances", 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), in French, Paris, 16 July 1791. On 9 July 1790, the Receiver of Finances of the 4th department of the city of Paris acknowledges receipt of the sum of 195 livres from Lavoisier for his taxation of the year 1790. Light scattered spotting.

# Antoine Lavoisier, "the father of modern chemistry," pays his taxes for the year 1790.

On the left margin Lavoisier writes in full: I declare I owe nothing in taxation for the year 1790 as well as previous years. Paris 16 July 1791. Lavoisier

It is generally accepted that Lavoisier's great accomplishments in chemistry stem from the fact that he changed the science from a qualitative to quantitative one. He is most noted for his discovery of the role oxygen plays in combustion. Lavoisier recognized and named oxygen (1778) and hydrogen (1783) and helped construct the metric system, wrote the first extensive list of elements, and helped to reform chemical nomenclature. He discovered that, although matter may change its shape or form, its mass always remains the same. \$1,000 - \$1,500



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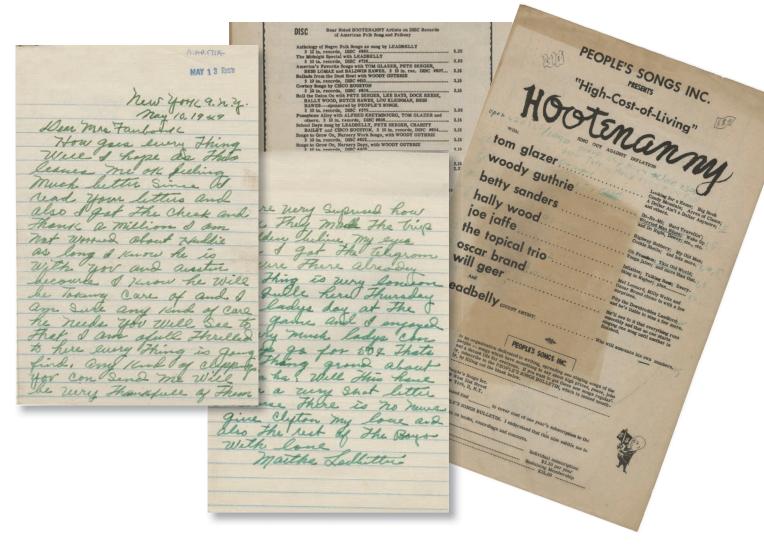
**90. Ledbetter, Huddie ("Lead Belly").** An archive of (5) pieces featuring a rare autograph letter signed ("H Ledbetter"), 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), New York, 28 March 1949, in pencil, written to one of his managers, Austen C. Fairbanks; **Huddie "Lead Belly" Ledbetter** autograph manuscript, 1 page (8.5 x 4 in.; 216 x 102 mm.), [no place, no date, but ca. late 1948 to early 1949], being a set list of 12 songs used in a live performance kept in blue pencil; **Martha Promise Ledbetter** autograph letter signed ("Martha Ledbetter"), 2 pages (5.75 x 8.75 in.; 146 x 222 mm.), New York, 10 May 1949, in green ink, written to Ledbetter's other manager, Marjorie Fairbanks (and Austen's mother); an original promotional flyer for a "'*High-Cost-of-Living*' *Hootenanny*" featuring Ledbetter, Woody Guthrie and other folk singers, (7 x 11 in.; 178 x 279 mm.), [New York, December 1947]; and a superb (possibly unpublished) (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) black and white photograph showing Ledbetter in a suit, strumming his guitar surrounded by a crowd of adoring schoolchildren. Altogether five pieces, most of which are in fine condition. Flyer bears some moderate, uneven toning, photograph is creased at edges and corners.

# A rare handwritten letter and set list by the legendary Huddie "Lead Belly" Ledbetter together with a superb letter from his wife, Martha Promise.

Of particular interest is Ledbetter's letter to his manager, Austen Fairbanks, whom, together with his mother, Marjorie Fairbanks, took over his management in early 1948. Ledbetter's letter reads in most part [with original spellings retained]: i rec[eived] a Check for \$150 was ok But we did not rec[eive] no money order for \$25 so if you got the Stub Keep it we waundered what was the mat[t]er so far the moth of mar[ch] we Have at this time rec[eived] \$175 that['s] all. So the mein time Don[']t for get april Pleas[e.] your Letter was fine the Harvard Concert they Call agon say it was fro the 21 of april so if they call agon I [k]no[w] what to do it was from the order of Rudie Blosh...H Ledbetter.

By the time he composed this letter, Ledbetter was already cognizant that he was losing control of his muscles, though he lacked an accurate diagnosis. He had been recently released from the hospital after finding himself unable to walk. Writing that he had a doctor who was "fixing" him up, he announced he was "walking near perfect now." According to his most authoritative biography to date, he composed the song "Walk Around My Bedside" in celebration. (Charles K. Wolfe, et al, *The Life and Legend of Leadbelly*, 1992, p.254) Following his recovery, Ledbetter remained in New York performing mainly in jazz clubs and on the radio preparing for his trip to Europe in May.

Martha Promise's letter was written soon after Ledbetter's departure for Europe, his only time ever spent outside of the United States. She writes in most part [with original spellings retained]: How goes every Thing Well I hope as that's leaves me ok felling much better Since I read your letters and also I got the check and thank[s] a million I am not worried about Huddie as longs I know he is with you and Aussten becurse I know he will be Taking Care of and I Am Sure any kind of care he needs you will see to that I am a[w]full Thrilled to here every thing is going fine. Any kind of clippings you can send me will be very Thankfull of Them[.] I were very surprised how Quick they made the trip I couldn['t] believe my eyes when I got the telegram he were there already every thing is very lonesome and Quiet here Thursday were ladys day at the Ball game and I enjoyed it very much ladys can always go for 50¢ That[']s one thing grand about it 'ha ha' Well this here to be a very short letter becourse There is no news give



Clayton my love and also the rest of the Boys... Ledbetter's trip would be cut short due to his deteriorating health. While in France, a Paris physician diagnosed him with ALS (or Lou Gehrig's Disease) and Ledbetter returned to the United States at the end of May. He played only two more shows, one with Woody Guthrie in Chicago, and then a tribute to the late John A. Lomax in Austin, Texas on 15 June 1949. By July he was admitted to Bellevue and would be in and out of the hospital after that. For some time, Lead Belly would sing and play his guitar. The day he found himself unable to play, he cried. Huddie Ledbetter died on 6 December 1949.

The set list, which appears to date from 1948, features thirteen songs, including [with original spellings retained]: "They Hung Him on the Cross", "work song", "July on Johnson", "Bring me Little Water Silvie", "The Gray goos[e]", "Bushwhase [i.e. Bourgeois] Blues", "mid night on the see", "Tell me where did Sleep Las night", "Mory don't you weep", "459 Blues", "Com[e] Long all you Cow Boys", and "One a Little Boy walking Down the Road." Perhaps the most profound among these great songs is Lead Belly's 1939 song, "Bourgeois Blues." Following a recording session with Alan Lomax at the Library of Congress in Washington, Lomax, Ledbetter and their wives decided to celebrate over dinner, but they found it difficult to find a restaurant willing to seat blacks and whites together. It became a favorite among leftwing groups: Lead Belly was invited to sing it at Camp Unity, the Communist Party U.S.A.'s summer retreat. The song was also a popular favorite among other singers, and would be recorded also by Pete Seeger and Ry Cooder.

The flyer advertises "The Hootenanny", held at Town Hall in New York on the evening of 27 September 1947 (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 27 September 1947, p. 12). The program featured not only Ledbetter closing the show, but other greats including Woodie Guthrie. Interestingly, the listing of the various artists on the bill also list the songs they planned to perform save for Lead Belly, who intended to "announce his own numbers" during the program.

The period (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) photograph shows Ledbetter, dressed in a suit and bow tie, singing amidst a throng of adoring school children, one of which, a little girl, gleefully rests her ear upon his guitar, eyes shut with a huge smile on her face. Apparently unpublished, we have yet to discover another example of this photograph. The photograph contradicts one of the great myths of Lead Belly—the image of a rough, ex-convict (the wild-eyed "murderous minstrel", a label that *Time* bestowed upon him in 1935). In actuality, Ledbetter enjoyed a wonderful rapport with children, many of whom sensed something special about the man (Wolfe, 265).

Extremely Rare. Ledbetter's writing in any form is exceptionally rare. Besides this letter, no known fully signed letters are known outside of a few institutions. \$12,000 - \$15,000

**91. Lee, Robert E.** Historic manuscript document signed ("R.E. Lee Genl"), 1.25 pages (7.75 x 11.75 in.; 197 x 298 mm.), front and back, "Hd Qrs Army N. Va., 7th May 1863", headed "General Orders No. 59}." Scattered soiling; browned at perimeter from prior framing; museum quality restoration including imperceptible darkening to front text only leaves parts of front text somewhat feathered in appearance; text on verso and signature are fine and unaffected.

While Stonewall Jackson hovers between life and death, General Robert E. Lee, the day after the Confederate Army's "glorious victory" at Chancellorsville, congratulates his soldiers for their "heroic conduct," but laments "the absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy, and skill they are so much indebted for success" – General Stonewall Jackson who had been shot on May 2nd and was to die three days after this was issued.

General Orders No. 59 reads in full: With heartfelt gratification the General Commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged. Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm you attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and, by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock.

In the last sentence, General Lee has added, in his own hand, four words: "again" and "fifteen miles distant" which are present in the final version printed in its entirety in "Harpers Weekly" on 23 May 1863, indicating this most probably is Lee's final draft of General Orders No. 59.

Lee continues, While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only giver of victory for the signal deliverance He has wrought. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due unto His name. Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defense of their country; and while we mourn their loss let us resolve to emulate their noble example. The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy, and skill they are so much indebted for success.

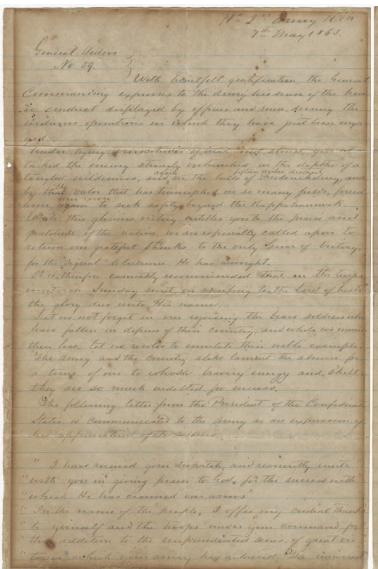
The "one" was General Stonewall Jackson who, on the night of 2 May 1863, had been mistakenly shot by one of his own men.

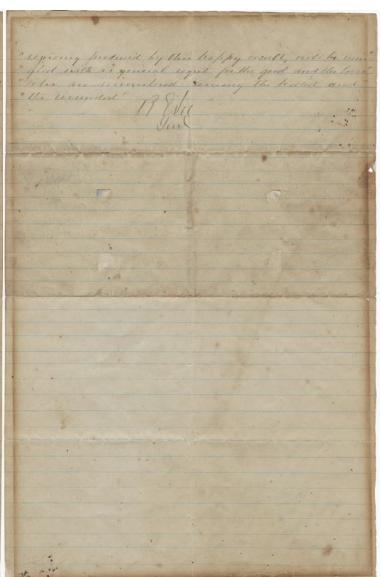
Lee continues, The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its Success: "I have received your dispatch, and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms. In the name of the people I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved. The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result, will be mingled with as general regret for the good and brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded."

On the morning of 2 May, Lieutenant General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson directed his corps on a march against the Federal left flank, which was reported to be "hanging in the air." Fighting was sporadic on other portions of the field throughout the day, as Jackson's column reached its jump-off point. At 5:20 pm, Jackson's line surged forward in an overwhelming attack that crushed the Union XI Corps. Federal troops rallied, resisted the advance, and counterattacked. Disorganization on both sides and darkness ended the fighting. While making a night reconnaissance, Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men and carried from the field. J.E.B. Stuart took temporary command of Jackson's Corps. On 3 May, the Confederates attacked with both wings of the army and massed their artillery at Hazel Grove. This finally broke the Federal line at Chancellorsville. Union general Joseph Hooker withdrew a mile and entrenched in a defensive "U" with his back to the river at United States Ford. Union generals Berry and Whipple and Confederate general Paxton were killed; Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. On the night of 5-6 May, after Union reverses at Salem Church, Hooker re-crossed to the north bank of the Rappahannock. This battle was considered by many historians to be Lee's greatest victory. One day after the Battle of Chancellorsville ended, on 7 May 1863, General Lee issued these General Orders No. 59.

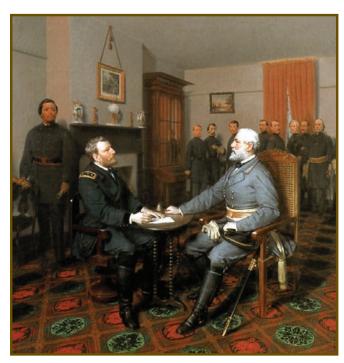
Trying to save General Stonewall Jackson, surgery was performed in a field hospital near Chancellorsville. A mini-ball was removed from Jackson's right hand and his twice-wounded left arm was amputated. General Lee wrote to Jackson after learning of his injuries, stating "Could I have directed events, I would have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead." In their conversation about Jackson's condition, Lee told Jackson's chaplain, B. Tucker Lacy, "He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my right arm." General Stonewall Jackson died of complications from pneumonia on 10 May 1863.

Robert E. Lee's General Orders No. 59 was printed in its entirety in *Harpers Weekly* on 23 May 1863. This truly historic Civil War document of the noblest Son of the South would be the cornerstone of any U.S. military collection, especially one devoted to the Confederacy and the War of the Rebellion. \$60,000 - \$80,000









**92. Lee, Robert E.** Historic manuscript document signed of Lee's historic General Order No. 9 signed ("R.E. Lee Genl."), 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), on grey stationery, "Headquarters, Army N. Va.", [Appomattox Court House, 10 April 1865], being a transcript, penned in an unknown hand, of Robert E. Lee's farewell message address to the Army of Northern Virginia written a few hours after he had surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, effectually ending the Civil War. Areas of text are light, but fully legible; small separation on right horizontal fold has been reinforced on verso.

General Robert E. Lee's eloquent farewell to his vanquished army, marking the end of the Civil War.

The document reads in full: Headquarters, Army N. Va. General Order No. 9

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate the loss that would attend the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection. With unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell. [signed] R.E. Lee

Genl

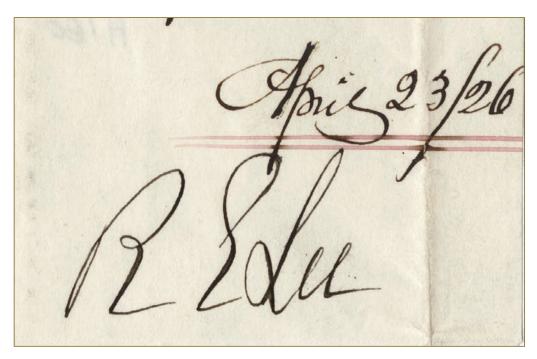
Left with no route of escape after the fall of Petersburg, Virginia, on 2 April 1865, Confederate General Robert E. Lee was faced with a difficult choice: keep fighting in an increasingly hopeless war or surrender to Ulysses S. Grant. At 4 a.m. on 9 April, Major General Edward O.C. Ord, commander of the Army of the James, arrived with the XXIV Corps to support the Union forces and Lee's fate was decided. Lee wrote to Grant and asked to meet to discuss terms of surrender. Throughout the morning, as communications concerning the surrender flew back and forth between Grant and Lee, their troops were still fighting at Appomattox Court House. Shortly before noon, Lee sent a message to Grant's lines asking for a "suspension of hostilities pending the discussion of the Terms of surrender of this army." It was received and recorded by General Ord, who wrote on it: "men at rest – firing stopped." By the end of the day, Lee had accepted Grant's terms for surrender.

Lee's General Order No. 9 – his farewell to his troops – was drafted the day after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House. Col. Charles Marshall, Lee's military secretary, recalled the circumstances under which the document was composed:

"On the night of April 9th...General Lee sat with several of us at a fire in front of his tent, and after some conversation about the army and the events of the day in which his feelings toward his men were strongly expressed, he told me to prepare an order to the troops..."

On the next day (10 April), Marshall was subject to so many interruptions that he was unable to find the time to write out the requested draft until about 10 o'clock. Lee, discovering that the order had not yet been prepared, directed Marshall to get into his ambulance (which stood near his tent) and placed an orderly "on guard" to prevent anyone from approaching him while he prepared the order. The first draft was executed by Marshall in pencil. He took it to Lee, who struck out a paragraph (which he said would tend to keep alive the ill-feeling existing between the North and the South), and also made one or two other word changes. Marshall returned to the ambulance, where he wrote a revised draft which he gave to a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General to write out in ink. Before the day was over, Lee signed the revised draft, as well as the additional copies made by various hands for transmittal to corps commanders and chiefs of the bureaus of the general staff. Other individuals made their own copies which were brought to General Lee to sign as souvenirs. Copies came to be treasured souvenirs among generations of Southerners. Most surviving copies are in generally poor condition, having suffered the effects of repeated handling and admiration by those who were so moved by Lee's eloquent words. General Order No. 9 remains as one of the best-known documents of the entire Civil War. \$60,000 - \$80,000

Heatquarters Army N. Ta. . General Order No 9. After four years of ardund Service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortelied, the Army of Northern Virginia has been comfulled to yield to overwheiming number to her much not all the Turniors of so many hara rought balle who have remained Headfast & the last that I have contented a this healt from me distrust of them. But feeling that police and divotion could aremblish nothing that would combineate the lost that would allowed the embruance of the contest, I determined it avoid the weless Sacrefice of those whose bast services have endiared them to their countrymen-By the tirent of the agreement, officers and non can beturn to their homes and remain with Seochanged. Sow will take with you the sales faction that secured som the conserversals of duly faithfully birformed, and armilly pray that a mireiful God will aftend to you Os disting Sand For techen With cinculing admitation of your Vernitance and diretion to your Country and a gratiful Remembrance of your (hind and generous consideration of myself, and you an affectionale farewell-



**93. Lee, Robert E.** Bold signature ("RE Lee") on a leaf (2.75 x 2.75 in.; 70 x 70 mm.) clipped from a larger document. Above the signature is written in an unknown hand, "April 23/26". An exceptionally large and dark example of Lee's signature. Fine.

### An exceptional Robert E. Lee signature.

The great leader of the lost Confederate cause, Lee served as Commander of the Confederate armies in the American Civil War. Decisively defeated at Gettysburg (1-3 July 1863). Was forced to surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House (9 April 1865). Installed as President of Washington College (1865–70), its name changed to Washington and Lee University. Son of Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee and half-brother of Henry Lee (1787–1837). **\$600 - \$800** 

94. Lee, Robert E. Extremely rare full-length Civil War-date photograph signed ("R.E. Lee"), oval albumen (7.5 x 5.25 in.; 190 x 133 mm.) photographic portrait taken in early 1864 by James Vannerson in Richmond, Virginia. An outstanding portrait of Lee wearing his formal full military uniform with sash while holding a pair of gloves in his right hand, with his left hand resting on the pommel of his dress sword. Tipped to photographer's matte with the following printed beneath the image: "Photographed by J. Vannerson, 77 Main Street, Richmond, Va." Signed "R.E. Lee" in bold ink at the lower right corner of the image. Of the eight known war-date photographs of Lee, this is the only full standing portrait and the only photograph *ever* taken of Lee wearing his sash. Furthermore, prints in this large format are virtually unobtainable; our research has shown that no other signed copy has appeared at auction in at least thirty years. Without question, one of the finest Lee signed image ever offered. Some slight surface abrasions have been professionally restored. Otherwise, in very fine condition. \$15,000 - \$20,000



Photographed by J. Vannerson, 77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.





**95. Lincoln, Abraham.** Rare carte-de-visite photograph signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, being an albumen photograph of Lincoln by Alexander Gardner, with "Gardner, Corner 7th & D Streets, Washington, D.C." backstamp, [taken on 9 August 1863], measuring (2.38 x 4 in.; 60.4 x 102 mm.) overall, the photograph is neatly mounted on stiff card within double-ruled borders. Signed "A. Lincoln" in dark ink in the blank area beneath the image. Hamilton and Ostendorf, Lincoln in Photographs, 0-72D. Image exhibits light scuffing; minor soiling on outer perimeter of card; mounting remnants on verso.

### President Lincoln reads the Sunday Papers.

An image that shows a relaxed President seated at a marble-topped table, his reading glasses in his right hand, holding large, partially folded sheets of paper in his left hand, which rests on the table top. The sheets strongly resemble newspaper, and it seems a certainty that Gardner has here caught Lincoln in the act of reading the Sunday newspaper. The sitting, which produced this and six similar images of the President, took place on Sunday, 9 August 1863. In some large-format versions, the newsprint, in columns, is clearly visible. This marked Lincoln's first sitting at Gardener's recently opened Washington studio, upstairs at the corner of 7th and D Streets. Lincoln's secretary, John Hay, noted in his diary that day: "I went down with the President to have his picture taken at Gardner's. He was in good spirits" (quoted by Mark Katz, Witness to an Era: The Life and Photographs of Alexander Gardner, p. 112). Given recent war news, it is no wonder the President was in good spirits, for the last month had seen resounding Union victories at both Gettysburg and Vicksburg, while the Knoxville and Chattanooga campaigns were just entering their early phases. In all the portraits from this day's sitting, Lincoln appears remarkably relaxed: serious and dignified, grave, but not somber. The image proved a popular one, and Gardner evidently sold a large number in different formats. \$30,000 - \$50,000

**96. Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 9 October 1862, and attached autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 10 October 1862, on first and fourth pages of (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.) Executive Mansion stationery, two conjoined sheets. Docketed on verso with faint show-through. Light smudging on Meigs' note only.

# President Lincoln writes the Quarter-Master General to grant a wounded soldier's desire to be a Quarter-Master.

Lincoln writes in full: Washington, October 9, 1862. Quarter-Master General [Montgomery C. Meigs] My Dear Sir: The bearer of this, Elbridge Meconkey, was on Gen. Mc. Call's staff, and was wounded at Gaine's Mill. He now wishes to be a Quarter-Master; and I would like to appoint him, if another Q.M. is now needed. Please answer. Yours truly A. Lincoln."

On the fourth page, **Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs** returns the letter to the President. In full: "Respectfully returned to the President of the United States. This Department has now calls for details of Quarter-Masters of Volunteers which it cannot supply, & the Quarter master General will gladly avail of the services of any efficient officer who may be appointed & directed to report to him for duty. M C Meigs. QMG. Q M Generals Office. Oct. 10th 1862."

**President Lincoln pens the following beneath Gen. Meigs reply:** "Let Elbridge Meconkey be appointed at once. A. Lincoln. Oct. 10, 1862."

Roy P. Basler notes in "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln" (University Press: New Brunswick, N.J., 1953), Volume V, page 454: "No further record of Elbridge Meconkey has been found, but his recommendation from Lincoln, and perhaps other papers, are listed as missing from the Quartermaster General's files [in the National Archives] (DNA WR RG 92, P 100)." The Battle of Gaines' Mill took place on 27 June 1862. Meconkey met with President Lincoln on 9 October 1862 and personally delivered the President's letter to Gen. Meigs. There is no government record of any further appointment of Elbridge Meconkey (1840–1887), 44th Regiment Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Tuesday, 31 May 1887, edition of the Harrisburg [Pa.] Patriot reported his suicide on Memorial Day. Headed "Death of Major Meconkey A Useful Life Ended in an Unexpected Manner." In part, "The saddest event of recent years in this city was the death yesterday morning of Major Meconkey, by his own hand [by hanging], in the office of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society about 11 o'clock. For some time, the Major has been despondent, the result of protracted ill health, and recently evidences have disclosed the fact that his reason was unseated. But no one who knew him apprehended such an issue of his troubles and the entire community was shocked when the news of the sad occurrence spread as it did with lightning rapidity throughout the city. Major Meconkey was in every respect one of the most estimable citizens of the Commonwealth. Endowed by nature with a wonderfully strong physical and mental system, his education added to his acquirements and marked him as a man of remarkable parts. He was born in Chester County fortynine years ago and enjoyed all the advantages of wealth and position. He was a student of Yale College and afterwards graduated from the law school of Harvard University [in 1861]. At the breaking out of the war he entered the army and became an officer on the staff of General McCall who commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves. His military record is radiant with brilliant services and his civil life is marked by a devotion to every duty that devolved upon him and a faithful performance of every work. At the close of the war, Major Meconkey, having been previously admitted to the bar of Chester County, married Miss Berghaus and located here for the practice of his profession. Subsequently he removed to Quincy, Illinois but soon returned to Harrisburg. He served as one of the reading clerks of the House of Representatives in Congress with marked success and during the session of 1875-76 and '83 was resident clerk of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature. In this important office he manifested a zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties that won the respect and the admiration of the entire state..."

Gen. Meigs, who ostensibly met Meconkey when he gave him Lincoln's letter, wrote the President that there was a need for Quarter-Masters and he would "gladly avail of the services of any efficient officer who may be appointed & directed to report to him for duty." Pres. Lincoln then ordered "Meconkey be appointed at once." As Quarter-Master is not mentioned in Meconkey's lengthy obituary, nor is the appointment found in government records, it appears that he was not appointed. Extensive research has not revealed why. \$30,000 - \$50,000

Washington, Och 9 Markey, pros d Executibe Mansion,

**97. Lincoln, Abraham.** Printed circular, By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation. [Washington: Government Printing Office, ca. 5 January 1863] 2 printed pages (8.25 x 13 in.; 209 x 330 mm.) on one folding sheet. First page of sheet bears a printed letter of transmittal dated Washington, 3 January 1863. Small infill at left margin not affecting text, a few insignificant and tiny toned spots.

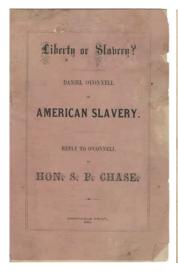
One of the first obtainable printed editions of Abraham Lincoln's final Emancipation Proclamation, January 1863, issued by the State Department, together with two additional anti-slavery imprints collected by a prominent abolitionist in the Lincoln Administration.

The letter of transmittal, composed by Secretary of State William Seward, reads in full: You will receive herewith a copy of a proclamation which was issued by the President on the first day of January instant, in which he designates the States and parts of States which yet remain in insurrection against the United States, and gives effect to the proclamation which he issued on the 22d day of September last, and in which it was announced that the slaves within such States and districts would, as a measure of military necessity, on the said first day of January, be declared forever free. Through this great act, slavery will practically be brought to an end in eight of the States of this Union and in the greater portions of two other States. The number of slaves thus restored to freedom is about three and one=half millions. The President entertains no doubt that this transaction will commend itself to the enlightened judgment and moral approbation of not only all Christian States, but of mankind.

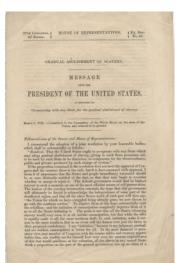
The second page features a one-page printing of Lincoln's final Emancipation Proclamation signed in type by Seward and Abraham Lincoln. This is the fourth separately printed edition of the final Emancipation Proclamation, preceded only by a virtually unobtainable preliminary printing, a newspaper broadside, and a nearly identical State Department printing lacking the attached transmittal letter. Eberstadt located 4 copies of this printing, but only one still retained the attached transmittal letter, which is dated 3 January 1863. He describes it as "a circular printed for dissemination to the foreign service posts of the Department of State," and hypothesizes that it was printed on or about 5 January 1863, four days after the proclamation was first issued (See Eberstadt, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, No. 11). Eberstadt located only four examples of this imprint, of which only the copy at the Library of Congress still had the transmittal letter attached. Only one other example has appeared at auction in the past forty years.

Offered together with two additional imprints, including Abraham Lincoln, <u>Gradual Abolishment of Slavery. Message from the President of the United States in Relation to Co-operating with any State for the gradual abolishment of slavery.</u> (Washington, 6 March 1862), 2 pages 8vo. Minor creases and light soiling, else very good; Additionally offered together with, <u>Liberty or Slavery? Daniel O'Connell on American Slavery. Reply to O'Connell</u> by Hon. S.P. Chase ([Cincinnati]: Chronicle Print, 1863) 15 pages 8vo. bound in pink titled paper wraps. Marginal tears and soiling, covers partly detached, some dampstains, else good condition overall.

Originally the property of abolitionist Delano T. Smith (1830-1905). Born in Litchfield, NY, and educated at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Smith studied law and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1852. He then traveled west to Dixon, IL, where he briefly practiced law. Within three years, Smith moved to Minnesota and became a prominent political figure in the Republican party, representing the state in both the House and Senate. He specialized in financial matters, and as a result was highly recommended to serve as auditor for the US Treasury Department under Salmon Chase during Lincoln's first administration. Although he lost out on this position, Smith was later appointed to the office of US Direct Tax Commissioner of the state of Tennessee, which involved collecting taxes from the rebel states. Smith held this position from 1863–1865, when he resigned and moved to New York to work in real estate. Smith also worked with his brother to promote the first subway in New York City, known as the Arcade Railway. However, in 1869, he decided to move west to Marshalltown, IA, where he again worked in real estate and engaged in farming and stock raising at his farm known as Highland Home. Smith remained in Marshalltown until his death on 10 May 1905. \$40,000 - \$60,000









# BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence-forward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one [L. s.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

**98. Lincoln, Abraham.** Historic autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 2 pages on two sheets of blue-lined paper (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), [Washington, D.C., ca. 2 May 1864], "To the Honorable the House of Representatives," being a transcript penned in Lincoln's hand of his 2 November 1863 letter to "Hon. Montgomery Blair". First page slightly toned with some ink smudges; both pages have two filing holes in the upper left margins with minor adhesive residue stains at the lower verso.

As the rift between radicals and conservatives over the issues of civil liberties, slavery and Reconstruction threatens to erupt into open warfare, President Lincoln counsels Frank Blair, through his brother Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, to take his seat in Congress and aid the Union's cause

"My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country, and best for him. And it is, that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus with our friends, abide the nomination, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the Government in the war... For the country this will heal a dangerous schism; for him it will relieve from a dangerous position. By a misunderstanding, as I think, he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy – the sincere opponent of slavery."

Lincoln writes in full: To the Honorable the House of Representatives. In compliance with the request contained in your Resolution of the 29th ult., and a copy of which Resolution is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit the following: Executive Mansion, Washington, November 2, 1863. Hon. Montgomery Blair My dear Sir: Some days ago I understood you to say that your brother, General Frank Blair, desires to be guided by my wishes as to whether he will occupy his seat in Congress, or remain in the field. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country, and best for him. And it is, that he will come here, put his military commission in my hands, take his seat, go into caucus with our friends, abide the nomination, help elect the nominees, and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives which will really support the Government in the war. If the request shall be the election of himself as Speaker, let him serve in that position; if not, let him retake his commission, and return to the Army. For the country this will heal a dangerous schism; for him it will relieve from a dangerous position. By a misunderstanding, as I think, he is in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy — the sincere opponent of slavery. It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provocation offered him by insincere time-servers, to drive him from the house of his own building. He is young yet. He has abundant talent — quite enough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. He is rising in military skill and usefulness. His recent appointment to the command of a Corps by one so competent to judge as Gen. Sherman proves this. In that line he can serve both the country and himself more profitably than he could as a member of Congress upon the floor. The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair were my brother instead of yours. Yours truly, A. Lincoln.

One of the most irascible members of an irascible family, Francis P. "Frank" Blair, Jr. (1821-1875) was a Major General in the Union Army and represented Missouri in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. In 1848, he organized the Free Soil party to oppose Missouri's very strong pro-slavery sentiment and, as an officer in the Union volunteers, was instrumental in saving that state for the Union. In an effort to balance his political and military ambitions, he asked President Lincoln, through his brother Montgomery Blair, if he would prefer that he remain on the battlefield or return to the House of Representatives, to which Blair had been re-elected. Lincoln responded with the unusually frank letter transcribed here. In October 1863, returning to Missouri after heroic duty with Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg, Blair did as Lincoln suggested and took his seat in the Thirty-Eighth Congress. He was not elected Speaker, however, and he soon grew frustrated with the struggle centered on Reconstruction. Since the Emancipation Proclamation did not extend to the loyal Border States, the people of Missouri were left to determine the fate of slavery independently in their state. The conservatives, led by Frank Blair, were in favor of a gradual emancipation that provided protection to slaveholders during a transitional period. Radical leaders favored changes in the state constitution that would immediately extinguish slavery.

Blair was as courageous and aggressive on the political field as he was on the battlefield, harshly critical of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Chase in particular and radical Republicans in general. The soldier-politician escalated the dissension with an explosive speech before a large crowd at the Mercantile Library Hall in St. Louis. He condemned the call for the immediate emancipation of Missouri's slaves and insisted that no action should be taken until the war was won. He argued that Missourians should focus solely on supporting the Union, deferring all issues regarding slavery. He warned that if the radicals gained control, the country would "degenerate into a revolution like that which afflicted France." As the audience roared its approval, Blair accused secretary Chase of using his cabinet post to create a political machine designed to unseat Lincoln in the next election. In sum, the treasury secretary was a traitor and scoundrel indistinguishable from Jefferson Davis himself. President Lincoln was dismayed by the whole affair, realizing that Frank, whom he liked a great deal, had seriously compromised his future. In this letter to Monty, he offers advice as if the tempestuous Frank "were my brother instead of yours." He warned that by "a misunderstanding," Frank was "in danger of being permanently separated from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy – the sincere opponents of slavery." If Frank decided to resume his seat in the House when the new Congress assembled, he should bear this in mind. Otherwise, he would serve the country "more profitably" by returning to the military, where he had recently been promoted to corps commander.

Blair's unorthodox reappointment caught the attention of Democrats in Congress, who demanded that the executive branch furnish them with all documents relating to the case. Lincoln complied on 2 May, and the present letter to the House of Representatives was part of that filing. \$30,000 - \$50,000

To the Keonorable the House of Representatives

In compliance with the request contained in your Resolution of the 29 " who and a copy of which Resolution is herewith returner, I have the honor to transmit the following:

> Executive Mannon Washington, November 2. 1863.

How Montgomery Blair My dear di

Some days ago I understoon you to pay that your brother, General Frank Blair desires to be quided by my wishes as to whether he wite occupy his peat in Congress, or remain in the pela. My wish, then, is compounded of what I believe will be best for the country, and best for him. And it is, that he will come hero, put his Military Commission in my hands, take his seat, go into cancer with our friends, stide the nomin vernment in the war. If the result ation, help elect the nomines, and thus are to or - election of himself as speaker, let ganizo a house of Representating which will really

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his commission, and return to the army, For the cour. try this will hear a dangerous schism; for him twill relieve from a dangerous position, By a misundantina. ing, as I think, he is in danger of being permanents separation from those with whom only he can ever have a real sympathy - the sincew of ponent, of slavey. It will be a mistake if he shall allow the provoca: tion offered him by insureen time servers, to drive him for the home of his own building. He is young yet, Her has abundant latent - quite anough to occupy all his time, without devoting any to temper. He is rising in Military spile and usefulness. His recent appointment to the commona of a cosps by one so competent to judge as you. Therman proves this, In that find he can sens both the country and himself more profetally than he call as a member of Corpers upon the flow. The foregoing is what I would say if Frank Blair were my brother in: steam of yours. Yours trus A. Lincolw.

# THE HISTORIC THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

# Signed by Speaker of the House of Representatives Schuyler Colfax and 125 members of the 38th Congress

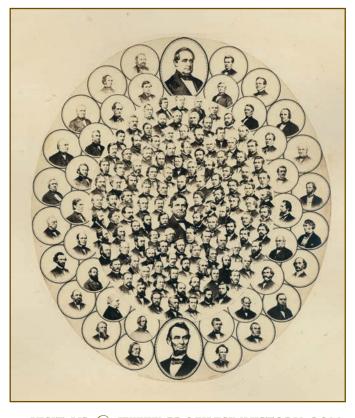
Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. (Amendment xiii, Section 1)

**99.** [Slavery – Thirteenth Amendment]. Historic engrossed copy of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution signed by 125 members of Congress – calling for the abolition of slavery throughout the land. Several of the men involved in the amendment's passage had Congressional clerks engross copies, which were then signed by varying numbers of the men who voted for it. Very few come on the market, and this is the finest we have seen in many years. 1 page (14.75 x 20 in.; 375 x 508 mm.), on parchment, accomplished in manuscript within a ruled border. As with all known copies of this document some of the text and signatures are on the light side as the vellum used for these documents tended to absorb the ink. Scattered spotting with usual toning and minor chipping on edges. Overall in remarkably fine condition.

The heading of the manuscript reads: "Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States of America, at the Second Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. A Resolution submitting to the legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States." The historic document's text follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the Several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII. Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Following the text are the signatures of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives. To the right is written, *Approved February 1, 1865*. Below is written, *[Passed] In the Senate April 8, 1864*, below which are signatures of (34) Senators who voted for the amendment in five vertical columns. Below the Senatorial signatures is written, *[Passed] In the House of Representatives January 31, 1865*. Below which are (97) signatures of Representatives of the 38th Congress. Among those signing are many important politicians who served in the Congress during the Civil War and on into the Reconstruction Era that followed. The signatures are:



#### Senators:

James Dixon [CT] L.M.	John Conness [CA]	Henry Wilson [MA]	James W. Grimes [IA]	W.P. Fessenden [ME]
Morrill [ME]	Reverdy Johnson [MD]	W.T. Willey [WV]	P.G. Van Winkle [WV]	LF.S. Foster [CT]
J.W. Nesmith [OR]	Daniel Clark [NH]	H.S. Lane [IN]	Solomon Foot [VT]	Alex Ramsey [MN]
Charles Sumner [MA]	William Sprague [RI]	S.C. Pomeroy [KS]	Edgar Cowan [PA]	J.M. Howard [MI]
E.D. Morgan [NY]	B.F. Wade [OH]	J.B. Henderson [MO]	Z. Chandler [MI]	J.R. Doolittle [WI]
J. Collamer [VT]	Lyman Trumbull [IL]	J.H. Lane [KS]	John Sherman [OH]	James Harlan [IA]
Tim O. Howe [WI]	H.B. Anthony [RI]	Ira Harris [NY]	B. Gratz Brown [MO]	

# Representatives:

Francis Thomas [MD]	John B. Steele [NY]	Joseph Bailey [PA]	James E. English [CT]	Anson Herrick [NY]
A.C. Wilder [KS]	John R. McBride [OR]	Benj. F. Loan [MO]	J.W. Patterson [NH]	J.W. McClurg [MO]
Nathan F. Dixon [RI]	John H. Hubbard [CT]	Alex H. Rice [MA]	Thomas D. Eliot [MA]	Charles Upson [MI]
G.S. Boutwell [MA]	Sidney Perham [ME]	W. Higby [CA]	T.B. Shannon [CA]	Calvin T. Hulburd [NY]
Jesse O. Norton [IL]	Ephraim R. Eckley	Orlando Kellogg [NY]*	Oakes Ames [MA]	H.W.Tracy [PA]
M. Russell Thayer [PA]	[OH]	A. Myers [PA]	J.M. Marvin [NY]	S.F. Miller [NY]
John W. Longyear [MI]	W.B. Washburne [MA]	Henry T. Blow [MO]	Thomas Williams [PA]	Theodore M. Pomeroy
Charles O'Neill [PA]	J.F. Driggs [MI]	Edwin H. Webster	John H. Rice [ME]	[NY]
Wm. Windom [MN]	Wm. G. Brown [WV]	[MD]	Henry Winter Davis	A.W. Hubbard [IA]
Isaac W. Arnold [IL]*	F. Clarke [NY]	John A. Kasson [IA]*	[MD]	Elihu B. Washburne [ME]
James T. Hale [PA]	John D. Baldwin [MA]	A. McAllister [PA]*	Augustus Frank [NY]	N.B. Smithers [DE]
J.M. Broomall [PA]	M.F. Odell [NY]	J.M. Ashley [OH]	Thaddeus Stevens [PA]	Thomas T. Davis [NY]
Henry G. Worthington	E.H. Rollins [NH]	Lucien Anderson [KY]	C. Cole [CA]	James F. Wilson [IA]
[NV]	Schuyler Colfax [IN]	E.C. Ingersoll [IL]	Giles W. Hotchkiss [NY]	Orlando Kellogg [NY]*
H.L. Dawes [MA]	T.A. Jenckes [RI]	S. Hooper [MA]	Jacob B. Blair [WV]★	Isaac W. Arnold [IL]*
Godlove S. Orth [IN]*	J.B. Grinnell [IA]	Augustus Brandegee	Leonard Myers [PA]	F. Clarke [NY*
Jacob B. Blair [WV]*	G. W. Scofield [PA]	[CT]	A. McAllister [PA]*	Fred A. Pike [ME]*
Godlove S. Orth [IN]*	A.H. Coffroth [PA]	James S. Rollins [MO]	George H.Yeaman [KY]	Fred E. Woodbridge [VT]
John A. Kasson [IA]*	J.F. Farnsworth [IL]	John A. Griswold [NY]	J.K. Moorhead [PA]	
H. Price [IA]	I.C. Sloan [WI]	F.C. Beaman [MI]	R.B. Van Valkenburgh	
Samuel Knox [MO]	Robert Schenck [OH]	R.P. Spalding [OH]	[NY]	
Henry C. Deming [CT]		W.A. Hutchins [OH]		

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes duplicate signatures.

## THE HISTORY OF EMANCIPATION

In an effort to retain the loyalty of the border "slave" states (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri), where uncertain Union sentiments prevailed, President Lincoln resisted the demands of the radical Republicans for abolition of slavery. Yet, various military actions taken in 1861-62 were, in essence, "emancipation proclamations", hailed by anti-slavery radicals.

- On 25 May 1861, General Benjamin F. Butler, in command of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, ruled that slaves escaping to his lines were "contraband of war", and were subject to confiscation. He stated that they would not be returned to their owners, and used them as laborers on fortifications.

A few months later, Congressional action echoed Butler's action. The Confiscation Act (6 August 1861) gave freedom to slaves used in aid of the rebellion.

- On 30 August 1861, General John C. Fremont invoked martial law in the state of Missouri, which was being ravaged by Confederate guerrillas, and announced the confiscation of the property of all persons in Missouri who had taken up arms against the government, declaring their slaves emancipated.

The Fremont action was embarrassing to Lincoln. Lincoln quickly explained to Fremont that his edict would antagonize not only border-state loyalists but also Northern Democrats, who would support a war for the Union but not an attack on slavery. Lincoln requested that Fremont amend his proclamation to conform to the act passed by Congress on August 6, which authorized confiscation

99. continued

of property used in the aid of insurrection. Not gaining support from Fremont, Lincoln himself declared that "...said proclamation be so modified...as to conform to...the act of Congress." (2 September 1861). Lincoln found himself attacked by the anti-slavery press. Lincoln dismissed Fremont. The Fremont case was a dramatic example of the need for cautious and wise statesmanship in the future.

Lincoln had pledged that he would not attack slavery in the states. But, it soon became clear to Lincoln that he could not resist the anti-slavery pressure much longer. On 6 March 1862, he recommended that Congress pass a joint resolution offering financial aid to any state that would take measures toward gradual, compensated emancipation (the government's purchase of the slaves, i.e., buying their freedom). He personally drafted two separate bills to affect such a course of action in Delaware. He argued that border state emancipation would materially shorten the war by dispelling the last hope of the Confederates that their sister slave states might join them in revolt against the Union. And his main goal was to save the Union.

On 14 March 1862, Lincoln wrote an historic letter to Senator James A. McDougall, a California War Democrat, in which he asked McDougall to renounce his opposition to the proposal, explaining that \$1,000,000 - or less than one half-day's cost of the war - would buy all the slaves in Delaware at \$400 per head; and that \$174,000,000 - or less than eighty-seven days' cost of the war - would purchase all the slaves in the four border states and the District of Columbia. Lincoln argued that if his plan was put into effect, it would cost a minimal amount when compared to the cost of the "indefinite prosecution of the war." As well, the war would be shortened by the adoption of his plan - if such an expenditure (i.e., the cost of compensated emancipation) was made: "Do you doubt that taking the initiatory steps on the part of those states and this District, would shorten the war more than eighty-seven days, and thus be an actual saving of expense." [Despite Lincoln's personal plea, McDougall continued to oppose compensated emancipation, delivering before the Senate (26 March) a speech in which he questioned the use of federal money for such purposes.] Lincoln also wrote to Horace Greeley (24 March 1862) regarding his proposed gradual compensated emancipation, with the words: "...we should urge it persuasively, and not menacingly, upon the South." In the letter, he also voiced his uneasiness over the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, preferring that the border states instead adopt the proposal: "I am a little uneasy about the abolishment of slavery in this District, not but I would be glad to see it abolished, but as to the time and manner of doing it. If some one or more of the border-states would move fast, I should greatly prefer it..."

Lincoln's plan recommending compensated emancipation of slaves in states that adopted gradual abolition came before Congress. Though it lacked the authority of law (and was merely a declaration of policy), it passed both House and Senate by large majorities (10 April 1862). However, not one vote came from the border-state Democrats. In support of the spirit of the resolution, Congress passed a bill (16 April 1862) providing for gradual, compensated emancipation in the District of Columbia (the average compensation paid by the government was \$300), with voluntary colonization of freed Negroes in Haiti and Liberia.

- On 9 May 1862, as if testing Lincoln, General David Hunter proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in his Department (including Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina).

Lincoln revoked Hunter's action (19 May 1862).

On 19 June 1862, Congress passed another act - though no compensation was provided - abolishing slavery in the territories of the United States. Lincoln continued to appeal to the loyal states to enact gradual and compensated emancipation, arguing that if the gradual emancipation resolution had been passed back in March, the war would be substantially ended. However, despite Lincoln's repeated pleas, the Border States remained unmoved in their opposition to his plan. As well, the shift of public opinion was toward a more radical position on slavery, and Lincoln began to feel the pressure to acquiesce to the strong anti-slavery sentiment.

A month later (17 July 1862), Congress passed an act that liberated slaves of all persons who committed treason or supported the rebellion. It also gave Lincoln complete discretion in the employment of Negroes for the Union cause.

President Lincoln personally disliked slavery, but, as the Chief Executive, he was constrained by his campaign pledges and by his oath to uphold the Constitution to preserve the government and the nation. If the Union was to go under, he did not want to cause it by insisting – eitherr on saving or ending slavery. He had shaped his policies with the hope of commanding the united support of the Republicans, the War Democrats, and loyal border-state slave owners. Over time, however, the pressure from the anti-slavery Republicans could no longer be ignored. He needed their support to win the war. He also began to realize that liberal groups in Europe had to be taken into account as well.

The decision to call for the abolition of slavery was to have immense consequences for the nation and for the continuing Union war effort. As a military tactic, the action would be extremely effective, for it was likely that the economic system of the enemy would be paralyzed. On 22 July, Lincoln read his emancipation proclamation to his assembled cabinet, in which all slaves in the rebellious states were freed. The timing of the announcement of the new policy was critical, however, as it would seem like an admission of defeat – "the last shriek on our retreat" – if not announced at a time of Union victory, so the announcement was delayed.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was issued shortly after the (inconclusive) Union victory at the Battle of Antietam (17 September) – on 22 September 1862 – declaring that, as of 1 January 1863, all persons held as slaves behind Confederate lines would be declared "...then, thenceforward, and forever free." The Union policy toward slavery had reversed itself completely.

As 1 January 1863 drew near, Lincoln continued to believe that emancipation by the Border States would speed up the end of the war. As well, compensated emancipation still seemed to be his desired course of action. In his December message to Congress, Lincoln had recommended the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for remuneration in the form of government bonds to all states abolishing slavery before the year 1900, guaranteeing freedom to all slaves liberated by the war (with compensation to loyal masters), and authorizing Congress to provide for colonization of freed Negroes. New Year's Day came, and so did the Proclamation, decreeing that all slaves in the rebellious areas should be forever free. But what about slaves in states loyal to the Union – or in the Union–occupied South? Specifically, what about the Louisiana parishes, where Congressmen had been elected, though Congress had not yet consented to seat their representatives? What about Tennessee, where Governor Johnson had brought about a restoration of civil government? What about two counties on the eastern shore of Virginia? What about the areas around Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, where the Union army exercised control? And what about those counties of Western Virginia soon to be admitted as a state?

The reaction: Abolitionist extremists deemed the measure half-hearted. The Border States foresaw social disaster. Pro-slavery Northern Democrats labeled Lincoln a turncoat who had deceived them into supporting a war for the Union. Secession leaders claimed that the proclamation showed there could be no reconciliation, and that the war would have to be fought to its bitter end. In fact, there were few immediate effects, for the proclamation applied only in areas where he exercised no authority, and left undisturbed slavery where he could control it. In December, 1863, Lincoln offered a general plan of reconciliation to the South, with his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (December 8, 1863), which offered pardons to Confederates who took a loyalty oath to the Constitution, and swore to support the Emancipation Proclamation, together with all acts of Congress dealing with slaves.

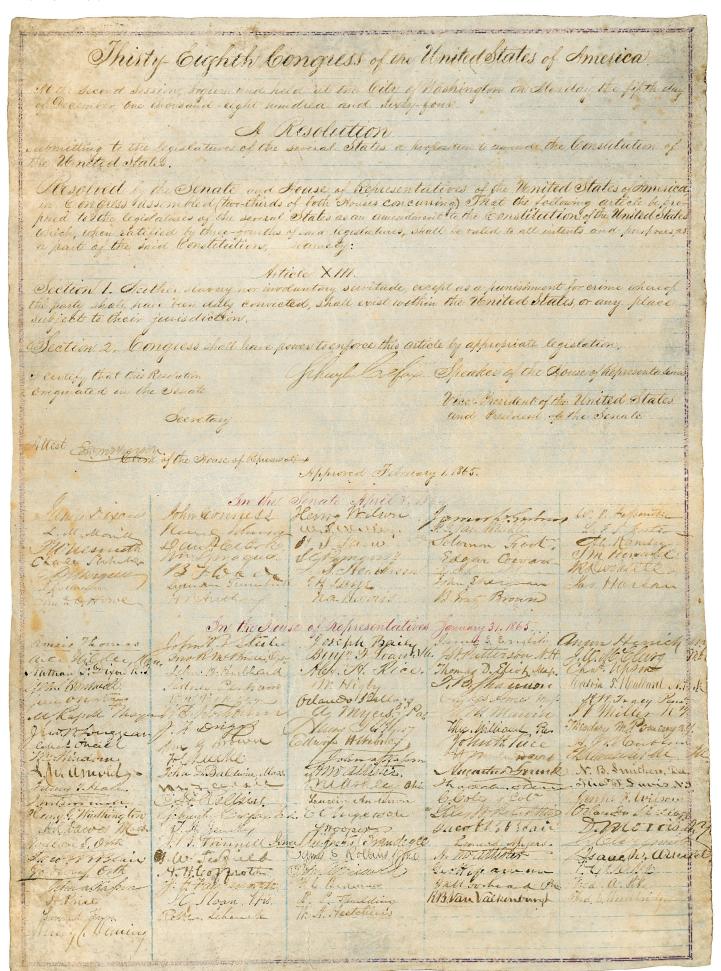
At the same time, the first resolutions for a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery came before the House and Senate. During the First Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress (8 April 1864), the resolution calling for the submission of the amendment to the states won its required two-thirds vote easily in the Senate (reported to the Senate by Lyman Trumbull, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee), passing by a vote of 38 to 6, but was defeated in the House (June 1864) by a vote of 95 to 66.

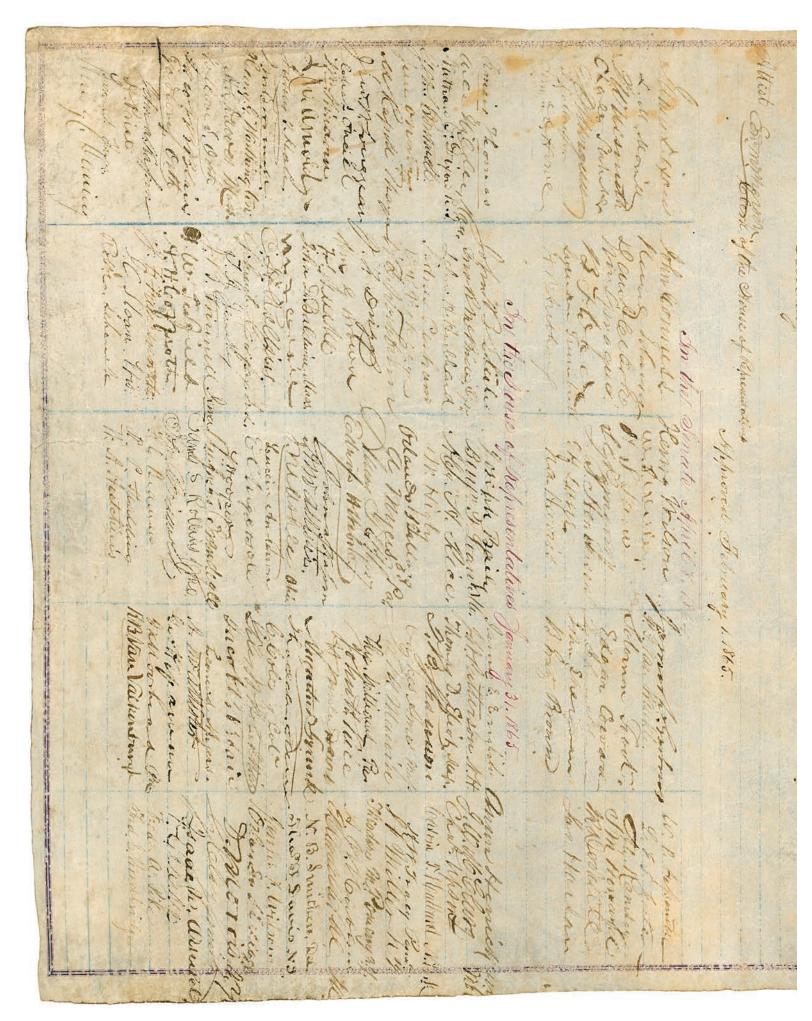
On 31 January 1865, during the Second Session of the 38th Congress, the House reconsidered the amendment following a post-election appeal by President Lincoln who declared the people's mandate had been ignored. (The amendment had been part of the Republican Party platform on which he ran in November, 1864.) This time, the measure passed by a vote of 119 to 56, with 8 Democratic Congressmen abstaining (not voting) to allow the two-thirds majority. The joint resolution was sent to the states for ratification, for the amendment could not become law without ratification by three-fourths of the states.

Even though his signature was not necessary for approval, President Lincoln followed his usual custom, of adding his signature of approval to copies of resolutions and acts of Congress. On 1 February 1865, he signed a printed form routinely used for the engrossment of joint resolutions with the words: "Approved February 1, 1865". (The Supreme Court had ruled, in 1798, that an amendment's passage required only its adoption by Congress, and did not require the Chief Executive's signature. The Senate was so offended by Lincoln's unnecessary signing that six days later the chamber adopted a resolution on the subject).

Illinois, Lincoln's home state, was the first to ratify (February 1), followed by Rhode Island and Michigan (2 February), and Maryland, New York, and West Virginia (February 3). All in all, 19 northern states ratified as well as 8 of the late Confederate states, making a total of 27 (out of 36). A total of 31 of the 36 states were finally credited with actual ratification, as some of the state legislative efforts were considered invalid (Delaware & Kentucky - both rejected ratification; Texas - claimed not to have acted legally on the resolution; and Alabama and Mississippi - ratified conditionally).

Abraham Lincoln was never destined to see his amendment ratified. The President died by an assassin's hand on 15 April 1865. Though the amendment was not declared passed until 18 December 1865 (Secretary of State Seward proclaimed on that day that the 13th Amendment had become law - with 27 of the 36 states ratifying the resolution), slavery had already begun a process of disintegration immediately following the pronouncement of the Emancipation Proclamation. As of 1 January 1863, the proclamation declared that slaves behind Confederate lines were free. By February 1865, as the result of the Emancipation Proclamation, approximately 200,000 slaves had gained their freedom. However, slaves in states loyal to the Union or in the Union-occupied South were still not liberated. There were still almost a million slaves in bondage 10 months later, when the 13th Amendment was ratified. \$80,000 - \$120,000





310-859-7701

**100. Longstreet, James.** Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("J Longstreet"), 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), in pencil, Macon, Mississippi, 30 August 1865, to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant appealing to him to recommend a pardon for a former Confederate officer. Tears expertly repaired and marginal losses infilled; light toning.

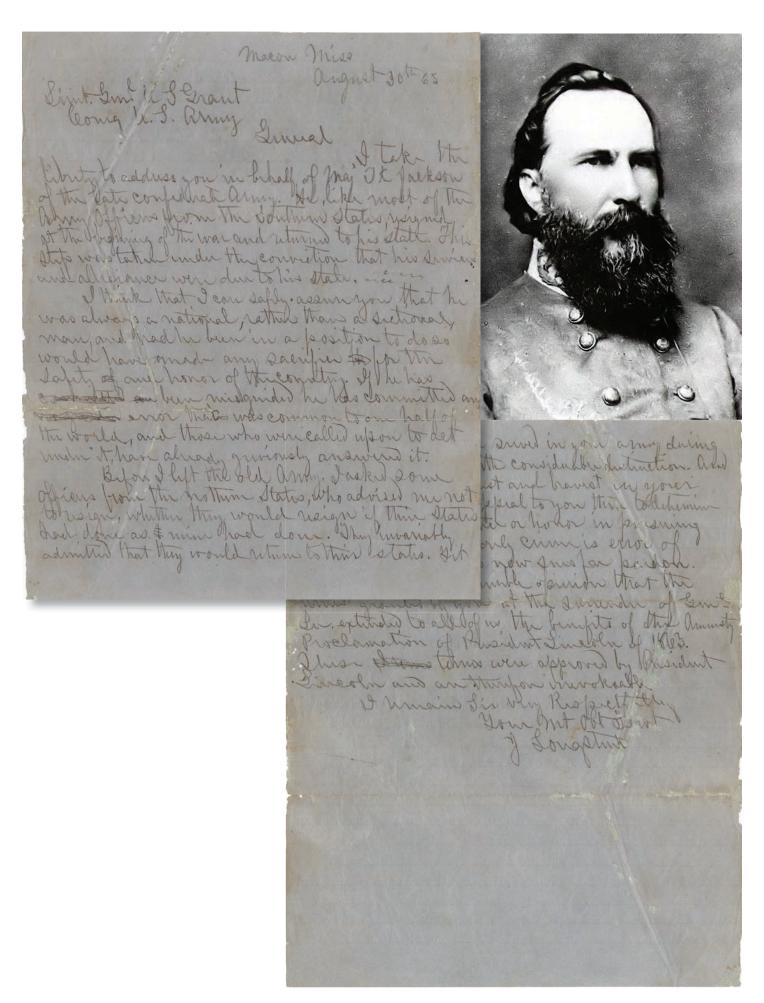
Only weeks after cessation of the final hostilities of the Civil War, James Longstreet writes to his old friend Ulysses Grant, advocating a pardon for a fellow former Confederate officer, invoking the "Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln of 1863."

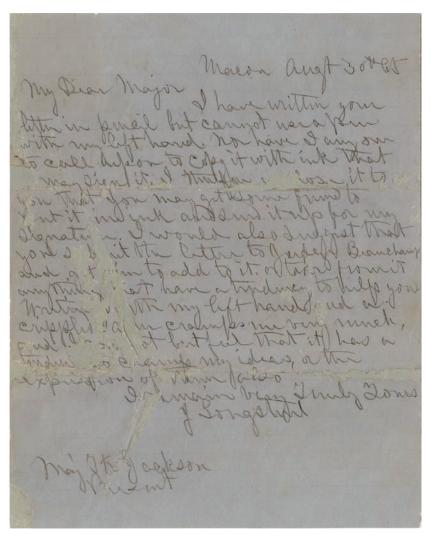
Longstreet writes in full: I take the liberty to address you in behalf of Maj. T.K Jackson of the late Confederate Army. He, like most of the Army Officers from the Southern States, resigned at the beginning of the war and returned to his state. This step was taken under the conviction that his services and allegiance were due to his state. I think that I can safely assure you that he was always a national, rather than a sectional, man, and had he been in a position to do so would have made any sacrifice for the safety and honor of the country. If he has been misguided he has committed error that was common to one half of the world, and those who were called upon to determine it, have already grievously answered it. Before I left the old Army, I asked some officers from the northern states, who advised me not to resign, whether they would resign if their states had done as mine had done. They invariably admitted that they would return to their states. Yet all of these officers have served in your army during the war and some with considerable distinction. And are accepted as the truest and bravest in your great army. Let me appeal to you then to determine whether there is justice or honor in pursuing a fellow for whose only crime is error of judgment, and who now sues for pardon. Besides, it is my humble opinion that the terms granted by you at the surrender of Genl. Lee, extended, to all of us, the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln of 1863. Those terms were approved by President Lincoln and are therefore irrevocable. I Longsteet

Longstreet was writing with his left hand as his right arm had been temporarily paralyzed following a wound he received at the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864. Although he rejoined Lee's Army of Northern Virginia within several months (learning to ride a horse with his left hand), he did not regain the use of his right hand for several years after the war's conclusion.

Jackson obliged Longstreet's request and had a copy made that he returned for a signature. When Longstreet's final letter reached Grant in October 1865, the general endorsed the recommendation to the Attorney General, requesting that a "pardon be speedily granted..." to Jackson. After which Grant went a step further and endorsed an argument Longstreet presented in his final letter advocating clemency for officers who had resigned their commissions at the opening of the war: "I think it is now time when some pardons should be extended to officers who left the old Army. As a rule they are a class who will keep any obligation...." Unfortunately for Jackson, the pardon was delayed for several months as his case languished amidst the crush of other amnesty claims. Finally, on 14 February 1867, Attorney General Henry Stanbery recommended that Jackson be pardoned. President Johnson granted the pardon the following day. James Longstreet and Ulysses Grant were fellow West Point classmates, both graduating in 1843. Following school, the two remained close, serving together for sometime at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. A few years on, Longstreet attended Grant's 1848 wedding in St. Louis. During the Civil War, Grant and Longstreet faced each other at the Wilderness in 1864 where the latter received the wound to his right arm. Following the war, Longstreet remained close to Grant endorsing him for president in 1868 (and attending his inauguration) and earning the distinction of the only former senior Confederate officer to join the Republican Party.

At the outbreak of the war, Thomas Klugh Jackson obtained commission from the State of South Carolina and resigned his U.S. commission on 1 April 1861. During the Civil War he served as Albert Sidney Johnston's chief commissary before being captured at Fort Donelson. Following his exchange, Jackson continued service as a commissary first in Gainesville, Alabama and later in Grenada Mississippi. Following the war he settled in Gainesville as a merchant and a farmer. \$3,000 - \$5,000





**101. Longstreet, James.** Autograph letter signed ("James Longstreet"), 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), in pencil, Macon, Mississippi, 30 August 1865, to former Confederate Major Thomas Klugh Jackson, concerning his difficulty in composing a letter to General Ulysses Grant seeking a pardon on his behalf. Losses affecting several words in text expertly infilled; expected folds.

Only a few months after Appomattox Longstreet complains of the injury to his hand sustained at the Wilderness: "a crippled a[r]m cramps me very much, and I [cann]ot but feel that it has a tenden[cy t]o cramp my ideas, or the expression of them also," while seeking a pardon for a fellow confederate. He would do this by writing to General Grant.

Longstreet writes in full: I have written you letter in pencil but cannot use a pen with my left hand. Nor have I any one to call upon to copy it with ink that [I] may sign it. I therefore en[close] it to you [not present] that you may get some friend to [p]ut it in ink and send it up for my signatu[r]e. I would also suggest that you s[u]b[m]it the

letter to Judge Beauchamp and get [h]im to add to it or take from it anything [t]hat have a tendency to help you. Writing [w]ith my left hand and a crippled a[r]m cramps me very much, and I [cann]ot but feel that it has a tenden[cy t]o cramp my ideas, or the expression of them also. James Longstreet

Longstreet was writing with his left hand as his right arm had been temporarily paralyzed following a wound he received at the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864. Although he rejoined Lee's Army of Northern Virginia within several months (learning to ride a horse with his left hand), he did not regain the use of his right hand for several years after the war's conclusion. Because of his temporary handicap, Longstreet requested that Jackson have someone copy his letter in ink and return to him for his signature. Jackson did just that, and when Longstreet's final letter reached Grant in October 1865, the general endorsed the recommendation to the Attorney General, requesting that a "pardon be speedily granted..." to Jackson. After which Grant went a step further and endorsed Longstreet's arguments advocating clemency for officers who had resigned their commissions at the opening of the war: "I think it is now time when some pardons should be extended to officers who left the old Army. As a rule they are a class who will keep any obligation..." In his letter, Longstreet had observed that when he had resigned his own commission at the start of the war, "I asked some officers from the northern states, who advised me not to resign, whether they would resign if their states had done as mine had done. They invariably admitted that they would return to their states. Yet all of these officers have served in your army during the war and some with considerable distinction. And are accepted as the truest and bravest in your great army. Let me appeal to you then to determine whether there is justice or honor in pursuing a fellow for whose only crime is error of judgment, and who now sues for pardon. Besides, it is my humble opinion that the terms granted by you at the surrender of Genl. Lee, extended, to all of us, the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln of 1863. Those terms were approved by President Lincoln and are therefore irrevocable." Unfortunately for Jackson, the pardon was delayed for several months as his case languished amidst the crush of other amnesty claims. Finally, on 14 February 1867, Attorney General Henry Stanbery recommended that Jackson be pardoned. President Johnson granted the pardon the following day. At the outbreak of the war, Thomas Klugh Jackson obtained commission from the State of South Carolina and resigned his U.S. commission on 1 April 1861. During the Civil War he served as Albert Sidney Johnston's chief commissary before being captured at Fort Donelson. Following his exchange, Jackson continued service as a commissary first in Gainesville, Alabama and later in Grenada Mississippi. Following the war he settled in Gainesville as a merchant and a farmer. \$2,000 - \$3,000

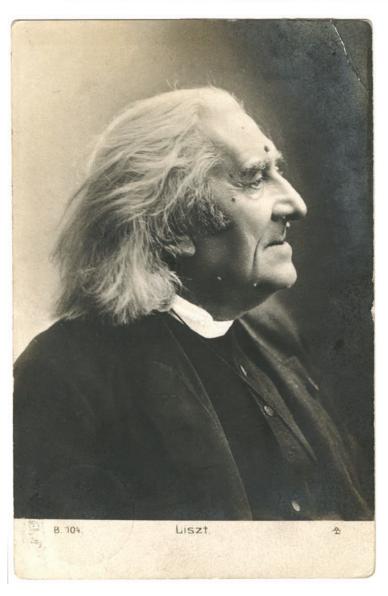
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La veritable amitie a cela de propre
qui este bonisie avec les années.

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et le resterri, ma vie du rant

et le resterri, ma vie du rant

Alijo



**102. Liszt, Franz.** Autograph letter signed ("F. Liszt"), 1 page (8 x 4.75 in; 203 x 121 mm.), in French, Venice, December 1882, written to "My dear friend", written on a blank overleaf of a handwritten letter, in French, from an unidentified correspondent. Slight spotting and toning; mounting remnants on verso of attached overleaf.

Liszt writes in full: My dear friend, True friendship has the characteristic that it gets better with the years. For more than forty years now, I've been very friendly with you and will remain so, as long as I live. F. Liszt

Accompanied with a postcard photograph of Liszt, in profile. Small emulsion crease at upper right; silvering present. \$1,200 - \$1,500



**103. Maria Theresa.** A series of (25) autograph letters signed ("Marie Therese" and occasionally "MT"), together with (6) additional autograph letters (unsigned), 91 pages total (6.25 x 7.75 in.; 159 x 197 mm.), all accomplished on black-bordered mourning stationery, [Pressburg & Vienna], most undated, but span the period 1766-1778, in French, written to her son-in-law Prince Albert Casimir August of Saxony, the husband of her favorite daughter, Maria Christina. Offered with complete translations. Typical folds with a few minor marginal tears and creases.

The mother of Marie Antoinette, Austrian Empress Maria Theresa, with great foreshadowing tells of a riot "they ransacked the house and went to the King's palace demanding bread." A remarkable series of fully handwritten family letters concerning all aspects of mid 18th century Europe including war with Frederick the Great, mediating the Russo-Turkish War, and plans to bridge the Danube at Pressburg.

This remarkable correspondence covers a wide range of important subjects such as the Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774); the War of Bavarian Succession (1778-1779); efforts to construct a pontoon bridge over the Danube at Pressburg (Bratislava); the notorious Esquilache Riots in Madrid (1766); all of which reveal her deep understanding of domestic and international politics and an appreciation for maintaining the balance of power in Europe. Maria Theresa's letters also include discussions of

her daughter Maria Christina's physical and emotional health—betraying the warmer side of this imposing and powerful sovereign whose very succession to the Austrian throne in 1740 sparked a general European war. Although most of the letters are undated, the correspondence begins in 1766, not soon after the marriage of Albert Casimir to Maria Christina on 6 April 1766. Due to the death of her husband Francis on 18 August 1765, Maria Theresa largely withdrew from public life, painted her rooms black and dressed in mourning attire for the remainder of her life, with all her correspondence accomplished on black-bordered mourning stationery.

Russo-Turkish War, 1768-1772: Austria as mediator. Austria had been hobbled financially following the end of the Seven Years War that had engulfed Europe from 1755 to 1763 and Maria Theresa spent the next fifteen years rebuilding the empire's finances and reforming its administration. So when war erupted between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, she was justifiably worried. Although Austria was a longtime enemy of the Turks (Vienna had been nearly overrun by the Ottomans only eighty years before), in this conflict, Austria, together with Prussia and Great Britain, acted as mediators as they all feared an imbalance of power in Europe more than expelling the Turks from the continent. One of her advisors, Maria Theresa complained in a circa 1771 letter: "is not in agreement. He would like to crush these poor Turks with the Russians and share the cake to which I will never go along." Part of the mediation strategy involved Austria mobilizing a large body of troops in order to pressure the Russians into making peace. Maria Theresa lamented that the operation "would require 3 or 4 millions. It would be a high price to pay for a simple demonstration." But the demonstration paid off. Frederick the Great of Prussia, worried that Austria would enter the conflict on Russia's side which would have further upset the European balance of power, engineered the first partition of Poland in 1772. In exchange for staying out of the war, Austria gained sovereignty over the Kingdom of Galicia.

The War of Bavarian Succession ("The Potato War"). Maria Theresa's greatest rival for dominance in Central Europe was Frederick the Great of Prussia. The pair had already fought twice during her reign. They first squared off during the War of Austrian Succession (1740–1748) in which Austria lost mineral-rich Silesia to the Prussians. Maria Theresa attempted to regain the lost territory during the Seven Years War, but to no avail. At the start of 1778, another war erupted between the two great German powers. This time the conflict involved the succession to the Bavarian throne. The conflict, which technically lasted until the Spring of 1779, involved hundreds of thousands of Austrian and Prussian troops, but no significant battles, but a good deal of posturing and diplomacy. With a huge army of Prussians in Moravia, Maria Theresa confided to Albert on 14 June [1778] that, "although the surrender of Moravia pains me but I am almost starting to believe that we will spend that campaign in the most disagreeable incertitude but however to be preferred to a torrent of blood effusion." The Austrian and Prussian armies continued in place in Moravia through the end of the year, but no advantage was gained by either side. Despite the lack of major hostilities, the armies lost about 10,000 due to disease and starvation while local farmers were forced to watch their crops dug up by hungry soldiers (the conflict became popularly known as "The Potato War" as soldiers spent more time foraging for food than anything else). Still, Maria Theresa preferred this over a large-scale conflict, writing on 13 August 1778: "I prefer a thin peace to a glorious war depriving me of my children and my crack good generals and soldiers. It is the thoughts of an old mother and wife but also of a Christian sovereign and friend of these friends."

Monneur man ther file on ne rent the servit plus vite que votre reponse at che is a 4 hours et demie a 5 hours quelqu'une ses femmes l'aijant vue a la parte il l'at sien price qu'an ne m'eville par vous vaye qu'il at bien execuse as ordres ou qu'il afra, Eu meme juge qu'une vielle dame at Thoing De repos. je vous suis obligie d'avair vouley accepter ce nouveau coop qui ne peut che en melleur mains et les seules pour donner le bustre et activité necessaire les conditions que vous mettes sont fous de nature pour ijvening a plus surement et les regrets que lions montre De quiter vope reg: m'ant fait verifable neat plaisir et font voir en foutes oceasion, vote file ame et coecer dominable qui rendent teureus votre chere mini et lout ceila qui vousant et sur tout votre bonne vielle manman marie Three

Le ne suis pas si prompte a vous repondre mon cher fils que vous m'avez envoyée us expeditions de consiliem. que je trouve mieur que je ne l'ais cout gaoiqu'en conois foujours que c'est a contre cour que fout cela se fait avec de la patrince et fermeté on en viendra encore a bout. voils un cas de fermeté le patience ajent che trop long tems enerce. j'ai nomie l'archeveque de colossa comipaire avec balog pour le prestuge comitat vous sauvoit deja la seantaleuse reprondu 25 ou mons: spellij la creature It charle palfy et dadam Latyans Dequis la dite dernière at de nouveau boillée a confordre les choses on reactora faire la yese le comitaté s'est pour tent prefie a mes votres mais je n'en suis pas la deepe ilest grabbaleur qu'aucune & charle niderllige woolsh joen pally ont paole un mot

(A) 18. Monrieur mon cher fils, j'arrango en abendant lout avec le chancellier all'a votre arrive lout voit arrange mour la fete de l'erdre si vous vauly printre des informations ulberieurs his pour la dislocations des troupes preny funtes les notions nechaire de la bas et vous pouvey finis in la chose avec le conseil de guerre et la chancellerie sion devoit s'asseles sur le greand diration on les cribeques des partis sun ne se feroit dans ce monde et qui juveroit à exposer si nous hiritans de prendre suo nous de faire le bien suns regarder si on le trouve bon ou mandais u ya on fait destrour les pais e'est après lant Des Teprosantions qu'an at crut le qui l'at demandé nair notre convertes que ces dirérceds revont recènes

u3 xbre Monnieur mon cher fils. C'est bien moi a voies faire des excuses de ne vous avoir repondue plutot et d'avair vaus sequé les quatres jours ou j'ai reprires haliène it iourage they vous jour comences ma nouvelle carrière qui jusqu'asteur recifit perisque la volonté at ché con fente et les becarions ofce, je ne vaus Dis vien quer les eclairespéments des wints en allemands je les tracere toes claire eterpere beautoup que vous les ferois enewater il faut pour fant avouer qu'an at fait deja beaucoup sur faut dans un paré ou toute nouveauté est en horreur Je vous joins iei en racourcit ce quei at che resolut pour le printens prochain je vous avous que je fais une trahiron a ma chere mini de ne lui en marque, vien je vous laifre l'abitre d'en

Maria Christina, the Empresses' favorite daughter. Despite the press of politics, Maria Theresa did not ignore her maternal side. While she enjoyed a reputation for being highly critical of her children including Marie Antoinette (whom she considered lazy), as well as Maria Amalia (poor French and haughtiness), Maria Carolina (political activism), Leopold (coldness), she did not behave the same way toward Maria Christina over whom she had complete trust (though she disappointed her mother in not producing any offspring). Of all her children, Maria Christina was also the only one allowed to marry for love rather than diplomatic or strategic advantage. Maria Christina chose Albert Casimir, a son of King Augustus III of Poland who became best known as an important art collector. Apparently, Maria Christina also used her mother's personal grief following the death of her husband to manipulate her into allowing her to marry for love.

Her concern for her daughter's well being is copiously illustrated in this correspondence. While briefing Albert on developments in the War of Bavarian Succession, she confided to him: "I do not spoil her [Maria Christina] by offering her all that I show you, but I owe her this justice in regards to you deserving to be informed, unique reward for her. Her health has repented a little for it, not for being sick but for this discomfort, such as headache, coughing but that do not keep her at home, but a note from you makes her get over it right away. I have loved my late adorable spouse very much but she still wins me over in affection and strength. I will never stop on this subject making my whole comfort."

The Esquilache Riots. Her concern for her family's well being extended beyond her royal household. In March 1766, Maria Theresa breathlessly recounted the details of the Esquilache Riots, which had forced her in-law, Charles III of Spain (the father of Maria Luisa who married her son, Leopold II) to flee Madrid temporarily. The riots were sparked by a decree issued by Leopold de Gregorio, Marquis of Esquilache, an unpopular Neapolitan minister favored by King Charles III of Spain. Billed as a public security measure, Esquilache banned the donning of long capes and broad-brimmed hats, a traditional Madrid costume, which allowed the easy concealment of weapons. The measure caused a riot when the government began enforcing the ban: "News of tumult in Madrid that happened on March 23. People gathered by the dozen and more, shouting bread bread, prices were excessive for some time. They went to the palace of Squilacci [i.e. Esquilache] to club him but having found a way to escape they ransacked the house and went to the King's palace demanding bread and death to Squilacci. There were a lot of talks but nothing could make them happy. They were stopping all the passer-by to look for Squilacci even our secretary of legation was nearly clubbed while going to the court to ask news about the royal family who had to flee the same night at 3 o'clock and went to Aranjuez. Tumult increased even more in the morning when it was known that the king had left. Misfortune had it that there were only 2 battalions in all of Madrid and couriers were sent to get troops but all this did not help at the time. More than one hundred persons were already dead. The King was forced to speak to them from a balcony capitulate and sign that Squilacci would be chased first from all of Spain; he left right away to Cartagena; that bread and all food be at half price and that the Spanish coats and round hats that the king had forbidden to wear be restored and that he uses only Spanish ministers in the future no strangers. It is feared that Grimaldi will be brought down also for which I will be sorry it is a terrible humiliation but nothing else could not do otherwise. At this time nobody will be more affected than the king who is not used to give ground. After this ceremony there were only shouts of joy and they were carrying palms all over the streets. I am waiting anxiously further news. The family was still in Aranjuez the 27." Maria Theresa, in a testament to her deep understanding of politics and society, understood that the root cause was not a decree concerning dress, but rather "Bread bread". Fortunately for her, she would not live to see the riots that would engulf France and brought her daughter Marie Antoinette to the guillotine in 1793.

Modernizing the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian capital at Pressburg. Despite her outspoken political and religious conservatism, Maria Theresa made impressive efforts to centralize the fragmented Austrian dominions. Yet the nature of the multinational (and multiethnic) empire often thwarted her ambitions for reform. The following excerpt from an undated letter in part encapsulates some of her frustrations while revealing her thinking on the nature of government: "If we must stop at what people say or at critics of parties nothing would be done in this world and whom could expose themselves [to danger] if we hesitate to take upon ourselves to do good without looking if others find it good or bad. What we do is for peace it if after so many representations [reproaches] that we took it the duty to do so... If you are not convinced of this necessity then we can leave everything but it is necessary that we represent nothing on this subject and let it be known which council with best knowledge of what is right for the good of the country is responsible. I am so shaken that they do not always take timely countries interests which results in hardship afterwards, like the one of Bohemia and Moravia and next nobody wants to be responsible." When Maria Theresa ascended the Hungarian throne, she promised to maintain residences both in Austria as well as in Hungary—a must as the Kingdom of Hungary comprised half of the empire. When in Hungary, she made her home at Pressburg (today's Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia), residing in Bratislava Castle (or Preßburger Schloß). Prince Albert, in his role as Governor of Hungary, also made his home at Bratislava Castle. During the 1760s, she embarked on ambitious renovations to the castle and the city, employing the great inventor Johann Wolfgang von Kempelen (1734 -1804) to design and implement a new water system to supply the castle and its gardens. Von Kempelen also designed the first bridge to span the Danube at Pressburg in 1770. The subject of a bridge came up several times in the correspondence. A 1766 letter concerning the long overdue project encapsulates the difficulty of the project: "Everything you tell me for the bridge is so true but expenses are excessive...in all justice it could not be put against the city and I. I could not be in charge of it either. With time to think about it carefully maybe some ways can be found but for this year a flying bridge is necessary." It appears that the "flying bridge" was not built in 1766, but in 1770 when Von Kempelen constructed a pontoon bridge over the river (the first permanent bridge would not be completed until 1891).

Remarkable and deep correspondence from one of the most important monarchs of eighteenth-century Europe. A magnificent and important research collection. \$20,000 - \$25,000

ce 22 xon Moneneur mon cher fils, la role que sous mases emerije je l'ais bout de quite experies a la chancellerie et uve les annotations que vous aver projeté Jans votre lettre, l'affaire de balogme fait un vrais chagrin je vois bien ed pour et Du contre je vois en parler a felete un de ces jour je vous avoue que mon cour ne parle plus pour lui au contraire san aboir le le factien ou fou d'appori. j'etois bien contente des decen notes de Lempele si clair si humain, c'est au jours hui que l'ardre est partie de la humbor de le delivrer du pant it J'en charger stoffrobhove j'espere qu'il gers franquillisée son ame est trops sensig le et belle pour pacevoir resister a des souragents parèce de l'aire et des hommes j'espere le reair avec vousice à la xou relle année et reaus prie de me craire fourour restre filelle mere mara thereses

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18) ce 13 Taous Monerous mon ther file . je wows about Le vice chancellies qui porte la declara pion de notre board nation que j'aime or jarte fitor je souhaite gu on en god consent car l'inscreetion reste en fierement intache et la consencation que secours de la malheurs vouloient qu'on en eut besoing plus rouvent i vous prie de valeloir ecouler pullie it de lui time u que vous travais G'ajouter. de parler a hadich de meme un l'aprisant que j'ilois contente de zon idie en ede d'insurcction et que nad asdi prolait d'envie de le comende mes souhaits se bornent a n'en avoir feroing et je preferre une pain mine a une gloriure quere qui me pine De mes enfants et de l'elite des mes bons generaux et soldals. c'est pense en vielle mere et fimme mais aufoi en sauvoaine chretienne et amie de ces amis je vous imbrafe tendrement de ces

ce 14 pain aci du una bes audres Manneur mon ther file wohre freise nous at bien inquiele et le menagener que vous en acción nous inquiete eneure penses a l'année papé paint De rechete il faut continuer, le china et se menager sur laut du froid grand chaid et se danner plus de repas, je pois presque charmée de voir valre corp defiler vers la boeme pacer vous pres d'aluis quoique l'abandon pre nous paperans la campagne en incertitude le plus diragrease mais pour fant à preferer à l'éfe gion des forvents de sang, mais nohe cause ne gagne sien den Diferant asseux ale contraire plus sur ace plus nos ennemis se hent As saugmentent une autre anse

104. [Medicine]. Group of (11) letters and signatures from nine medical pioneers.

# Group of ten pioneers in Medicine.

Included are:

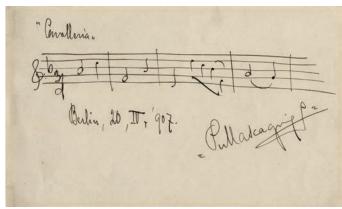
- (1) **Jenner, Edward.** English physician and scientist who was the pioneer of smallpox vaccine, the world's first vaccine. Autograph note (partial) signed ("Edwd. Jenner"), 1 page (4.5 x 4 in.; 114 x 102 mm.), no place or date. Jenner writes: ...should be able to manage...with a highland string. With best wishes to you & yours, I remain yrs. Truly Edwd. Jenner. Irregular edges with some paper loss; toning from previous display.
- (2) **Virchow, Rudolf.** German doctor known as "the father of modern pathology". Autograph letter signed ("R. Virchow"), 1 page (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 140 x 216 mm.), in German, Berlin, 17 May 1893. Writing a colleague, Virchow first apologizes for sending a manuscript late from Berlin. He then continues: *I am gladly waiting for your visit . . . at 7 o'clock I am sitting at the pathologischen gessellshaft.* Virchow intends to meet his friend there. Usual folds.
- (3) **Helmholtz, Hermann von.** German physician and physicist known for his contributions to ophthalmology. Autograph letter signed ("Hermann v. Helmholtz"), 2 pages (3.75 x 5.75 in.; 95 x 146 mm.), in German, Berlin, 16 March 1889. Writing a colleague, Helmholtz writes in full: Dear Colleague, Dr. Carl Schmidt from Königsberg, who worked for me and observed me in the laboratory, and whom I noticed then to be a remarkable and intelligent observer. If there would be any favorable opportunities in Halle I would like to recommend him to you. With best regards, Yours, Hermann v. Helmholtz

  Professor Dorn Halle a. S. [an der Saale] Usual folds.
- (4) **Lister, Joseph.** British surgeon and pioneer of antiseptic surgery. Autograph letter signed ("Lister"), 1 page (5 x 6.75 in.; 127 x 171 mm.), on "Hotel Bristol, Berlin" letterhead, 11 October 1901. Lister writes in full: My Dear Dean, I have come here for the celebration of Virchow's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday [12 October]. I look to returning to London on Monday evening. And if it would suit you to look in at Park Crescent early on Tuesday morning and report upon the Tuberculosis work it would be satisfactory to Yours very truly Lister. Light toning on borders from previous mounting.
- (5) **Schweitzer, Albert.** German (and later French), physician and medical missionary in Africa. Autograph letter signed ("Albert Schweitzer"), 1 page (8 x 5.25 in.; 203 x 133 mm.), in French, no place or date, being instructions for the delivery of his mail during his extensive travel in Africa for his medical missionary work. Staple holes with slight paper loss at upper left corner.
- (6) **Banting, Frederick G.** Canadian physician and Nobel laureate noted as the first person that used insulin on humans. Typed letter signed ("F.G. Banting"), 1 page (8.5 x 5.5 in.; 216 x 140 mm.), on "University of Toronto, Department of Medical Research" letterhead, 23 January 1931, written to "Mr. Richard Glasser". Banting writes in full: Dear Richard, Saving autographs is all right for a hobby, but do not let it interfere with your school work. In order that your own autograph may be of value in years to come, you must plan a career and work hard to follow it out. Yours sincerely, F.G. Banting. Light toning on edges; staple holes at upper left corner.
- ("Jonas E. Salk"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine" letterhead, 1 November 1961, written to "Mrs. Edna Yost". Salk writes in full: Dear Mrs. Yost: I have from time-to-time received numerous requests for help with a project such as yours. I do think I would like to be able to comply, and I think the time may come when I will be able to do so. However, I am so deeply involved in the work to which I am committed that to take on just one thing more would be pushing myself unreasonably. I appreciate very much your good wishes and I wish you every success with your new book. Sincerely, Jonas E. Salk. Usual fold. Together with: Jonas Salk First Day of Issue Cover signed ("Jonas Salk"), 6.5 x 3.5 in. (165 x 89 mm.), 12 March 1971 for the stamp "Giving Blood Saves Lives". Fine.
- (8) **Krebs, Hans.** German-born British physician and biochemist known for his discoveries of the urea cycle and the citric acid cycle (a.k.a. "Krebs cycle"). Autograph note signed ("H.A. Krebs"), 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), in English, no place, 1975. In part: Case is taken by the bottom layer containing Nell solution picked up from the accumulation of the cells in the bulb and excluded from the sample case for the analysis of the separatant. The remainder of the contents of the chamber is then removed with Parker pipette and swab. Then capillary is replaced with a new Parker pipette and dried with a pipe cleaner. Irregular top margin.





- (9) **Barnard, Christiaan.** South African cardiac surgeon who performed the world's first successful human-to-human heart transplant. "S.A. Medical Congress" envelope signed ("Chris Barnard"), 8.75 x 4.25 in. (222 x 108 mm.), postmarked 7 July 1969 from Pretoria, South Africa. Fine.
- (10) **Cooley, Denton A.** American heart surgeon who performed the first artificial heart transplant into a human patient. Autograph sketch of a human heart signed ("Denton A. Cooley"), 1 page (5 x 3 in.; 127 x 76 mm.), a rose-colored, blue-lined index card on which Cooley has drawn in ink a sketch of a human heart, beside which he has signed and dated, "Denton A. Cooley 6-22-94". Fine. \$4,000 \$6,000





**105. Mascagni, Pietro.** Autograph musical quotation signed ("P. Mascagni"), being four bars from his *Cavalleria rusticana*, on an autograph album leaf (7.5 x 4.75 in.; 191 x 121 mm.), Berlin, 20 April 1907. Beneath the title and the music, the composer has signed, "P. *Mascagni Berlin*, 20, IV, '907". Lightly toned along borders from previous display.

### Mascagni's Cavalleria rusticana.

Italian composer Pietro Mascagni's 1890 masterpiece *Cavalleria rusticana* caused one of the greatest sensations in opera history and single-handedly ushered in the *Verismo* movement in Italian dramatic music. Mascagni wrote fifteen operas, an operetta, several orchestral and vocal works, as well as songs and piano music. He was immensely successful during his lifetime, both as a composer and conductor of his own and other people's music. \$800 - \$1,200



**106. Massenet, Jules.** Autograph musical quotation signed ("J. Massenet"), being four bars from his opera *Manon*, "July 1902". Inscribed by the composer on an ornate printed title page for a program for the opera, "To Madame Merle with respectful greetings, J. Massenet". Foxing with minor chipping along left border.

### Massenet's Manon.

French composer Jules Massenet wrote more than 30 operas in his lifetime. The two most frequently staged are *Manon* (1884) and *Werther* (1892). He also composed oratorios, ballets, orchestral works, piano pieces, songs and other music. **\$800 - \$1,200** 

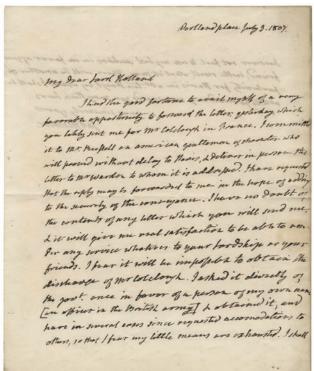
**107. Menotti, Gian Carlo.** Lengthy autograph musical quotation signed ("Gian Carlo Menotti"), being four bars of music with lyrics of "All that Gold!" from Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitors*, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on printed manuscript paper. Beneath the music, the composer has signed, "*Gian Carlo Menotti 1989*". Fine.

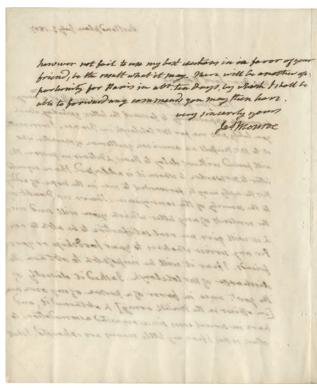
# Menotti's "All that Gold!" from Amahl and the Night Visitors.

Italian-American composer Gian Carlo Menotti wrote the classic Christmas opera *Amahl and the Night Visitors*, along with over two dozen other operas intended to appeal to popular taste. He won the Pulitzer Prize twice – for *The Consul* (1950) and for *The Saint of Bleecker Street* (1955). \$300 - \$500









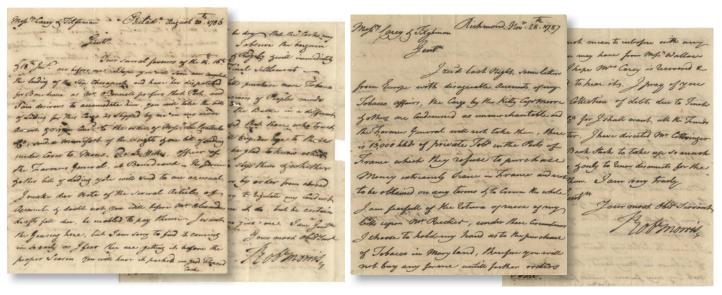
**108. Monroe, James.** Autograph letter signed ("Jas. Monroe") as U.S. Minister to England, 2 pages (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 248 mm.), front and verso with blank integral leaf, Portland Place (London), 3 July 1807, written to Lord Holland. Usual folds.

Six months after they each signed a commercial treaty, James Monroe agrees to safely send Lord Holland's letter to a friend in Paris - possibly a prisoner of war as England and France had been at war since 1803. Unbeknownst to them, 12 days earlier, the British warship *Leopard* had impressed four sailors from the USS *Chesapeake*, a contributing factor to the start of the War of 1812.

Monroe writes in full: I had the good fortune to avail myself of a very favorable opportunity to forward the letter yesterday which you lately sent me for Mr Colclough in France. I committed it to Mr. Russell an American gentleman of character who will proceed without delay to Paris, & deliver in person the letter to Mr Warden to whom it is addressed. I have requested that the reply may be forwarded to me in the hope of adding to the security of the conveyance. I have no doubt of the contents of any letter which you will send me & it will give me real satisfaction to be able to render any service whatever to your Lordship or your friends. I fear it will be impossible to obtain the discharge of Mr Colclough. I asked it directly of the govt once in favor of a person of my own name [an officer in the British army] & obtained it, and have in several cases since requested accommodation to others, so that I fear my little means are exhausted. I shall however not fail to use my best exertions in favor of your friend, be the result what it may. There will be another opportunity for Paris in abt. ten days, by which I shall be able to forward any commands you may then have. Very sincerely yours Jas. Monroe

Unbeknownst to Monroe, just 12 days earlier, on 22 June 1807, as the USS Chesapeake was leaving Chesapeake Bay, off the coast of Norfolk, Virginia, the British warship Leopard hailed her and Commodore James Barron, extending naval courtesy, allowed the British to come aboard. The officers of the Leopard requested him to muster the crew in order to recover British deserters. Barron refused, saying there were no deserters aboard. The British were at war with Napoleon and needed more men in the Royal Navy; the United States was neutral in their conflict. Upon their return to the Leopard, the officers ordered an attack upon the Chesapeake and the unprepared American ship surrendered but not before several crew members were wounded or killed. The British removed four sailors from the Chesapeake, later trying them for desertion. Three were Americans; the British deserter was later hanged. Already angry over the British policy of impressment, the American public was outraged by the actions of the British navy, but quickly divided over how to respond, with some calling for war, others for caution.

Monroe had been sent to London in 1803 to negotiate with the British on the issue of the impressment of American seamen and the seizure of American vessels. In May 1806, Jefferson ordered William Pinkney to assist Monroe. The British government appointed Lords Holland and Auckland as their negotiators and the result of the deliberations was the Treaty of 31 December 1806, the Monroe-Pinkney Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, which offered the United States expansion of its trade within the British Empire but contained no provision against impressments and provided no indemnity for the seizure of goods and vessels. President Jefferson received the treaty in March 1807. Dissatisfied that it avoided the subject of impressment, and that Monroe and Pinkney had disregarded his instructions, Jefferson refused to send it to the Senate for ratification. On 2 July 1807, the day before Monroe wrote this letter to Lord Holland, President Jefferson banned British ships from American waters and on 22 December 1807 he signed the Embargo Act declaring American neutrality and non-engagement in foreign trade. **\$2,000 - \$3,000** 



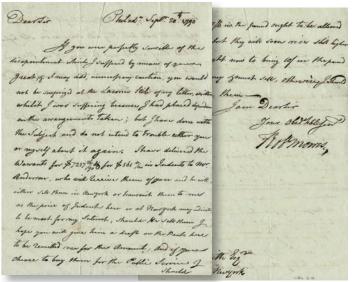
**109. Morris, Robert.** Two autograph letters signed ("Robt Morris"), each 2 pages (9 x 7.4 in.; 228 x 188mm), Philadelphia, 20 August 1786 and Richmond, 28 November 1787 to Messrs. Carey and Tilghman; the letter of 20 August with integral address leaf with seal tear.

#### Tobacco Affairs.

In his letter of 20 August 1786, Morris hopes the loading of the ship Chesapeak is completed and will be dispatched to Bordeaux imminently. He proceeds to discuss accounts and various payments due before turning to the subject of the purchase of more tobacco. He writes: I think you will still purchase more Tobacco for when the first affusions of People's minds Subside and they will see the Bubble in a different light and I am persuaded that those who trust will repent. You will keep an Eye to those who purchase; I shall be glad to know what Cargoes are shipped, who ship them & whether for their own account or by order from abroad. This intelligence is necessary to regulate my conduct if therefore you can gain it do, but be certain of the informations you give me.

Morris reports problems in his letter of 28 November 1787. He explains: I rec'd last night some letters from Europe with disagreeable accounts of my Tobacco affairs, the Cargo by the Kitty Capt. Moore & others are Condemned as unmerchantable and the Farmers General will not take them, there is 13,000 hhds of private Tob<sup>o</sup> in the Ports of France which they refuse to purchase. Mony extreamly Sarce in France and not to be obtained on any terms & to Crown the whole I am fearfull of the return of more of my bills Mr. Rucker, under these circumstances I choose to hold my hand as to the purchase of Tobacco in Maryland, therefore you will not buy any for me until further orders . . .

A fine pair of letters shedding light on the Revolutionary War financier's involvement in the tobacco trade. \$4,000 - \$6,000



**110. Morris, Robert.** Autograph letter signed ("Robt Morris"), 2 pages (10.1 x 7.75 in.; 258 x 196mm), Philadelphia, 20 September 1790, to Samuel Meredith.

### A disappointed and cash-strapped financier.

Morris writes in full: If you were perfectly sensible of the disappointment which I suffered by means of your Great, & I may add, unnecessary caution, you would not be surprised at the Laconic Stile of my letter, written whilst I was suffering because I had placed dependence on the arrangements taken; but I have done with the Subject and do not intend to trouble either you or myself about it again. I have delivered the Warrants for \$7237 26/90 & for \$561 40/100 in Indents to Mr. Anderson, who will Receive them of you and he will either sell them in New York or transmit them to me as the price of Indents here or at New York may indicate to be most for my Interest, should he sell them I hope you will give him a draft on the Bank here to be remitted me for the Amount, and if you choose to buy them for the Public

Service I should suppose that 7/6 in the pound ought to be allowed as I doubt not but they will soon rise still higher indeed they ought now to bring 10/ in the pound but I want money & must sell, otherwise I should prefer to keep them.

A fascinating letter revealing Morris' precarious financial situation in needing to sell land to raise cash. \$2,000 - \$3,000



111. Morris, Robert. Two autograph letters signed ("Robt Morris"), each 2 pages (9.4 x 7.1 in.; 239 x 183mm), New York, 16 May 1790 and Philadelphia, 13 May 1792 to James Carey; the letter of 13 May 1792 with integral address leaf and seal tear.

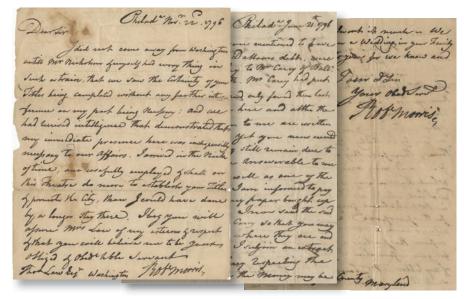
# One congratulatory letter and another on business affairs.

In his letter of 16 May 1790, Morris congratulates James Carey on starting his own firm. He writes in part: Your favour of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst is before me by which I observe that you drop the Firm of Carey &

Tilghman and intend to Conduct Business in your own Name and I not only wish you success but shall think myself happy if upon any occasion I shall have opportunities of Contributing thereto. I must pray the Continuance of your attention to the Affairs of Tench Tilghman & C° in the hope that you will be able to Collect all the Outstanding debts that are due to that Concern, I shall charge you for the £50 paid by Philip Quinlin and I pray you to Messr J Stone for payment of my draft which ought to have been discharged in preference to any other engagements they can have....

In the 13 May 1792 letter to Carey, Morris anticipates the arrival of a ship from France. He writes in part: I have not received any further advices respecting the ship expected from France for a cargo of Tob<sup>o</sup>, but when I do, your advices contained in the letter of 1st May shall be duly attended to. I suppose the Course of Exchange with keeps pace with ours here which is now 166 2/3 with appearance of going upwards to 167 ½ ... and as time is approaching when my drafts on you for \$5000 will fall due, I enclose herein Mr. James Brown's bills upon Messr Donald Burton of London at 60 days . . .

An informative pair of letters showing Morris' ongoing relationship with James Carey after he set up his own business. \$4,000 - \$6,000



**112. Morris, Robert.** Two autograph letters signed ("Robt Morris"), 3 pages (9.75 x 7.65 in.; 250 x 195mm), Philadelphia 21 June 1796 and 22 November 1796 to Thomas Hall and Thomas Law; the letter of 21 June 1796 with integral address leaf; repair to folds of both letters.

# Collecting debts and handling title issues.

In his letter of 21 June 1796 to Thomas Hall, Morris writes in part: The Bonds you mentioned to have assigned to me for R. Dallams debt, were delivered by Mr. Ridley to Mr. Carey of Balt<sup>o</sup> after Mr. Ridleys Death. Mr Carey had just put them up too carefully and only found them last Week, he brought

them here and altho the assignments from you to me are written on them by Mr. Ridley, Yet you never executed them, therefore they still remain due to you and you are answerable to me which happens very well as one of the Debtors as I am informed to pay . . . I hope the money may be soon payed, as I want it much.

On 22 November 1796, Morris writes to Thomas Law with regard to some title problems. He writes in part: I did not come away from Washington until Mr. Nicholson himself had every thing in such a train, that we saw the Certainty of your Titles being completed without any further interference on my part being Necessary; and we had received intelligence that demonstrated that my immediate presence here was indispensibly necessary to our Affairs. I arrived in the nick of time, was usefully employed & shall . . . do more to establish your Titles . . . \$4,000 - \$6,000

John Michelson by " No. May 25. 998

Dearlier Jam Jamy to learn by the limited of your MI of gesterday that you have for a time both the uses.

Jyour MI of gesterday that you have for a time both the uses.

Jyour Majorager, his complaint is out hand for a time both the uses.

A love get answerd my letter more have shown if they appointed a liministe. I will write to Jaw Jornat Made him to try to raise if by selling at private dale some of the where he had not an As Jose you have Monthed frembered the Shore fifty and and winter affairs were I suppose our the seth back I am get is normal town if is and wish it may sain this Morning so as to oblige Them to proper our the seth back I am get is normal which they that I governed have been forther than they offer a shorth letter tilling him as Jornach to the man for the when the Santay a short letter tilling him as Jornach to the toth him that offer have sone to grap to gove nather han one but the what when the Law considered had as the forther han accomple or it am and . And that as a the Whom "Low Company to that had by his Infaged given The first fatal of the son all its best of the accomple of the 19 May when your lands of onine are again absorbing by the Shorth for John on the 5th of Jones. I begand a absorbing to the sone of the son

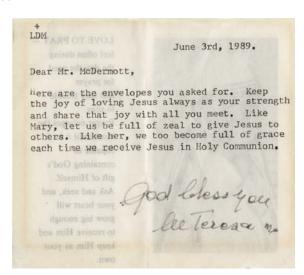
**113. Morris, Robert.** Autograph letter signed ("Robt Morris"), 1 page (9.3 x 7.5 in.; 236 x 193mm), [Philadelphia], 25 May 1798, to John Nicholson; address on verso; some browning; repair to upper horizontal fold.

# From Debtor's Prison Morris writes he has no money and articulates his financial woes.

The Revolutionary War financier writes in full: I am sorry to learn by the Contents of your No. 1 of yesterday that you have for a time lost the use of your messenger, his complaint is not dangerous. The Trustees have not yet answered my Letter nor have I heard if they appointed a Committee. I will write to Genl. Forrest that we have no Money nor any expectation of getting it and ask him to try to raise it by selling at private Sale some of the Lots. As I see you have marked & numbered the Sherriffs Advertizement I send it back herewith. The Steam Engine Affairs were I suppose on the Lot but I am yet ignorant how it is and wish it may rain this morning so as to oblige them to postpone. I have written Ino. Barclay a short letter telling him as I formerly told him that he should able to you rather than me but that when the Law was resorted to I considered all Negotiation for Security as at end. And that as to the No. Amn Land Company we had long considered him as having declined the Trust that we attributed his having done so to the example of Mr. Willing who had by his refusal given the first fatal stab to our affairs. Somebody has sent me a Pittsburg Paper of the 19th May wherein your Lands & mine are again advertised by the Sherriff for Sale on the 5th of June. J. Ingersoll is added to the list of Executioners.

What is to be done, where is my deed. Genl Dickinson was here. I was engaged. He is gone to Delaware but will soon be back and the business with him must be closed. I pray you therefore to examine and let us be prepared one way or other for him.

In his later years, Morris used his fortune to buy millions of acres of frontier land, confident in a real estate boom as the country grew and prospered. A boom eventually came, but too late for Morris. He was put in debtor's prison in Philadelphia from 1798 to 1801. Congress eventually rewrote the bankruptcy laws, so the "Financier of the Revolution" lived out his final years in dignity at home. \$2,000 - \$3,000





**114. Mother Teresa.** Typed letter signed ("God bless you M Teresa mc [Missionaries of Charity]"), 1 page (4.25 x 3.75 in.; 108 x 95 mm.), no place [Calcutta], 3 June 1989, written to "Dear Mr. McDermott". Light toning around edges.

# Mother Teresa writes an inspirational letter.

Mother Teresa writes in full: Dear Mr. McDermott, Here are the envelopes you asked for. Keep the joy of loving Jesus always as your strength and share that joy with all you meet. Like Mary, let us be full of zeal to give Jesus to others. Like her, we too become full of grace each time we receive Jesus in Holy Communion. God bless you M Teresa mc

On the verso of the letter is a printed photograph of Mother Teresa praying; to the right is printed the following statement: "Love to Pray – feel often during the day the need for prayer and take trouble to pray. Prayer enlarges the heart until it is capable of containing God's gift of Himself. Ask and seek, and your heart will grow big enough to receive Him and keep Him as your own." \$300 - \$500

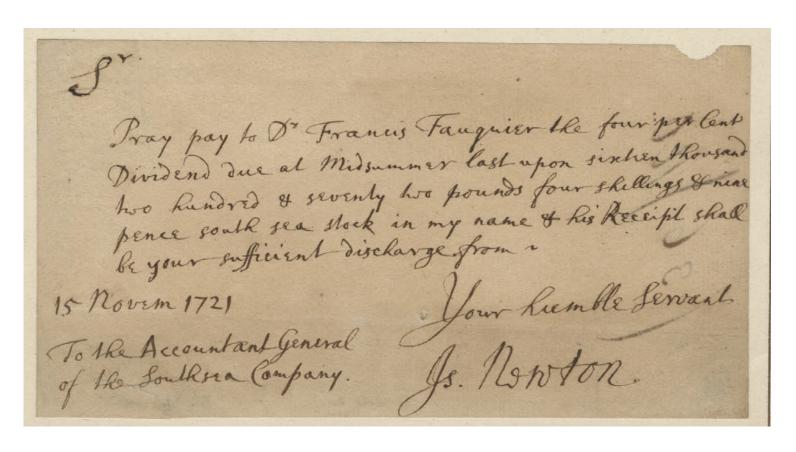


115. Newton, Sir Isaac. Document signed ("Isaac Newton"), consisting of four membranes of vellum stitched at the foot (35.5 x 28.25 in.;  $902 \times 718 \text{ mm.}$ ), 7 September 1720, being an indenture between Paul Calton Senior, Paul Calton Junior, his son and heir and Sir Isaac Newton for the purchase by the latter of property at Milton in Berkshire, England. Light soiling in areas; overall, fine.

## Sir Isaac Newton purchases land in his waning years.

In the present document, the great mathematician and physicist purchases land from the Calton family in Milton, a village and a parish in Berkshire. The village stands near a small affluent of the river Thames. Newton boldly signs the document with a particularly large signature in keeping with the oversized indenture. Newton never lived on the parcel of land. Toward the end of this life, Newton lived at Cranbury Park, near Winchester, England, with his niece, Catherine Bancroft Conduitt, and her husband, John Conduitt. By this time, Newton had become one of the most famous men in Europe. His scientific discoveries were unchallenged. He also had become wealthy, investing his sizable income wisely and bestowing sizable gifts to charity. \$15,000 - \$25,000





**116. Newton, Sir Isaac.** Extremely rare autograph document signed ("Is. Newton"), 1 page (5.75 x 3 in.; 146 x 76 mm.), no place, 15 November 1721, *To the Accountant General of the South Sea Company*". Hinged on left edge to a larger 8 x 5 in. (203 x 127 mm.) leaf of card stock. Minor chip missing at upper margin.

Isaac Newton directs the accountant general of the infamous South Sea Company to pay dividends due on his large holding of the company's stock.

Newton writes in full: Pray pay to Dr. Francis Fauquier the four per cent dividend due at Midsummer last upon sixteen thousand two hundred & seventy two pound four shillings & nine pence South Sea stock in my name & his receipt shall be your sufficient discharge from Your humble Servant Is. Newton

15 Novem 1721

To the Accountant General

of the South Sea Company.

Although it is not as well known as his scientific work, Newton became interested in financial matters, partly due to his friendship with Charles Montague, later known as Lord Halifax. It was a peculiarity of Newton's temperament that after he had achieved a pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, often with extreme concentration and mental strain, he would completely divorce himself from any further interest in that matter, and move on to a totally unrelated subject such as financial matters. Newton was among the inner circle of prestigious English financiers and held the high government position of Master of the Mint from 1699 until his death in 1727.

Isaac Newton was a major investor in the South Sea Company, which was founded in England in 1711 to trade with the South Seas (South America) in textiles, spices and whatever could be found to be profitable, including the slave trade. The early 1700s in England saw a wave of financial prosperity and the joint stock company came into favor as a means of investment. Since these companies were virtually unregulated in the amount of stock they could issue, insider trading, etc., investors were unknowingly exposed to an extremely high level of risk. An imaginative and preposterous scheme promoted successfully by the South Sea Company was a grand plan which involved the company's assumption of the entire national debt of England in exchange for an annual payment of six percent of the principal assumed by the company. This ultimately almost completely destroyed the English government. Gross mismanagement of the company along with corruption were prevalent as the company's purported success caught on at a fevered pitch. With the frantic buying of South Sea stock came new schemes, many of which proved unsuccessful causing a wave of stock selling and the eventual collapse of these companies, including the South Sea Company, thus ending the age of the first great financial crash. \$30,000 - \$50,000

In your thoroughly The told a rather Bardone for tooubling Confused Story of her looked after district Dear hir of trouble you to be probably all is known about this poor woman mother having to very kind as to give me "discharged incurable" about this poor won from it Thomas Hopetat, and I would gladly information, or to to Horance nightingel re I can get information (disease : Canear) Contribute to the kind about a poor woman. of help if it is thought well to give it her L having got an order Mrs Reitts But it is quite the must go to morrow 11 Beacon le impopible for me (Monday) mothing or from increase of illness lose her turn miller the Loves work to enque and to get her there the hito or look after the I know nothing of her Who Called here last asked for help night after 10 o'clock Case myself. Again axing your asking for assistance

**117. Nightingale, Florence.** Autograph letter signed ("Florence Nightingale"), 4 pages (4.5 x 6.9 in.; 114 x 175 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, in pencil, "10 South St. W" [London], 20 July 1884, written to "*Mr. Turner*". Scattered spotting with minor fold separations.

# In her later years, Florence Nightingale writes an administrator about helping a poor woman with an ailing mother with an incurable disease.

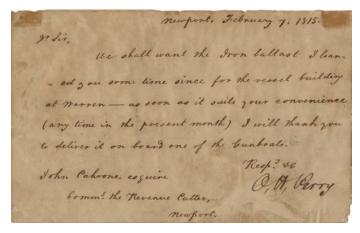
Nightingale writes in full: Dear Sir May I trouble you to be so very kind as to give me information, or to tell me where I can get information, about a poor woman giving her name as Mrs. Keith, 11 Beacon St., Park St. (I know nothing of her) who called here last night after 10 o'clock asking for assistance? She told a rather confused story of her mother having been "discharged incurable" from St. Thomas Hospital (disease: Cancer). I having got an order for East bourne, whither she must go tomorrow (Monday) morning, or lose her turn. And to get her mother there she asked for help. In your thoroughly looked-after district, probably all is known about this poor woman. And I would gladly contribute to this kind of help, if it is thought well to give it her. But it is quite impossible for me from increase of illness I overwork to enquire into or look after the case myself. Again asking your pardon for troubling you I trusting in your kindness, believe me, Yours faithfully Florence Nightingale Excuse pencil, which I am obliged & use.

Florence Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager of nurses trained by her during the Crimean War, where she organized and tended to wounded soldiers. Giving nursing a highly favorable reputation, Nightingale became an icon of Victorian culture, especially in the persona of "The Lady With the Lamp" making rounds with the wounded soldiers at night. In 1883, a year before this letter was written, Queen Victoria awarded Nightingale the Royal Red Cross. \$1,000 - \$1,500

**118. Perry, Oliver Hazard.** Autograph letter signed ("O.H. Perry"), 1 page (4.5 x 7.5 in.; 114 x 191 mm.), Newport, 7 February 1815, written to John Cahoone, one of the "*Comm[issioner]s [for] the Revenue Cutter, Newport.*" Moderately toned with some soiling; a few minor marginal tears; tape remnants at top corners.

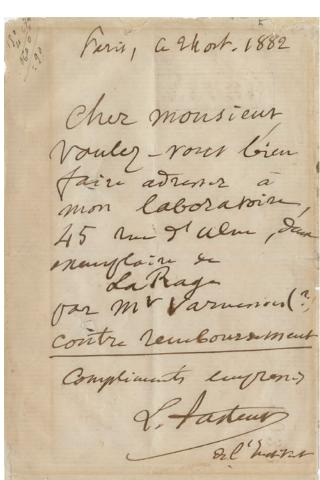
# Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, works to prepare a new frigate for launch.

Perry writes in full: We shall want the Iron ballast I loaned you some time since for the vessel building at Warren — as soon as it suits your convenience (any time in the present month) I will thank you to deliver it on board one of the Gunboats. O.H. Perry



The vessel then "building at Warren" to which Perry referred, was most likely the U.S.S. Chippewa, a brig of 16 guns, that was built under his direction. The vessel, launched in April 1815, joined a squadron bound for the Mediterranean under the command of Commodore William Bainbridge. Upon her return the following year, she was dispatched to the Gulf of Mexico where she joined the frigate Congress to patrol the Caribbean for pirates and illegal slave traders. During that cruise she ran aground in the Bahamas and sank. Fortunately all hands were saved. Perry, now a national hero, soon departed for Baltimore where he took command of the newly-launched U.S.S. Java. After filling out the ship's crew at Newport, Rhode Island, he sailed to the Mediterranean to serve with Stephen Decatur in the Second Barbary War. \$1,500 - \$2,500





**119. Pasteur, Louis.** Autograph letter signed ("L. Pasteur"), 1 page (5 x 7.75 in.; 127 x 197 mm.), in French, Paris, 24 October 1882, written to "Dear Sir". Toning on borders from previous display; light chipping on right margin; minor paper loss on top expertly infilled.

## Louis Pasteur orders two copies of a study on rabies - the subject for his immunological studies.

Pasteur writes in full: Dear Sir, Would you please be good enough to send to my laboratory at 45 Ulm Street two copies of La Rage [Rabies] by Mr. Varmenois (?) against reimbursement.

With great compliments L. Pasteur

French bacteriologist Louis Pasteur taught at Dijon, at Strasbourg (where he married Marie Laurent, daughter of the university rector), and was Professor of Chemistry at Lille before he became Director of Scientific Studies at École Normale in Paris (1857-63). In 1857, he began to study why fermentation in wine vats produced lactic acid which caused the wine to go sour. He proved conclusively that this fermentation was caused by bacteria in the air – his discovery verifying the "germ theory" of disease (and destroying the old idea of spontaneous generation). In 1865, Pasteur discovered (and found a way to cure) a disease, which attacked silk worms, and, in 1870, he devised the process known as "pasteurization" for killing bacteria in milk. He also developed vaccines against the cattle disease anthrax (1877; extending his discoveries to hydrophobia in man, or rabies in dogs), and chicken cholera (1880). Elected to the Académie Française (1882). The first Pasteur Institute was founded in his honor (1885).

It is not clearly understood why Pasteur selected rabies as a subject for his immunological studies. The disease was of rather minor importance, claiming in France only a few hundred deaths each year. Perhaps Pasteur was attracted to the study of rabies due to his vivid childhood memories of a mad wolf charging through the Jura, biting some people on the hands and head – all of them succumbing to hydrophobia, some of them with horrible suffering. As it turned out, the subject of rabies was a good choice, for it made microbiological science an established religion – and made a saint out of its creator, Pasteur. As early as October of 1886, 15 months after the first application of his rabies treatment to young Joseph Meister, a nine-year-old boy bitten on the hands, legs and thighs by a rabid dog (6 July 1885), Pasteur could report that there had been only 10 failures out of 1,726 bitten persons of French nationality who had been subjected to treatment by inoculation. Very quickly, his method of inoculation was to become an established practice.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

**120.** [Political Cartoon]. Rare broadside etching on wove paper, image being (8.5 x 6 in.; 216 x 152 mm.) (overall 9.5 x 7 in.; 241 x 178 mm.), First Edition, Third State. Titled "Congressional Pugilists". Pinhole at "gi"; minor flaws.

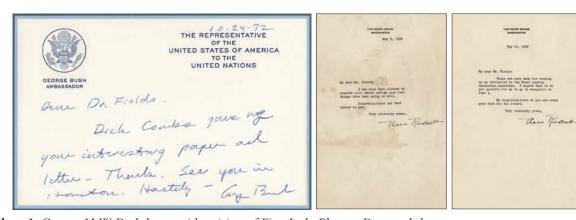
Rare vintage 18th Century Political Cartoon depicting two New England Congressmen, a Federalist with a cane and a Republican with fireplace tongs, battling on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Early American political cartoon depicting the famous fight on the floor of the House of Representatives on 15 February 1798 which was started when Federalist Representative from Connecticut, Roger Griswold, attacked Republican Representative from Vermont, Matthew Lyon with a cane; Lyon retaliated with fireplace tongs. The story instantly



became legend and soon poems and other satires appeared celebrating the nonsense in Congress, one of which is etched in the lower margin of this print: "He in a trice struck Lyon thrice, Upon is head, enrag'd Sir, Who seiz'd the tongs to ease his wrongs, and Griswold thus engag'd, Sir."

E. McSherry Fowble, in *Two Centuries of Prints in America, 1680-1880*, notes that "to make this event among statesmen appear even more outrageous, the design of this version so distorted the features of other congressmen, who had stooped to cheering the combatants or, at least, to enjoying the fracas, that he had to rework the copperplate by adding the names of key figures in the margins" in the Second State. This is the Third State with "17" in the top margin. See Edgar P. Richardson, *The Birth of Political Caricature*, p.87; Martin P. Snyder, *City of Independence*, pp. 212–223; Frank Weitenkampf, *Political Caricature in the United States in Separately Published Cartoons*, p.12; William Murrell, *A History of American Graphic Humor*, I: 42–44. **\$1,000 - \$1,500** 



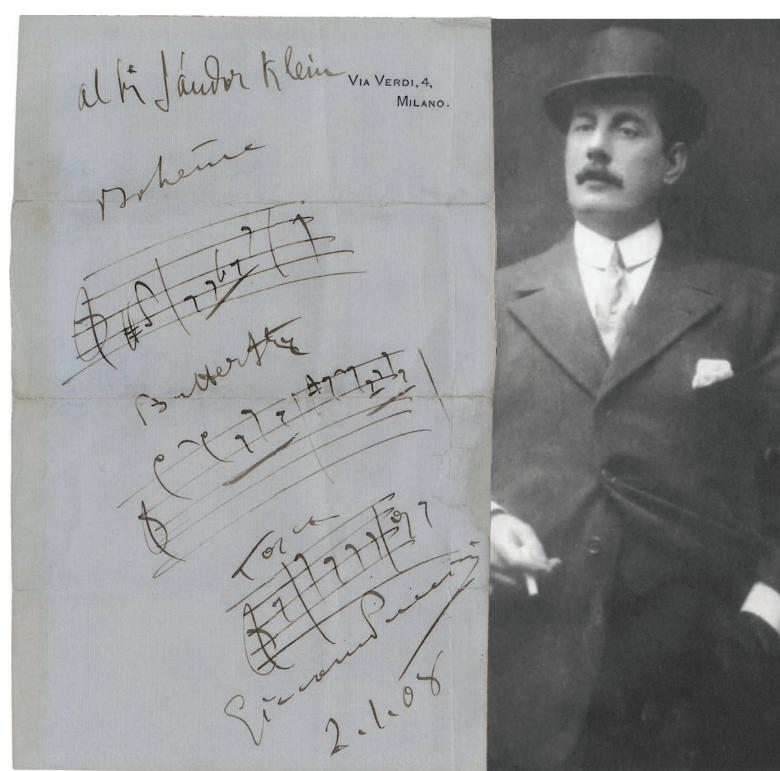
121. [Presidents]. George H.W. Bush letter with pairing of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt letters.

# First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and George H.W. Bush.

Group includes:

- (1) **Roosevelt, Eleanor.** Pair of typed letters signed ("Eleanor Roosevelt") as First Lady, each 1 page (6 x 9.25 in.; 152 x 235 mm.), on White House, Washington letterhead, 5 May 1939 and 20 May 1939, both written to "Mr. Fields" congratulating him for graduating from the Naval Academy. Usual folds; one letter exhibits dampstaining.
- (2) **Bush, George H.W.** Autograph letter signed ("George Bush"), 1 page (6.4 x 4.2 in.; 163 x 107 mm.), on "George Bush Ambassador, The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations" notecard stationery, 24 October 1972, written to "Dear Dr. Fields", the future President writes in full: Dick Combs gave me your interesting paper and letter. Thanks. See you in Houston. Hastily George Bush. Fine.

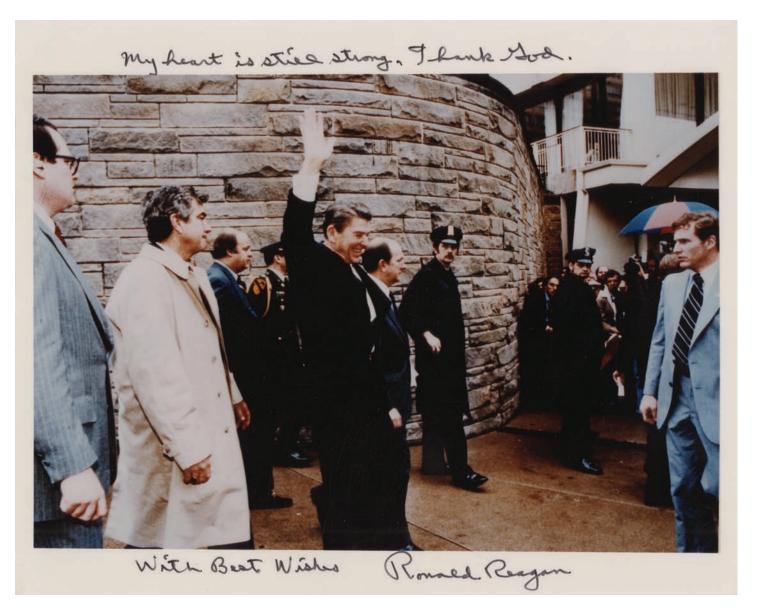
Includes a Lyndon B. Johnson typed letter signed by his secretary executed while serving as Vice President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), on "The Vice President, Washington" letterhead, 17 April 1962, written to "Dr. William S. Fields, Baylor University Department of Neurology, Houston, Texas". Johnson writes in part: I am endeavoring to obtain a statement from the Department as to the situation you describe. Just as soon as I have this, I shall be in touch with you again... Sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson. Usual folds. \$200 - \$300



**122. Puccini, Giacomo.** Extraordinary series of autograph musical quotations signed ("Giacomo Puccini") from three of Puccini's most beloved operas: *La Bohème, Madame Butterfly* and *Tosca.* 1 page (6 x 9.75 in.; 152 x 248 mm.), on "Via Verdi, 4, Milano" stationery, 2 January 1908. Inscribed by Puccini, "*To Jandor Klein*" and above each musical quotation has penned the title of the respective opera: "*Bohème*", "*Butterfly*" and "*Tosca*" and signed in full, "*Giacomo Puccini 2 January 1908*". With autograph address overleaf. Toning along borders from previous display; small area of paper loss on right margin expertly infilled, not affecting text.

# Autograph musical quotations from Puccini's La Bohème, Madame Butterfly and Tosca.

Italian composer Giacomo Puccini was regarded by Verdi as the most talented Italian composer of his time – best known for his romantic operas. Combining a resourceful musical craftsmanship with a remarkable theatrical sense, his works include *La Bohème* (1896), *Tosca* (1900), *Madame Butterfly* (1904), and *Girl of the Golden West* (1907). **\$8,000 - \$12,000** 



**123. Reagan, Ronald.** Photograph signed ("Ronald Reagan"), color image is (9.5 x 6.5 in.; 241 x 165 mm.) (overall 10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.) On the upper and lower white margins of the photographic surface, Reagan has inscribed, "My heart is still strong. Thank God. With Best Wishes Ronald Reagan". Fine condition.

Unique signed photo of Ronald Reagan taken seconds before the assassination attempt - he writes, "My heart is still strong. Thank God."

President Ronald Reagan waves just seconds before he is shot outside the Washington Hilton, on 30 March 1981. From left are an unidentified secret service agent; secret service agent in charge Jerry Parr, in raincoat, who pushed Reagan into the limousine; press secretary James Brady, who was seriously wounded; President Reagan; Michael Deaver, Reagan's aide; an unidentified policeman; Washington policeman Thomas K. Delahanty, who was shot; and secret service agent Timothy J. McCarthy who leaped in front of the President and was shot in the stomach. \$2,000 - \$3,000

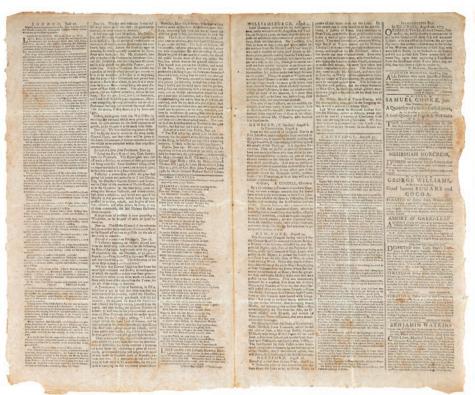


**124.** [Revolutionary War]. The 24-31 August 1775 edition of *The New-England Chronicle*, or *The Essex Gazette* (Cambridge: Samuel and Ebenezer Hall) 4 pages (10 x 15.5 in.; 254 x 394 mm.), the front page featuring the text of The Olive Branch Petition. The issue also features General Thomas Gage's official report on the Battles of Lexington and Concord on page two. Expected folds, contemporary subscriber name in ink at top left, light scattered foxing and soiling, ragged margins with minor tears and losses not affecting text.

The first front page printing of the Olive Branch Petition in Massachusetts (and the first report in Boston), as well as an early appearance of Lord Dartmouth's official report on the Battles of Lexington and Concord.

The Olive Branch Petition. Despite the outbreak of hostilities at Lexington and Concord the previous month, the prevailing mood at the Second Continental Congress, convened in Philadelphia in May 1775, was one of reconciliation. A minority, led by John Adams, believed that armed conflict was inevitable, but resolved to remain silent on the issue for the time, awaiting a more opportune moment to rally Americans toward a more militant course. Adams' position allowed John Dickinson and other moderates to pursue a policy of reconciliation and the assembled delegates approved the idea of a petition to George III. Thomas Jefferson composed the first draft, but Dickinson found the language too offensive and revised a large portion of it. Congress approved the text on July 5 and sent two signed and engrossed copies to London on 8 July 1775 under the care of Arthur Lee and Richard Penn. The petition declared that the American colonies did not desire independence, but simply desired a more fair and equitable position within the British Empire. The petition made great pains to demonstrate that the King's colonists in America were "loyal" and "dutiful" to their sovereign, and instead cast the blame on his ministers for the late troubles: Your Majestys [sic] ministers persevering in their measures and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence [sic], and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affection of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us, only as parts of our distress. Knowing, to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British Empire." The petition proposed a renegotiation of the relationship between Great Britain and her colonies and begged the king "to procure us releif [sic] from our afflicting fears and jealousies occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne, in pursuance of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the meantime measures be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty[']s colonies be repealed: For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced, your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists towards their sovereign and the parent state, that the wished for opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists.

Upon their arrival in London, Penn and Lee presented the petition to Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 21 August. However, the King declined to grant Lee and Penn an audience and refused to receive the petition. Reports of the Battle of Bunker Hill had just reached London, and that news, combined with an intercepted letter from John Adams in which he wrote of his discontent with the Olive Branch Petition and his opinion that war was inevitable, eroded whatever good will George III had left for the colonies. On 23 August 1775, the King issued his Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition which declared the colonies in a state of rebellion and urged all loyal subjects "to use their utmost endeavours [sic] to withstand and suppress such rebellion." The king's reaction and the royal proclamation declaring the colonies in rebellion strengthened John Adams' arguments favoring independence. It now was clear that London had no interest in reconciliation, and was determined to assert its authority by force. Although George's proclamation was issued before the arrival of the Olive Branch Petition, colonists perceived it as a direct answer to it. George's rejection of Congress' entreaties, the news of which arrived in America in early November 1775, together with Thomas Paine's landmark book, Common Sense (appearing in January 1776) precipitated a seismic shift in popular opinion among the patriots toward outright independence. Ironically, this copy was printed just as the petition was declared a "dead letter" in London.





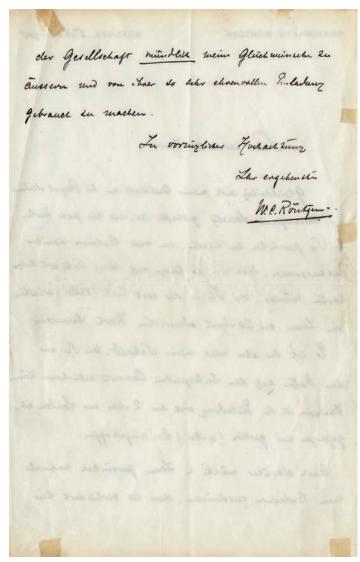
This is one of the earliest printings of The Olive Branch Petition – no broadsides of this document appear to have been printed at the time. The first separately-published edition was published by the New York Council of Safety in January 1776 under the title: "To the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York & The following is a Copy of the Petition of the Honourable Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, July 8, 1775, to his Majesty" (Evans 15146). Evans sources only copies at the Library of Congress, New York Historical Society and the New York Public Library (OCLC notes additional copies at Yale, Williams, and Clements. Only one example of that edition has sold at auction in the past twenty years.

Lexington and Concord. Page two features the text of Lord Dartmouth's official report on the Battles of Lexington and Concord as they appeared in *The London Gazette* of 10 June 1775 and constitutes the first printing near Boston. The British account offers a valuable alternative perspective on the events of 19 April 1775. The report, based on dispatches and reports from General Thomas Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis Smith, describe Parker's men assembled on Lexington Green as simply "a body of the country people drawn up under arms..." The description of the regulars' long return march to Concord also merits quoting: "On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes... and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles,...such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands."



The owner of this paper was Capt. Jonathan Judd, Jr. of Southampton, Massachusetts. The son of the town's first minister (Jonathan Judd, Sr.), he graduated Yale in 1765. After spending several years as a schoolteacher in nearby Hatfield, he settled in Southampton as a merchant. Although he accepted a captain's commission in the militia, he resisted joining any of the minutemen companies organizing in the area, as he was uncomfortable with the more radical Whigs and their penchant for mob violence. On a visit to Boston in 1769, he warily noted in his diary that "No Man may speak his Mind unless he thinks as the populace Say...Last Saturday Night an Informer was tar[re]d and feather[e]d and carried through the streets for three hours" Despite his abhorrence of street intimidation, he supported the revolutionary cause and was a member of Southampton's Committee of Correspondence. Still, when a mob surrounded the county courthouse in August 1774 to block a royal takeover of the court, he wrote: "All opposition was in vain every Body submitted to our Sovereign Lord the Mob Now we are reduced to a State of Anarchy have neither Law nor any other rule except the Law of Nature." Still, Judd remained supportive of the cause and during the war served the town by recruiting soldiers for the Continental Army and meting out punishment to deserters. In 1786, Judd took a similarly dim view of the mob violence instigated by Daniel Shays and actively marched against him "to support the government." Following Shay's Rebellion, Judd remained a respected member of the community, serving in several town offices before his death in 1818. \$10,000 - \$15,000

MÜNCHEN, 5 Mai 1905 GEHEIMRATH RÖNTGEN . Jehr neveleter Year! Glertratiz aux meins autisort an di Rayal Mulier and Chevungeal Lacity gestate its mis ein pass Leiten an Si personlin de richter, um mein Bedauen darüber aux su spricher, das Si do laur any mein autisort hele warten mussen, mi Si in der erst haute (5 Mai) erhalten van Lenen am 29 April adressirten Karte bemerken. Es ist des aber wint meine School . Wie Six aus den Daten auf den beiliegenden Convert entuchenen Konnen Demnace it die linlachung cost am 2 Mai aus London ab. gyangen und gestern (4 Mai) her eingetroffen. Quet clarater mounts in Leven personlish norherals mein Bedauern aus drinken, class itt verhindert hin





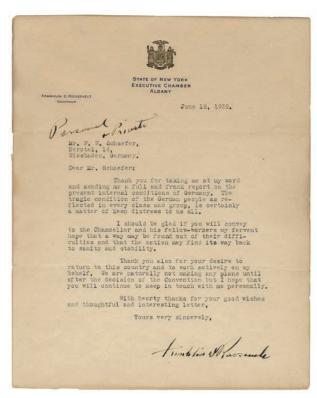
**125. Röntgen, Wilhelm.** Autograph letter signed ("W.C. Röntgen"), 1.5 pages (5.5 x 8.5 in.; 140 x 216 mm.), in German, on separate leaves of conjoined "Geheimrath Röntgen" ("Privy Councillor Röntgen") stationery, Munich, 5 May 1905, written to "*Dear Sir*". Mounting remnants on outer edges of page 2.

The first ever Nobel Prize-winner in physics, Wilhelm Röntgen, regrets he cannot attend an event at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Röntgen writes in full: Dear Sir, Together with my reply to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society I permit myself to address a few lines to you personally to express my regret at the fact that you have had to wait so long for my reply, as you remark in the card sent by you on 29 April, which I received only today (5 May). However, I am not to blame, as you can see from the dates on the enclosed envelope. This shows that the invitation was not sent off from London until 2 May and

arrived here yesterday (4 May). I would also again like to express my regret to you personally that I am prevented from expressing my congratulations in person to the Society and availing myself of your invitation, which does me such honor. Yours most sincerely, W.L. Röntgen

On 8 November 1895, German physicist Wilhelm Röntgen produced and detected electromagnetic radiation in a wavelength range known as X-rays, or Röntgen rays, an achievement that earned him the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901. Like Pierre Curie, Röntgen refused to take out patents related to his discovery, as he wanted mankind as a whole to benefit from the practical applications of the same. \$3,500 - \$4,500

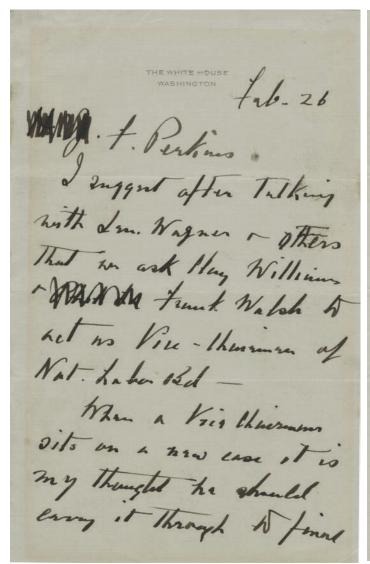


**126.** Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt"), as Governor of New York, 1 page (8 x 9.5 in.; 203 x 241 mm.), on Executive Chamber letterhead, Albany, 18 June 1932, written to Mr. F. W. Schaefer of Weisbaden, Germany concerning the economic and political situation there. Headed in Roosevelt's hand, "Personal & Private". Toning at margins; usual folds; very minor loss at bottom left margin not affecting text.

Just before F.D.R. is nominated for President, he asks a mysterious German-American supporter to send a personal message to German Chancellor Franz von Papen hoping that the country can find its way back to sanity and stability. Ironically, von Papen, in his attempt to create stability would be instrumental in the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor only months later.

Roosevelt writes in full: Dear Mr. Schaefer: Thank you for taking me at my word and sending me a full and frank report on the present internal conditions of Germany. The tragic condition of the German people as reflected in every class and group, is certainly a matter of keen distress to us all. I should be glad if you will convey to the Chancellor and his fellow-workers my fervent hope that a way may be found out of their difficulties and that the nation may find its way back to sanity and stability. Thank you also for your desire to return to this country and to work actively on my behalf. We are naturally not making any plans until after the decision of the Convention but I hope that you will continue to keep in touch with me personally. With hearty thanks for your good wishes and thoughtful and interesting letter.

So, who was this man who had access to the Weimar political elite? When we began looking into his identity, we discovered some very curious references to him, including (among other things), his name and address listed in Hermann Göring's art dealer's address book. This alone was intriguing enough to warrant further research into Mr. Schaefer's past. Frederick William Schaefer was born 28 August 1880 to John V. Schaefer, a native of Mainz who came to the U.S. in 1845 at age five. Schaefer attended New York University where he earned his A.B., L.L.B. and his Dr. Juris. Well-educated and apparently quite wealthy, Schaefer ran a wallpaper company in Manitou-on-the-Hudson, New York as well as working as an international attorney dividing much of his time between hotels in New York, Zurich, and Wiesbaden, Germany. Sometime in the late 1920s or very early 30s, Schaefer struck up a friendly acquaintance with Franklin Roosevelt, and several letters between the two still survive at Hyde Park. In February 1932, Schaefer, who was preparing to depart for Germany promised to send F.D.R. reports "with news of the real developments there, as suggested by you when I last saw you in Albany." In closing, Schaefer assured Roosevelt of his "devotion to your cause, and that my services and all that I have are ever at your disposal..."The "report" from Schaefer that Roosevelt acknowledged in the present letter has not been located. Schaefer actively campaigned for Roosevelt during the fall of 1932. In October he informed the Governor that he had addressed "a considerable gathering of German-Americans in the Yorkville section of the City, and wherever and whenever an opportunity presents itself to do some effective work, either through public speaking or otherwise...." Schaefer also sent gifts to Roosevelt including a very expensive and rare incunabulum, the Missale Trajectense, printed in 1490. The correspondence between the two ends at the end of 1932 and it is unknown whether the two had any further contact. According to newspaper sailing announcements, Dr. Schaefer continued to travel between Europe and America until around 1938. Nothing is known about the whereabouts of Dr. Schaefer beyond this point in time. Judging from his correspondence with FD.R., it would appear that Schaefer was a loyal New Deal democrat. However, there are two references that might alter this view to some degree. The first clue is found in a letter from Schaefer addressed to the notorious eugenicist Harry H. Laughlin, whose principles were enthusiastically embraced by the Nazis resulting in the sterilization of hundreds of thousands of German citizens. Schaefer's letter to Laughlin, dated 6 July 1936, was written on the letterhead of the "Association of American and German Industries," an organization founded and headed by Schaefer, which he billed as "A Non-Profit Association to Promote and Facilitate the General Business Relations between the United States and Germany; to disseminate true and accurate facts and information; to reconcile differences of opinion; and to foster a better understanding and closer friendship between the two Countries and the citizens thereof." Schaefer also claimed to have "a wide acquaintance with outstanding men in America and Europe, in Government, financial and social circles, and in the Industries and General Business..." Schaefer's letter to Laughlin was a general letter of introduction to the organization expressing hopes that Laughlin would take a further interest in it: "Your kind interest and expression of opinion regarding our program would be greatly appreciated and I am sure prove helpful to us." Schaefer wrote this letter just after Laughlin received an honorary degree from the University of Heidelberg for his work in eugenics. There is nothing else known concerning this organization, how many members it had, nor how long it remained in existence, though the outbreak of the Second World War likely dampened its efforts. The second clue is perhaps even more tantalizing. At the end of the Second World War, Allied soldiers picked up Walter A. Hofer, who for many years worked as Hermann Göring's art dealer. Among Hofer's confiscated belongings included an address book, which included an entry for Schaefer (at the Savoy in New York). Was Schaefer sympathetic to the Nazis? Judging from F.D.R.'s request for Schaefer to convey a message "to the Chancellor and his fellow-workers", he must have had some contact with the higher echelons of the N.S.D.A.P. To what extent may never be known. \$2,000 - \$3,000



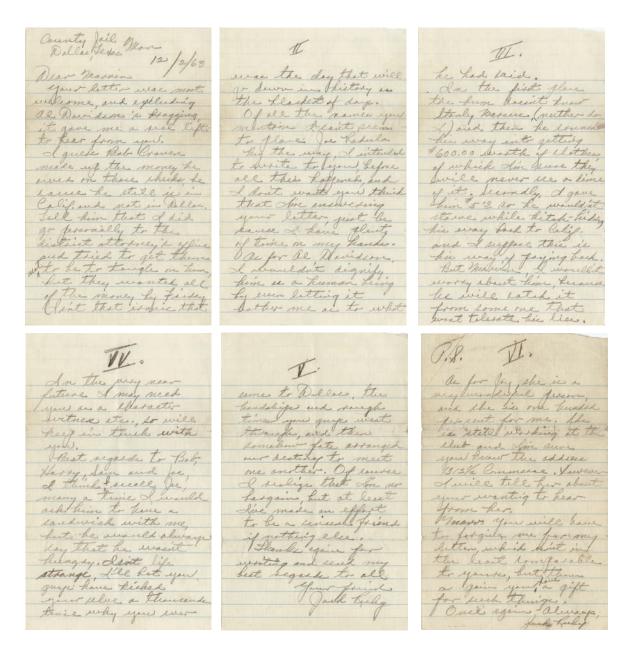
Arcision ~ That Rob A The 2 V. l.'s should Lundult pregnently as Athe former policy. Will you Talk this over with But a them Com mate appoint theels But also ray gents Smul Drapes ar adelation

**127. Roosevelt, Franklin D.** Rare autograph letter signed ("F.D.R.") as President, 2 pages (5.25 x 8.25 in.; 133 x 210 mm.), on White House letterhead, 26 February [1934], to Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins (the first female member of a Presidential cabinet) concerning appointments to the National Labor Relations Board. Expected folds; light uneven toning; mounting remnants on verso.

Franklin D. Roosevelt writes to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins concerning the re-origination of the fledgling National Labor Relations Board as the President prepared to make the board independent of the National Recovery Administration.

Roosevelt writes in full: I suggest after talking with Sen. Wagner or others that we ask Clay Williams & Frank Walsh to act as Vice-Chairmen of Nat. Labor B[oar]d— When a Vice Chairman sits on a new case it is my thought he should carry it through to final decision & that Bob & the 2 V.C.'s should consult frequently as to the general policy. Will you talk this over with Bob & then I can make appointments. — Bob also suggests Grant, Draper, Dennison, Walter A Draper as additional members to represent industry

An important letter from a pivotal period early in the history of the National Labor Relations Board (N.L.R.B.) as he sought to give the board independence from the National Recovery Administration following its first tumultuous year of existence. Roosevelt's suggestion that prominent labor attorney Frank P. Walsh serve as a co-chair with Samuel Clay Williams was dropped. However, Roosevelt did agree Senator Wagner's suggestions of Ernest Draper of Hill Brothers Company, New York, and Henry Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts to serve as additional vice-chairmen of the N.L.R.B. \$10,000 - \$15,000

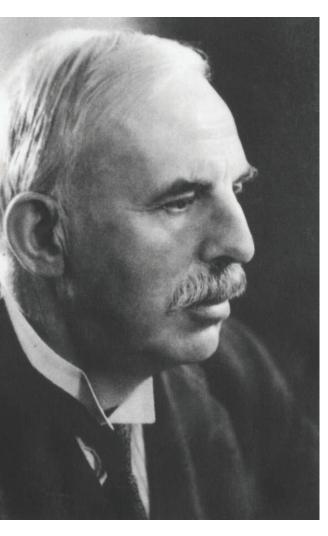


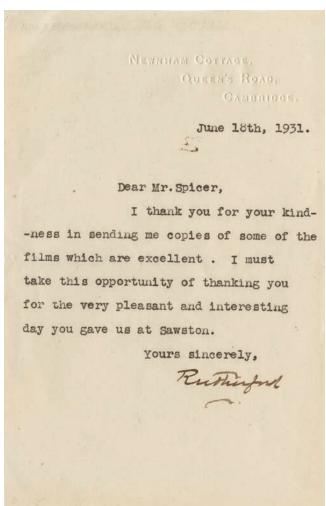
**128. Ruby, Jack.** Autograph letter signed ("Jack Ruby") twice, in pencil, 6 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), separate sheets of lined paper, County Jail, Dallas, Texas, 2 December 1963, written to "Marvin". Fine condition.

Just eight days after he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby writes from jail, referring to the day JFK was assassinated as "the day that will go down in history as the blackest of days..."

Ruby writes in part: Your letter was most welcome ...it gave me a real lift to hear from you. I guess Bob Craven made up the money he owed on those checks because he still is in Calif. and not in Dallas. Tell him that I did go personally to the district attorney's office and tried to get them not to be to [sic] tough on him, but they wanted all of the money by Friday, Isn't that ironic that was the day that will go down in history as the blackest of days...By the way, I intended to write to you, before all that happened, and I don't want you think that I'm answering your letter just because I have plenty of time on my hands...In the very near future I may need you as a character witness etc., so will keep in touch with you. Best regards to Bob, Harry, Sam and Joe, I think I recall Joe, many a time I would ask him to have a sandwich with me, but he would always say that he wasn't hungry. Isn't life strange, I'll bet you guys have kicked yourselves a thousand times why you ever came to Dallas, the hardships and rough times you guys went through, and then somehow fate arranged our destiny to meet one another. Of course I realize that I'm no bargain, but at least I've made an effort to be a sincere friend if nothing else. Thanks again for writing and send my best regards to all. Your friend Jack Ruby. Ruby has added a full page P.S. on page VI, signing "Jack Ruby." In part: "As for Joy, she's a very wonderful person, and she is one hundred per cent for me. She is still working at the [Carousel] club and I'm sure you know the address 1312 1/2 Commerce..."

On 24 November 1963, Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby fatally shot Lee Harvey Oswald, who was in police custody after being charged with the murder of President John F. Kennedy two days earlier. On 14 March 1964, a Dallas jury found Ruby guilty of murdering Oswald, and Ruby was sentenced to death. Later, Ruby appealed his conviction and was granted a new trial. As the date of his new trial was being set, Ruby became ill and died of a pulmonary embolism due to lung cancer. \$3,000 - \$5,000



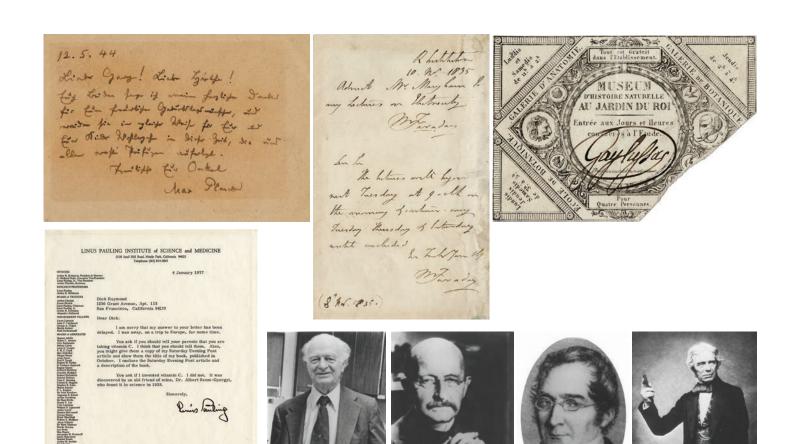


**129. Rutherford, Ernest.** Typed letter signed ("Rutherford"), 1 page (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), on "Newnham Cottage, Queen's Road, Cambridge" blind-stamped stationery, 18 June 1931, written to "*Dear Mr. Spicer*". Minor ink transfer below date.

## Ernest Rutherford - the father of nuclear physics.

Rutherford writes in full: Dear Mr. Spicer, I thank you for your kindness in sending me copies of some of the films which are excellent. I must take this opportunity of thanking you for the very pleasant and interesting day you gave us at Sawston. Yours sincerely, Rutherford

In his early work, New Zealand-born British physicist Ernest Rutherford discovered the concept of radioactive half-life, proved that radioactivity involved the transmutation of one chemical element to another, and also differentiated and named alpha and beta radiation. This work, done at McGill University in Canada, is the basis for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry he was awarded in 1908. Interestingly, Rutherford performed his most famous work after he became a Nobel laureate. In 1911 he theorized that atoms have their charge concentrated in a very small nucleus, and thereby pioneered the Rutherford model of the atom. He is widely credited with being the first to "split the atom" in 1917 in a nuclear reaction between nitrogen and alpha particles, in which he also discovered (and named) the proton. In 1919 Rutherford became the Director of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University. Under his leadership, the neutron was discovered by James Chadwick in 1932. In the same year, the first experiment to split the nucleus in a fully controlled manner was performed by students working under his direction (John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton). \$800 - \$1,200



130. [Science - Physics & Chemistry]. Group of letters and signatures from four pioneers in physics and chemistry.

# Group of four pioneers in Physics and Chemistry.

Included are:

- (1) **Planck, Max.** Nobel prize-winning German theoretical physicist who originated quantum theory. Autograph letter signed ("Max Planck"), 1 page (5.75 x 4 in.; 146 x 102 mm.), in German, no place, 12 May 1944. Planck writes in full: *Dear Georg! Dear Hertha! To both of you my sincere thanks for your friendly birthday wishes, and to you and the children the same. Keep well in this so very difficult time which imposes such an ordeal on all of us. Faithfully your uncle, Max Planck.* Mild toning on borders from previous mounting.
- (2) **Faraday, Michael.** English scientist who contributed immensely to the fields of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. Autograph letter signed ("M. Faraday") twice, 1 page (4.5 x 7.25 in.; 114 x 184 mm.), "R Institution [Royal Institution of Great Britain]", 10 November 1835. Faraday writes in full: Admit Nr, Maryham to my lectures on Electricity. M. Faraday Dear Sir, The lectures will begin next Tuesday at 9 o'clock in the morning & continue every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday until concluded. I am truly yours, M. Faraday (8th Nov. 1835). Dampstains on the right margin; mounting remnants on verso.
- (3) **Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis.** French chemist and physicist known mostly for two laws related to gases. Bold signature ("Gay-Lussac") written on an ornate printed ticket for four persons to gain entry into the "Museum d'Histoire Naturelle au Jardin du Roi" (Natural History Museum the Royal Garden). Lower right corner of the ticket has been torn off, presumably to gain entry into the museum; mounting remnants on verso.
- (4) **Pauling, Linus.** Nobel prize-winning American chemist and biochemist; one of the founders of quantum chemistry and molecular biology. Typed letter signed ("Linus Pauling"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine" letterhead, Menlo Park, California, 4 January 1977, written to "Dick Raymond". Pauling writes in part: Dear Dick: ... You ask if you should tell your parents that you are taking vitamin C. I think that you should tell them. Also, you might give them a copy of my Saturday Evening Post article and show them the title of my book, published in October... You ask if I invented vitamin C. I did not. It was discovered by an old friend of mine, Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, who found it in science in 1928. Sincerely, Linus Pauling P.S. Your letter is very well written. Slight toning around borders from previous mounting. \$3,000 \$4,000



131. Sherman, William T. Historic autograph letter signed ("W.T. Sherman Maj. Gnl."), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), "Raleigh" [North Carolina], on "Head-Quarters Military Division of the Mississippi" letterhead, 24 April 1865, written to "Genl. Johnston—Comd Confederate Armies". The "3" in "April 23" has been struck-through and replaced with a "4", certainly by General Sherman. According to Sherman's Memoirs (846), he sent the letter on the 24th. Minor toning on perimeter; otherwise, in fine condition.

General Sherman's final demand for Joseph Johnston's surrender of the Confederate Army, fifteen days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the final conclusion of the Civil War.

Sherman writes in full: Genl. Johnston-Comd Confederate Armies, I have replies from Washington to my communication of Apl 18. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations. I therefore demand the Surrender of your Army on the same terms as were given Genl Lee ["in his" has been struck-through] at Appomattox of Apl 9 inst purely and simply. W.T. Sherman Maj. Gnl

In response to this letter - General Sherman's final demand for surrender - General Johnston surrendered the largest Confederate force two days later, thus ending all major combat of the Civil War.

In March 1864, General Ulysses Grant, newly appointed by President Lincoln as general-in-chief of the U.S. Army, turned his attention to the destruction of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Immediately after receiving his new appointment, Grant designated General William T. Sherman commander of western armies and ordered him to pursue the Army of Tennessee, which numbered 65,000 and was under the command of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. Grant ordered Sherman to inflict as much damage as possible to the Southern countryside. Following Grant's direct orders, Sherman (called "Uncle Billy" by his 98,000 men) set out through Georgia, sowing destruction all the way to the Atlantic Ocean in his infamous March to the Sea.

Along the way he captured the prized city of Atlanta, which made Sherman a household name and endeared him to President Lincoln by helping to assure his reelection. On Christmas Day 1864, his Union armies reached the coast and captured Savannah, providing the general an opportunity to present the city as a Christmas gift to the president via telegram. By January 1865, Georgia's most unwelcomed guest left the state to wreak even more havoc through the Carolinas, which until then, had been untouched by a Union invasion. The march became its own raisons d'être as it proceeded toward its new destination of Goldsboro, North Carolina, while engagement with Johnston became secondary.

As the Union soldiers kept up an astonishing pace of ten miles a day through the swampy Carolinas, the overly cautious Joseph Johnston kept his distance. In February 1865, General Lee asked President Jefferson Davis to promote Johnston to commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Only reluctantly did Davis, who had a long-standing dispute with Johnston, give the promotion. But while the Confederate president disliked the general, his troops loved him. A responsible and loyal leader, Johnston was reluctant to take his men into battle against Sherman's superior numbers. Knowing that his task was to stop the Union advance, the Confederate general finally attacked Sherman at Bentonville, North Carolina. After three days of fighting in what proved to be the final battle between the two armies, Sherman won. Confident that the war was nearly over and eager to get his men to the end of their march in Goldsboro, he let the Rebel army escape into the night.

Sherman finally reached Goldsboro on 23 March 1865. Waiting there was Union General John Schofield and his Army of the Ohio, 40,000-strong. The two armies combined with the sole objective now to destroy Johnston's army. On 10 April, this wave of Union blue rolled toward the Confederates who were at Greensboro, 145 miles to the west. Two days later, they captured Raleigh, which was only eighty miles from Greensboro. On that same day, Sherman learned that Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse earlier on 9 April.

Johnston also learned of Lee's surrender on 12 April. Realizing that any chance of victory was now hopeless, he sought to end hostilities. Under a flag of truce on 14 April, he sent Sherman a message asking for his terms of surrender. Sherman replied immediately with a letter stating that he was "fully empowered to arrange with you any terms for the suspension of further hostilities between the armies commanded by and those commanded by myself, and will be willing to confer with you to that end...I undertake to abide by the same terms and conditions as were made by Generals Grant and Lee at Appomattox" (Memoirs of General William T. Sherman, vol. 2 [New York: D. A. Appleton and Company, 1904], 347). The two generals agreed to meet on the morning of 17 April at a farm near Durham. As Sherman boarded the train for the meeting early that morning, the telegraph operator gave him news of the assassination of President Lincoln. At the private meeting with Johnston in a small farmhouse, Sherman informed the general of the assassination. Though the news complicated matters, both agreed to meet again the next day to draw-up the conditions.

When they met on the 18th in the same house, they agreed to seven surrender terms, which Sherman sent to Washington on the 19th for approval. But the new president, Andrew Johnson, along with Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, immediately rejected the terms because they went beyond a military surrender into civil policy. The most disagreeable conditions for Johnson and Stanton absolved the rebels of wrong-doing, allowed the rebel soldiers to give their weapons to their state governments, and restored all political rights, franchises, and property to the citizens of all Southern states. Stanton immediately ordered General Grant to Raleigh to replace Sherman's terms with new ones. Grant, who considered Sherman a friend, arrived at Sherman's head-

Bend-Quarters Military Division of the Mississippi,

quarters early on the morning of 24 April and informed the surprised Sherman that his terms had been rejected and that new ones must be made immediately. We have the honor of presenting the letter Sherman addressed to General Johnston that very day.

As soon as the letter was sent, Sherman ordered his officers to prepare to resume their pursuit of Johnston if the new terms were refused. The two generals met one final time on 26 April at noon. Johnston was presented with five new surrender conditions, which included the demand that all weapons be left at Greensboro. Although the generous terms of the first agreement were removed, the Confederate general agreed. All Confederate troops in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida - the largest Confederate army at nearly 90,000 men - were surrendered and the Civil War was over. (On that same day, 26 April, John Wilkes Booth was killed in a tobacco barn in Virginia.)

A fitting coda to these events occurred twenty-six years later at Sherman's funeral in New York City. The eighty-four-year-old Joseph Johnston served as a pallbearer on the bitterly cold February day of the funeral. Out of respect to Sherman, he refused to wear his hat during the ceremony. As the old general stood bareheaded in the cold, a friend suggested he cover his head to stay warm. Johnston replied, "If I were in his place and he were standing here in mine, he would not put on his hat" (Wilmer Jones, *Generals in Blue and Gray*, vol. 2 [Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 2006], 69). Johnston caught a cold and died of pneumonia five weeks later. Worthy of inclusion into the finest collections of Americana.

In June 2002, Lee's four-line pencil note to Grant dated 9 April 1865 requesting a meeting to discuss the terms of surrender sold for \$650,000.00 at Christie's, New York. \$30,000 - \$50,000



**132.** [Slavery]. Four manuscript documents signed, 6 pages on three (8.5 x 12.25 in.; 216 x 311 mm.) sheets of laid paper, front & verso, in Old Spanish, Arequipa, Peru, 7-14 December 1553. Arequipa was founded in 1540 by conquistador Francisco Pizarro on the site of an Inca settlement. Established as the capital of the region, Arequipa was then and still is an important commercial center of Peru. Some chipping and scattered stains and spotting, typical of documents from the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Slavery in the New World 1553. Founded by Pizarro just thirteen years earlier, four Peruvian signed legal documents from Arequipa, including one by a merchant authorizing his brothers to collect his debts due him in slaves, gold, silver, jewels, etc. and to sell the slaves.

Each document comprises in part:

- (1) Manuscript Document Signed "Francisco Fajardo" in Old Spanish, 2 pages, (8.5 x 12.5 in.; 216 x 317 mm.) front & verso. Arequipa, 7 December 1553. Francisco Fajardo is passing through Arequipa which was then and still is an important commercial center of Peru. He gives power to his brothers Jaime Fajardio and Braulio Fajardo to act in his name and charge, in court or out, debtors and receive payment in slaves, gold, silver, jewels, cattle, or goods. He also gives his brothers the power to sell slaves.
- (2) Manuscript Document Signed "F de Ledesma" in Old Spanish, 1 page, (8.5 x 12.5 in.; 216 x 317 mm.) On conjoined second sheet. Arequipa, 12 December 1553. Wagon driver Francisco de Ledesma is passing through Arequipa and gives power to Domingo de Aspitia and Juan Caballero so that they may charge Alonso Hernandez 650 pesos owed for a loan made out of friendship.
- (3) Manuscript Document Signed "P de Herrera," 1.5 pages, (8.5 x 12.5 in.; 216 x 317 mm.) On verso of conjoined second sheet concluding on third sheet. Arequipa, 14 December 1553. Merchant Pedro de Herrera is passing through Arequipa and gives power to Francisco Fajardo so that he may charge in his name Martin de Espinoza 170 pesos owed him from a loan made out of friendship.
- (4) Manuscript Document Signed "P de Herrera," 1.5 pages, (8.5 x 12.5 in.; 216 x 317 mm.). On lower portion of third sheet, concluding on verso. Arequipa, 14 December 1553. Merchant Pedro de Herrera is passing through Arequipa and gives power to Francisco Roman so that he may charge Diego Gill and his estate 120 pesos owed for the purchase of goods from Spain. \$2,500 \$3,500

**133.** [Slavery]. Broadside, "Grand Bobalition of Slavery", Boston, ca. 1820, 1 page (10.25 x 17.25 in.; 260 x 438 mm.) Moderate scattered foxing; a few pinholes at fold intersections with some minor marginal losses not affecting text.

A rare broadside "Grand Bobalition of Slavery" lampooning the annual Boston celebration commemorating the end of the American slave trade.

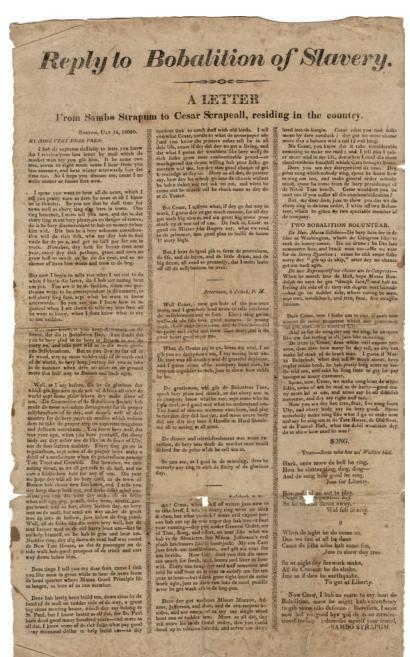
This broadside was among several issued in Boston between 1816 and 1828, of which few remain extant. They poked fun at the annual celebrations held by the black residents of Boston on 14 July to celebrate the anniversary of closing of the Atlantic slave trade in 1807. Two hundred persons marched in the first annual procession, held the following year, which concluded at the African Meeting House with a sermon delivered by the Reverend Jedediah Morse (Columbian Centinel, Boston, 16 July 1808, p. 2). By the end of the next decade, the annual procession had grown in size enough to include a "corps of Lancers" and a band (New York Daily Advertiser, 19 July 1819, p. 2).

Like other examples sourced, these satirical broadsides read like military orders, reflecting the martial aspects of the procession. This example, addressed "To Misser Fillum Quambo, Sheef Marshal ob de Day, which he devotte to de sacrifice an Selebrashum of Liberty to de Sons and Daughters, and little boy and gal ob de Africum distraction." It opens: "I being de Presidump, and you noting but de Marshal ob de Shocietee, ob course it stan you in hand to put in your head de Order—I gib for de complification of de rangement which I hab been please to make on dis mose superstrumagulous occashom; and mnd not member to forget one single word of um, on pain

Grand Bobalition of Slavery! BY DE AFRICUM SHOCIETEE. GENERAL ORDER.

of diplosion from Shocieteem, and de loss ob de blue ribben, to be dib to de fuss pretty lady I see who got no garter to tie up de skirt which he war on he foot. Dus much I say to you by way of descrample, before I come to de matter ob de distrassin subjeck now on de carpet, as de member ob Congress say, when got eight dollar a day for um."

First appearing in Boston, these broadside developed into a genre imitated first in Philadelphia in the early 1830s and then soon thereafter in New York (Joanne Pope Melish, *Disowning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and "Race" in New England, 1780-1860,* 1998, p. 172-173). The language, which poked fun at African-American speech, gave rise to an entire genre of entertainment that anticipated the rise of minstrelsy beginning in the 1830s. One historian noted the language, or better stated, "compound ventriloquism," as whites were impersonating blacks imitating whites, cast African-Americans as interlopers in a dominant white culture, demeaning them with condescension and ridicule. "It is though whites employed the broadsides to sharpen the image of free people of color, still blurred by gradual emancipation: to distinguish them clearly from whites, to define those distinguish characteristics as innate, and to fix the location of that innate difference back to the black body (and mind) in estranging language manufactured for the purpose. Once constituted by whites in this way, the conception 'free negro' was available for endless reference and replication in cartoons and later, in minstrelsy: ritualized performances that extended the broadsides' ridicule of 'defective' citizenship and their mockery of both the successes and the failures of free people of color in industrialized American into the domain of theater and the purview of the working class." (Ibid. p. 183). **\$4,000 - \$6,000** 



**134.** [Slavery]. Broadside, "Reply to Bobalition of Slavery", Boston, ca. 1820, 1 page (10.25 x 17.25 in.; 260 x 438 mm.) Moderate scattered foxing and soiling; folds; two minor losses affect words of text; some marginal wear.

A rare broadside "Reply to Bobalition of Slavery" lampooning the annual Boston celebration commemorating the end of the American slave trade.

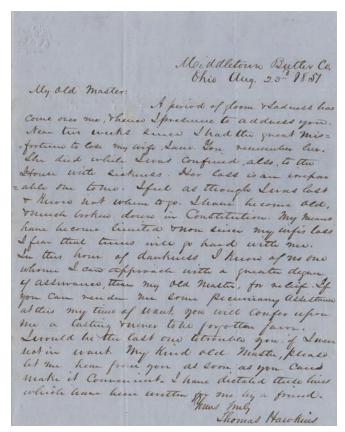
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Like other examples sourced, these satirical broadsides read like military orders, reflecting the martial aspects of the procession. The present example, billed as a "Reply", reads in very small part: "Boston, Uly 14, 18020." to "MY MOSE VERY DEAR FREN," replied "Sambo Stapum" and writes, in part: "I hab de supreme deflicity to lette you know dat I receive your lass letter by mail which de market man say you gib him. It be some two tree, seven or eight mont sense I hear from you lass summer, and next winter afterwards fore dat time too. So I hope you discuse me, cause I no write sooner or fusser fore now."

First appearing in Boston, these broadsides developed into

a genre imitated first in Philadelphia in the early 1830s and then soon thereafter in New York (Joanne Pope Melish, *Disouning Slavery: Gradual Emancipation and "Race" in New England*, 1780-1860, 1998, p. 172-173). The language, which poked fun at African-American speech, gave rise to an entire genre of entertainment that anticipated the rise of minstrelsy beginning in the 1830s. One historian noted the language, or better stated, "compound ventriloquism," as whites were impersonating blacks imitating whites, cast African-Americans as interlopers in a dominant white culture, demeaning them with condescension and ridicule. "It is though whites employed the broad-sides to sharpen the image of free people of color, still blurred by gradual emancipation: to distinguish them clearly from whites, to define those distinguish characteristics as innate, and to fix the location of that innate difference back to the black body (and mind) in estranging language manufactured for the purpose. Once constituted by whites in this way, the conception 'free negro' was available for endless reference and replication in cartoons and later, in minstrelsy: ritualized performances that extended the broadsides' ridicule of 'defective' citizenship and their mockery of both the successes and the failures of free people of color in industrialized America into the domain of theater and the purview of the working class." (Ibid. p. 183). \$4,000 - \$6,000

January 14th 18241 Know all men by these presents that Benjamin Beall of the City of bearlington D. G. for and in consideration of the sum of Two hundred Pollars Current money to me in hand paid. In have this day granted, bargained told + do by these presents grant, bargain Felt will Film Mi Lean Esq his hein administratory & assigns for every a hegra troman hamed Lame Hawkin and her youngest child. The the said negro Jane is about wealy three years of age Theren about eighteen months. both of Which I have this day quit claim of acknowledge to be the property of sain John Milacan Esqui To witness whereof I have this day affixed my Beri B. Beall, Stale Mitnes Frustw for R. B. Reals



**135.** [Slavery]. Postmaster General John McLean's 1824 title to slave, Jane Hawkins, and her infant child. Includes an 1851 letter from Jane's husband, given his freedom by McLean in 1831, to "My Kind old Master," asking for money at "my time of need..."

John McLean's title to a slave and a letter to him, "My old Master," 27 years later by that slave's husband. As Associate Justice, McLean dissented in the Dred Scott case arguing that Dred Scott was a U.S. citizen and that, even though born a slave, he was living in a free state where slavery was illegal.

In 1823, two months before he became Postmaster General in the cabinet of President James Monroe, Ohioan John McLean, bought Negro Thomas Hawkins for a period of 10 years after which he was to give him his liberty. In 1824, McLean bought Hawkins' wife Jane and 18-month-old child. McLean was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1829 and, in 1831, two years earlier than stated in the 1823 deed, John McLean liberated Thomas Hawkins.

(1) Manuscript document signed ("Benjn B. Beall") as "Trustee for R.B. Beall," 1 page (8 x 9 in.; 203 x 229 mm.) Washington, D.C., 14 January 1824. Countersigned "Witness Andrew Coyle." Fine condition.

The document states in full: Know all men by these presents that Benjamin B. Beale of the City of Washington D.C. for and in consideration of the Sum of Two hundred Dollars current money to me in hand paid, I have this day granted, bargained & sold & do by these presets grant bargain & sell unto John McLean Esqr his heirs administrators & assigns for ever A Negro Woman named Jame [sic, Jane] Hawkins, and her youngest child. She the said negro Jane is about twenty three years of age & her child about eighteen months, both of which I have this day quit claim to & acknowledge to be the property of said John McLean Esqr. In witness whereof I have this day affixed my hand & seal." Penned on verso by McLean: "Title to Jane."

(2) Manuscript letter signed ("Thomas Hawkins"), 1 page (7.75 x 10 in.; 197 x 229 mm.), Middletown Butler Co., Ohio, 23 August 1851. Integral leaf addressed to "Hon John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio." Lightly postmarked. Docketed by McLean: "Thomas Hawkins 23 Aug 1851." Also penned by McLean near docket: "Messrs Saxton & Bennett, Urbana Citizen & Gazette, Wm H.P. Danny." Fine condition.

Hawkins writes in full: My old Master: A period of gloom & Sadness has come over me, Thence I presume to address you. Near two weeks since I had the great misfortune to lose my wife Jane. You remember her. She died while I was confined, also, to the House with sickness. Her loss is an irreparable one to me. I feel as though I was lost & know not where to go. I have become old & much broken down in Constitution. My means have become limited & now since my wife's loss I fear that times will go hard with me. In this hour of darkness I know of no one whom I can approach with a greater degree of assurance, than my old Master, for relief. If you can render me some pecuniary assistance at this my time of want, you will confer upon me a lasting & never to be forgotten favor. I would be the last one to trouble you if I were not in want. My kind old Master, please let me hear from you as soon as you can make it Convenient. I have dictated these lines which have been written by me by a good friend. Yours truly Thomas Hawkins. \$4,000 - \$6,000





**136. Smith, John Stafford.** "The Anacreontic Song as Sung at the Crown & Anchor Tavern in the Strand the Words by Ralph Tomlinson Esqr. late President of the Society." *London, Longman and Broderip, 26 Cheapside* [1771], 3 pages quarto; full leather presentation binding in red, blue and gold flag motif.

#### The extremely rare and very first printing of the tune known as "The Star Spangled Banner."

The tune started out in life as the constitutional hymn of the Anacreontic Society, a group of wealthy amateur musicians who, from 1766, met in the Crown and Anchor Tavern to sing catches and glees. John Stafford Smith had a considerable reputation as a composer of catches and glees and also wrote a number of anthems and hymns. Smith's tune became immensely popular, especially in the United States. Richard Hill compiled a list of more than eighty settings to different words that appeared in America before 1820. In 1814, Francis Scott Key used the tune and wrote the words with which it is now associated. In this form it soon became a national song and, in 1931, it was officially adopted by the United States as the national anthem.

References: BUC page 1011, RISM S 3705, Fuld page 529. \$15,000 - \$25,000



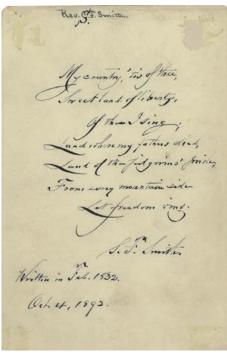
**137.** [Key, Francis Scott.] "The Star Spangled Banner." New York: Geib & Co. No. 23 Maiden Lane [1816-1817], 2 pages quarto; leather and cloth presentation binding in red white and blue flag motif.

## The first New York edition and third printing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Francis Scott Key conceived the text of "The Star Spangled Banner" during the critical battle of Fort McHenry on 14 September 1814, during the War of 1812. Key, moved by what he saw, was simply recalling a popular melody to which he could set his now famous words, an act of appropriation that was by and large practiced freely during that time. The melody that Key chose for his stirring words was the English tune "The Anacreonic Song," or "To Anacreon in Heaven," composed by John Stafford Smith for the Anacreonic Society, whose President, Ralph Tomlinson provided the song's original words. The Society was formed around 1766 and met regularly, first at The London Coffeehouse on Ludgate Hill, then in larger quarters at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand until the Society's demise in 1792. Considered by history to be a drinking song, it was originally intended as the Society's signature ballad whose qualities elicited both cultivation and entertainment, thus arising henceforth as a popular tune that was certainly known and sung by many. While it is hardly possible that the tune would be reminiscent as a drinking song in Key's mind under those horrific war-time circumstances, the melody served as a perfect means of conveyance for Key's vivid description of the battle and its resultant victory. Key immediately had broadsides of the words printed up, and because the tune was already well known, the song quickly became popular. Key had the first sheet music produced in Baltimore by Carr's Music Store sometime in October, 1814. A. Bacon printed the second edition, also dating from late 1814, in Philadelphia. The third edition was the first to be printed in New York by Geib of Maiden Lane. Interesting to note the firm of Geib & Company started their business as organ makers in 1797. All early editions of the "The Star Spangled Banner" are extremely rare. The present third printing is one of the very few in private hands.

References: Muller page 64, Sonneck, Plate XXV, Wolfe 8346 (listing ten copies, all in institutional collections), Filby and Howard page 135. \$40,000 - \$60,000





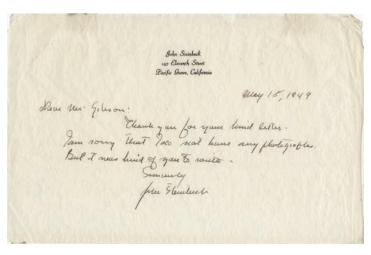
**138. Smith, Samuel Francis.** Photograph signed ("S.F. Smith") on the recto, with handwritten first stanza of "America," on the verso of a (4.25 x 6.5 in.; 108 x 165 mm.) cabinet card. On the lower blank margin beneath his image, Smith has added, "born in Boston, October 21, 1808." Light foxing and soiling.

### A rare signed photograph by Samuel Francis Smith, together with the first stanza of his anthem "America."

On the verso, Smith has penned the first stanza of his poem "America," (which is popularly known by the opening line), and reads in full: "My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of Liberty, of thee I sing; Land where my fathers died, Land of the Pilgrims' pride, From every mountainside Let freedom ring.

S. F. Smith Written in Feb. 1832. Oct. 4, 1892."

Although fair copies of Smith's poem appear on the market with some frequency, only two other signed photographs have ever appeared at auction in the past forty years. \$2,000 - \$3,000



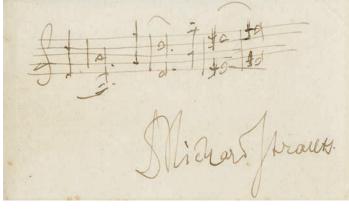
**139. Steinbeck, John.** Autograph letter signed ("John Steinbeck"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "John Steinbeck, 147 Eleventh Street, Pacific Grove, California" letterhead, 18 May 1949, written to "*Dear Mr. Gibson*". Usual folds; chipping and mounting remnants on lower edge; minor paper loss and staple holes at upper left corner.

#### Pulitzer Prize winner and Nobel laureate John Steinbeck.

Steinbeck writes in full: Dear Mr. Gibson: Thank you for your kind letter. I am sorry that I do not have any photographs. But it was kind of you to write. Sincerely, John Steinbeck

Born in Salinas, California, John Steinbeck is noted for his realistic portrayal of the depressed economic classes in the U.S., particularly itinerant farm laborers in California. Awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1940 for his major novel about the dispossessed Joad family, <u>The Grapes of Wrath</u> (1939) for which he won the Pulitzer Prize. His other well-known works include <u>Tortilla Flat</u> (1935), <u>Of Mice and Men</u> (1937), <u>The Red Pony</u> (1937), <u>Cannery Row</u> (1945), <u>The Pearl</u> (1948) – a short parable, <u>East of Eden</u> (1952), <u>The Winter of Our Discontent</u> (1961) and <u>Travels With Charley in Search of America</u> (1962) – an account of his tour of 40 states, accompanied by his poodle. Steinbeck was the seventh American-born author to win the Nobel Prize for Literature (1962). **\$600** – **\$800** 

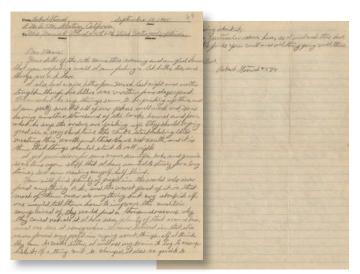




**140. Strauss, Richard.** Autograph musical quotation signed ("Dr. Richard Strauss"), being three bars from his opera *Salome*, Op. 54., on a leaf (4.5 x 2.75 in.; 114 x 70 mm.), no place, no date. Beneath the music the composer has signed, "Dr. Richard Strauss". Tipped to a card; slight toning along borders from previous display.

#### Richard Strauss' Salome.

Salome is an opera in one act by Strauss to a German libretto by the composer and based on Hedwig Lachmann's translation of the French play by Oscar Wilde. Strauss dedicated this opera to his friend Sir Edgar Speyer. The opera is famous (at the time of the premiere, infamous) for its "Dance of the Seven Veils." It is currently better known for the more shocking final scene where Salome declares her love to – and kisses – the severed head of John the Baptist. \$1,500 - \$2,500



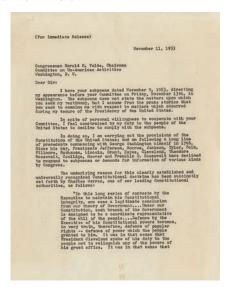
**141. Stroud, Robert.** Autograph letter signed ("Robert Stroud" twice and "Bob"), 1.25 pages (8 x 10.4 in.; 203 x 264 mm.), front and back, in pencil, "P.M.B. 594, Alcatraz, California, 18 September 1945, written to his sister "Miss Marie E. Stroud, 414 E. 6th Street, Metropolis, Illinois". Usual folds.

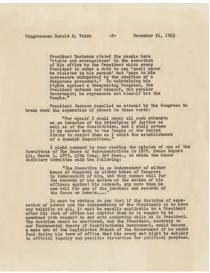
Robert Stroud, "The Birdman of Alcatraz," writes his sister from the notorious prison discussing an additional printing of his book on bird diseases, his continued interest in scientific books and journals and his philosophy of selfimprovement.

Stroud writes in full: Dear Marie: Your letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> came this evening and am glad [to] know that you are feeling well. I am feeling a lot better, too, and things are o.k. here. I also had a nice letter from Mark last night and

another tonight — though his letters were written four days apart. From what he says things seem to be picking up there, and I am pretty sure that all of our plans will work out. He is having another thousand of the books bound and from what he says the orders are picking up. They should be going good in a very short time. The clubs start holding their meeting this month and their shows next month, and it is there that things should start to roll right. I got permission for some more scientific books and journals some time ago — stuff that I have wanted to study for a very long time; so I am reading myself half blind. You will find plenty of people in the world who never find anything o.k., and the worst part of it is that most of them never do anything but cry about it. If one would tell them how to improve the condition complained of, they would find a thousand reasons why they could not do it. I have seen plenty of that around here, and one sees it everywhere. I never believed in that. I've never found any profit in crying about things. If I think they can be made better, I will use my brain to try to accomplish it. If a thing can't be changed, it does no good to be continually griping about it. There is no particular news here, so I will make this short. I hope that this finds you well and all things going well there. Love, Bob, Robert Stroud #594

Robert Stroud was convicted of murdering two men (one in 1909, and the other, a prison guard at Leavenworth, on 26 March 1916), Stroud was imprisoned continuously since 18 January 1909; he spent a total of 54 years in prison [33 years at Leavenworth (1909-42); 17 years at Alcatraz (1942-59); and the last 4 years of his life (1959-63) at the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Missouri] – 42 of them in solitary confinement (continuously from 1916-59). While incarcerated at the Leavenworth (Kansas) federal prison, he became interested in birds, and studied (by correspondence) chemistry, medicine, and pharmacology. He constructed cages out of cigar boxes for his pet canaries. He wrote two books: <u>Diseases of Canaries</u> (April 1933) and <u>Stroud's Digest on the Diseases of Birds</u> (December 1943), a classic work in the field of bird diseases. Transferred to Alcatraz prison (19 December 1942), where he was held in solitary confinement in D-Block, he was forbidden from keeping pets. **\$1,000 - \$1,500** 







**142. Truman, Harry S.** Typed letter signed ("Harry Truman"), 3 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), [Independence, Missouri], 11 November 1953, being a mimeographed copy of Truman's letter to Congressman Harold H. Velde, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), refusing to appear before the committee, issued as a press release. Two minor toned spots not affecting text; minor corner crease to page 3.

Truman leverages his deep knowledge of Presidential history to defend his refusal to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee based on "... precedents commencing with George Washington himself in 1796. Since his day, Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt"

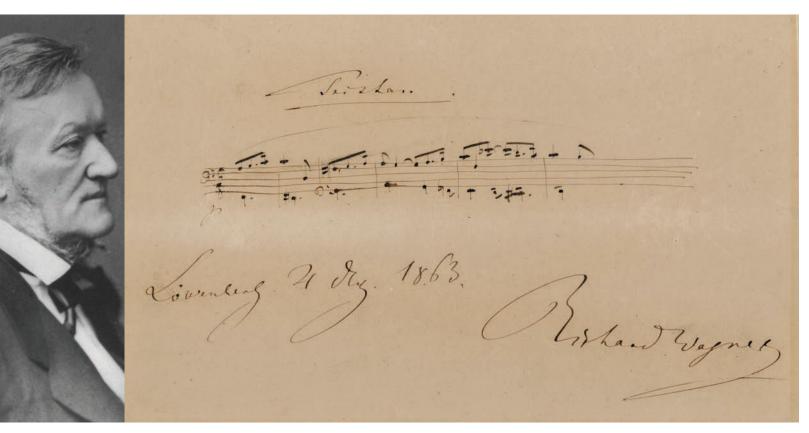
Truman's response to the HUAC subpoena reads in full: I have your subpoena dated November 9, 1953, directing my appearance before your Committee on Friday, November 13th, in Washington. The subpoena does not state the matters upon which you seek my testimony, but I assume from the press stories that you seek to examine me with respect to matters which occurred during my tenure of the Presidency of the United States. In spite of personal willingness to cooperate with your Committee, I feel constrained by my duty to the people of the United States to decline to comply with the subpoena. In doing so, I am carrying out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and am following a long line of precedents commencing with George Washington himself in 1796. Since his day, Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt have declined to respond to subpoenas or demands for information of various kinds by Congress. The underlying reason for this clearly established and universally recognized Constitutional doctrine has been succinctly set forth by Charles Warren, one of our leading Constitutional authorities, as follows: 'In this long series of contests by the Executive to maintain his Constitutional integrity, one sees a legitimate conclusion from our theory of Government....Under our Constitution, each branch of the Government is designed to be a coordinate representative of the will of the people....Defence [sic] by the Executive of his Constitutional powers becomes, in very truth, therefore, defence of popular rights -- defence of power which the people granted to him. It was in that sense that President Cleveland spoke of his duty to the people not to relinquish any of the powers of his great office. It was in that sense that President Buchanan stated the people have "rights and prerogatives" in the execution of his office by the President which every President is under a duty to see "shall never be violated in his person" but "pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent" In maintaining his rights against a trespassing Congress, the President defends not himself, but popular government; he represents not himself but the People.' President Jackson repelled an attempt by the Congress to break down the separation of powers in these words: 'For myself I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice as well as of the Constitution, and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the People of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition.' I might commend to your reading the opinion of one of the Committees of the House of Representatives in 1879, House Report 141, March 3, 1897, 45th Cong. 3rd Sess., in which the House Judiciary Committee said the following: 'The Executive is as independent of either house of Congress as either house of Congress is independent of him, and they cannot call for the records of his action or the action of his officers against his consent, any more than he can call for any of the journals and records of the House or Senate....' It must be obvious to you that if the doctrine of separation of powers and the independence of the Presidency is to have any validity at all, it must be equally applicable to a President after his term of office has expired when he is sought to be examined with respect to any acts occurring while he is President. The doctrine would be shattered, and the President, contrary to our fundamental theory of Constitutional Government, would become a mere arm of the Legislative Branch of the Government if he would feel during his term of office that his every act might be subject to official inquiry and possible distortion for political purposes. If your intention however is to inquire into any acts as a private individual either before or after my Presidency and unrelated to any acts as President, I shall be happy to appear. Harry Truman

In response, Velde wrote in a published statement: "...I regret very much that Mr. Truman evidently does not intend to answer several pertinent questions which the committee desired to ask him, respecting his relationship with Harry Dexter White, described last week by Attorney General Brownell as a 'spy' for the Soviet Union..." Citing Truman's receipt of a warning from the F.B.I. when he nominated him to head the International Monetary Fund, "The committee wished to determine whether Mr. Truman actually had received this report personally, prior to the issuance by him of a strong letter of recommendation of White's behalf... The personal loyalty of Mr.

Truman has not been put in question but the collective security of the people of the United States was certainly jeopardized by failure on the part of some responsible authority in the previous Administration in failing to alert the Senate of the United States and the American people as to the nature of White's alleged activities.... Mr. Truman's refusal to elaborate upon his knowledge of the White case leaves the entire matter in limbo. The committee has no intention of attempting to force the cooperation of those, although shielded by an uncertain and ill-defined immunity, have a continuing and sacred duty to cooperate in all respects where the public safety and the public welfare are concerned." (*The New York Times*, 13 November 1953, p.14).

Truman had been subpoenaed in connection with an inquiry into the affairs of Harry Dexter White, the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury whom Truman had appointed as director of the International Monetary Fund in 1946 despite warnings from the F.B.I. that White was suspected of espionage. For reasons unknown, the Senate was never made aware of the report and confirmed his nomination soon after Truman submitted White for confirmation. A year later, in June 1947, White abruptly resigned his position after Attorney General Tom Clark ordered a federal grand jury to look into accusations made against him by a Soviet defector, Elizabeth Bentley. White testified before HUAC in August 1948 that he was not a communist, and died ten days later from a massive heart attack. Despite his death, the case continued to fester, reinforced by accusations made by Whittaker Chambers and then later Senators William Jenner and Joseph McCarthy, when the F.B.I. revealed that it had warned Truman about White six weeks prior to nominating him to direct the I.M.F. Evidence gleaned from the Soviet archives in recent years confirms that White had been indeed a high level source for Soviet intelligence.

Although he lacked a college education, Truman was a voracious reader of history, claiming to have read every volume in his local public library by age 14. One of his core beliefs in American history was in the inherent decency and common sense of the American people to overcome periods of hysteria whipped up by demagogues like Joseph McCarthy (who, he had predicted, would burn out by 1956—he was only two years off). **\$6,000 - \$8,000** 



**143. Wagner, Richard.** Extraordinary oversized autograph musical quotation signed ("Richard Wagner"), 1 page (11.25 x 6.5 in.; 286 x 165 mm.), being five bars from his *Tristan und Isolde*, Löwenberg, 4 March 1863. Leaf tipped to board; uniform toning from previous display.

#### Richard Wagner's Tristan und Isolde.

Tristan und Isolde is an opera in three acts by Richard Wagner composed between 1857 and 1859. Wagner referred to the work not as an opera, rather, a drama. The opera was enormously influential among Western classical composers and provided direct inspiration to composers such as Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Alban Berg, Arnold Schoenberg and Benjamin Britten. \$15,000 - \$18,000



**144. Washington, George.** Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed ("G° Washington"), 3 pages (7.5 x 9 in.; 191 x 229 mm.), front and back (page 3 on separate leaf), Cambridge, 28 January 1776. Written to Brigadier General John Sullivan, then at Winter Hill, Massachusetts [in close proximity to Boston]. Ten days prior to the date of this letter, Washington had determined that General Sullivan should request thirteen regiments of militia from neighboring New England colonies for a planned attack on Boston. Reinforced at folds; .75 in. paper loss on right margin of third page (missing two words), expertly infilled.

JUST MONTHS BEFORE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WASHINGTON CALLS THE MINUTEMEN INTO CONTINENTAL SERVICE

As the Continental military effort begins to take root in January of 1776, Commander-in-Chief George Washington calls the Minutemen into service – the best trained troops available to him – and it was imperative that they be compensated as such.

Washington writes in full: D' Sir, I quite forgot to enquire last night (when you were showing me the Militia Pay Rolls) at what rates the Officers pay was charged - I am willing to allow them the same pay as the Troops here had, and have - that is, to the first of Jan<sup>y</sup> agreeable to the old Establishment - (More I cannot) - & for the Month of Jan<sup>y</sup> according to the present pay. This is putting of them in all respects upon a footing with the Continental Army. You will consider therefore how far this alteration will square with your mode of making up the Pay Rolls, as the manner of charging & extending the Sums sh<sup>d</sup> appear clear upon the face of the acc<sup>L</sup> I must again desire you to request the Captains to be very correct in making up their Acc<sup>L</sup> not only because they are to Swear to them, but because I must for my own justification have all the extensions, & additions tryed. Should any of them, therefore prove wrong, they will not only give themselves a good deal of trouble & delay for nothing, but me also; and I must again desire that they may be caution'd against - including men that have inlisted into the Continental Service, as I will take a good deal of pains to prevent, and if not prevented, to detect an Evil, which I am apprehensive will be practiced. If I recollect the Roll you showed me last Night, Men of the same Company, and as I suppose from the same Town, are charged a different number of days, whereas I think the Ingagement is, that they are to be paid from the time of their Marching from the Town - however, as I was ingaged in Reading Letters & News Papers at the time, I might have Mistaken the Matter. As I understand the Muster Rolls of these Companies (from New Hampshire) are lodged with you [and I?] should be glad to receive them with your Acc<sup>L</sup> of the money expended. If the Mileage is drawn for in the manner proposed by you, the Com<sup>d</sup> should be apprized of it, as he told me some of the Militia Capt<sup>ns</sup> with out distinguishing of which Government, where applying to settle with him. I am

P.S. If you are not engaged I should be glad of your Company at Dinner at 2 o'clock.

The strength of the army in terms of manpower had become paramount during the month of January, as Washington had received word at mid-month that the Canadian army had been crushed in an assault on Quebec, a hastily planned offensive in which Benedict Arnold was wounded and Richard Montgomery killed. \$15,000 - \$20,000

**145. Washington, George.** Letter Signed ("G° Washington") as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1 page (9.25 x 15 in.; 235 x 381 mm.), "Head Quarters Morris Town", 26 April 1777, written to "General Glover" (Brigadier General John Glover), in the hand of an unidentified aide-de-camp. Includes separate address panel with red seal remnants. Minor paper loss at fold intersections that have been expertly infilled on both leaves.

Faced with a dire need of able commanders, Washington makes an eloquent appeal to John Glover (whose men ferried Washington across the Delaware at the Battle of Trenton), to remain with the *great cause* that can now only be decided *by the Sword*.

"I have with great concern observed the almost universal listlessness that prevails throughout the continent and I believe that nothing has contributed to it more, than the resignation of officers who stepped early forward and led the people into the great cause, in which we are too deeply embarked to look back, or to hope for any other terms than those we can gain by the Sword."

Washington writes in full: Sir After the conversations, I had with you, before you left the army, last Winter, I was not a little surprised at the contents of yours of the first instant. As I had not the least doubt, but you would accept the commission of Brigadier, if conferred upon you by Congress, I put your name down in the list of those whom I thought proper for the command, and whom I wished to see preferred. Diffidence in an officer is a good mark because he will always endeavour to bring himself up to what he conceives to be the full line of his duty; but I think, I may tell you, without flattery, that I know of no man better qualified than you to conduct a Brigade, You have activity and industry, and as you very well know the duty of a colonel, you know how to exact that duty from others. I have with

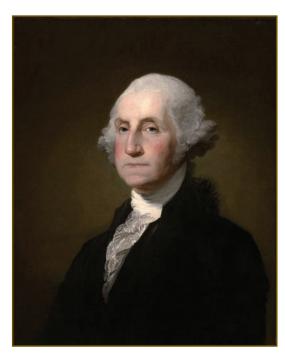
Head Quarter Morris Town Sin After the converfactions, That with you, before you left The army last winter, I was not a little furpresed at the contents of your of the first instant . As I had not the least doubt but you would recept The commission of Digadeer, of conferred whomayor & bengresse, I pulyon name down in the lite of those whom I thought proper for the con whom I wished to be preferred Diffidence in an officer is a good mark beauty he will always endows us to bring himfelf up to what he conceives to cother full line of her duty; but I hink, I may tell you without flattery, that I know of me man better qualified than you to content a Bregate, You have redively and industry, and as you very well know the duty of account, ye how to exact that duty from others . -I have with real concern offer I the almost uniand littlefore, in at provide throughout the continent; and of believe, that nothing his contributed toil more than the refignation of officers, who Abopted early forward and but the people into the real cause, in which we and too deeply embarhed to look back, or to hope for any other learns, than these we can gain by the mord . Can any resistance be reported from the people when desported by their leaders? Our inomies want when the upg. : nation freezy office of work at this time, as a diffruit of and defection from the saule, and rejecto accordingly . When you . while thep mallen, Those you will thank no more of private inconvencemed, but that you will with all expedition, come forward and take that command which has been affigured you. As I fally defend whon fewing you, I shall montion any than, that has proffed between us, whom this futyed, to the General Gloven

great concern observed the almost universal listlessness that prevails throughout the continent and I believe that nothing has contributed to it more, than the resignation of officers who stepped early forward and led the people into the great cause, in which we are too deeply embarked to look back, or to hope for any other terms than those we can gain by the Sword. Can any Resistance be expected from the People when deserted by their leaders? Our Enemies count upon the Resignation of every Officer of Rank at this time, as a distrust of and desertion from the cause and rejoice accordingly. When you consider these matters I hope you will think no more of private inconveniences, but that you will, with all expedition, come forward and take that command which has been assigned to you. As I fully depend upon seeing you, I shall not mention any thing that has passed between us, upon this Subject, to the Congress. I am Sir Your most humble servant G°. Washington

In spring of 1777, Washington found himself in sore need of able commanders with proven battlefield skills. Glover was the ideal candidate: An ardent patriot and a fine leader of men, who had served Washington well in previous campaigns. Congress duly approved the appointment of ten men for commissions, including Anthony Wayne and Glover; but when the commission reached him, dated 21 February, Glover declined it.

Washington's eloquence, though, prevailed. Glover took up his command and participated in the defense of Newport, Rhode Island, served as a member of the court which passed sentence on the British spy, Major John Andre, helped defend the forts in the Hudson Highlands and finally retired in 1782 due to failing health and his ill wife. After the war, Glover served as a member of the Massachusetts delegation which ratified the Federal Constitution.

A beautiful letter with a powerful combination of gentle rebuke, subtle praise, and an appeal to patriotism to secure the consent of a valuable fighter for independence. \$15,000 - \$20,000



**146. Washington, George.** Letter signed ("G° Washington") as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 2 pages (7.5 x 9.25 in.; 191 x 235 mm.), Mount Vernon, 11 September 1781, written to "His Excellency Gov [Thomas Sim] Lee", Governor of Maryland. Expertly reinforced at folds; detached address leaf completely rebacked and attached by cloth tape.

Less than a month before Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown (19 October 1781), George Washington marches south from New York to meet him, and requests supplies for his Continental Army from the Governor of Maryland.

"...circumstances pressing upon me as I advanced on my March, and Time slipping from me too fast, I found a Necessity of getting on with such Rapidity that I have been obliged to proceed without calling at Anapolis."

Washington writes in full: Sir: I intended on passing thro' Maryland, to have done myself the Pleasure to have seen your Excellency; but circumstances pressing upon me as I advanced on my March, and Time slipping from me too fast, I found a Necessity of getting on with such Rapidity that I have been obliged to proceed without calling at Anapolis. I am exceedingly pleased to find, as I passed thro' your State, that a Spirit for Exertion prevails universally in such Manner, as gives me the happiest Prospects of receiving very Effectual Support from you. Great Attention is necessary to be given to the Article of Supplies. I mention this Circumstance, as I am just informed from below, that the Army is in Distress at this moment for Want of Provisions, particularly Flour; let me intreat your Excellency to give every the most expeditious Relief on this Head that is within your Power. With very great Regard & Esteem - I have the Honor to be Your Excellency Most Obedient & most humble Servt G. Washington

George Washington's Continental Army of 3,500 troops maintained its camp in the Hudson River highlands for nearly two years, opposed by Clinton's overwhelming army of 14,500 veterans on Manhattan Island. Washington's men were without real uniforms, and lacked rations. As well, they were unpaid. By the spring of 1781, it appeared as though the Revolutionary War was to be over with a whimper.

Then, on 22 May, Washington learned that Admiral de Grasse planned to bring his French fleet from the Caribbean to American waters in the fall. The news inspired Washington to re-assess his plans as he hoped to take New York away from the British, with the assistance of Count Jean-Baptiste de Rochambeau, commander of the French garrison of 4,000 men at Newport, Rhode Island. Rochambeau began marching southward toward New York during the first week of July, and, by the end of July, had assembled (with Washington's troops) an army of over 9,000 men (half French and half American) on the Hudson.

Finding no weak spot in the British defenses, Washington and Rochambeau decided that a combined operation on the Yorktown peninsula with Admiral de Grasse (who was sailing for the Chesapeake Bay) was feasible. On 21 August the allied army (2,000 Americans and 4,000 French) began a secret march south, leaving only Major General William Heath with 2,500 men on the Hudson to watch Clinton. De Grasse arrived in the Chesapeake Bay on 30th August, encountering no resistance from the British Caribbean squadron under Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, who had sailed on to New York. Cornwallis was held in place until the main allied army arrived.

This superb letter was written by Washington from Mount Vernon during his travels southward - through New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Annapolis. All along his route, he implored governors, legislators, and businessmen for food, clothing and equipment for his army. [The French, in contrast, could pay hard money for their supplies.] On 9<sup>th</sup> September, in the company of only two aides, Washington left Baltimore in pursuit of a dream that had haunted him for the past seven years. Two days later, Washington was at his own familiar gates at Mount Vernon. There, he encountered four new faces - those of his step-grandchildren - who had been born in his absence. After his brief three day visit to Mount Vernon, his first since the war began, Washington continued on to Williamsburg, where the decisive confrontation with Cornwallis took place. Cornwallis being trapped and conditions hopeless, opened negotiations (17 October) for the surrender of his army. The capitulation was signed on the 18th, and, on the 19th, the British force of almost 8,000 men laid down their arms.

An important and historic letter penned less than one month before Yorktown. \$15,000 - \$20,000

mention this bircumstance, as I am past inform . Ld from below, that the amey is in Distress at this moment for Want of howfons, particularly Mour, let me inteat your beelleney to give every the most expeditions Relief on this that that is withen your Lower some With very great royard theen Thave the Monor to be Your hulleneys Thost Obedient & nount Vernon 11 Leptens 1781. who of workers particular Intended, on patering this maryland, to have done myself the pleasure to have carried on your breelleney but bircumstances profing upon me, as Tadvanced on my march, Vime slipping too fast from me, I found a Necepity of getting on with that Rapidity, is has obliged me to mored without calling at anapolis. -Lam exceedingly please topo, as spapes ino your state, that aspent jo restion privails univerfally in such manner, as gues me the happiest hospects of receiving very Effect: . Tral Support from y Great attention is ne: capacy to be given to the askele of supplies of ..

**147. Washington, George.** Autograph letter signed ("G<sup>O</sup> Washington"), 2 pages (7.4 x 8.8 in.; 188 x 224 mm.), front and back, "*Mount Vernon*", 27 March 1798, to "*James McHenry Esq<sup>r.</sup>*", who was serving as Secretary of War (1796–1800) under President John Adams. Minor toning on single margin; archival reinforcement on overleaf hinge.

With the new nation on the brink of war with France, former President George Washington informs the Secretary of War of a treasonable plot - soon to be known as the XYZ Affair.

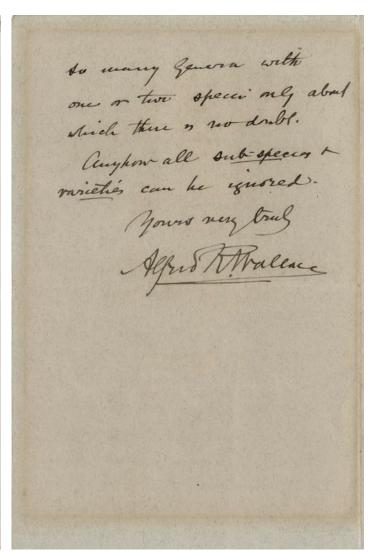
"...if founded, what punishment can be too great for the Actors in so diabolical a Drama. The period is big with events...It has always been my belief that Providence has not led us so in the path of Independence of one Nation to throw us into the arms of another."

Washington writes in full: Dear Sir, Your favour of – came safe, and in due time, for the information contained in it, I thank you; your request was immediately complied with, as every one of a similar nature shall be. A Report is circulated in Alexandria and its vicinity, transmitted (it is said) in private letters from Philadelphia, that a correspondence has been discovered, or more properly, letters have been intercepted from some M\_rs. of C\_g\_s to the D\_ct\_y of F\_, of a treasonable nature - Containing, among other matters, advice not to receive our Envoys; on the contrary, to menace us with hostile appearances, and they might rely upon bringing the U. States to her terms. The name of one person has been mentioned to me. Cruel must these Reports be if unfounded; - and if founded, what punishment can be too great for the Actors in so diabolical a Drama. The period is big with events, but what it will produce is beyond the reach of humankind. On this, and upon all other occasions, I hope the best. It has always been my belief that Providence has not led us so in the path of Independence of one Nation to throw us into the arms of another. And that the machinations of those who are attempting it, will, sooner of later, recoil upon their own heads. Heaven grant it may happen soon, upon all those whose conduct deserve it. With truth I am always Yours G<sup>0</sup> Washington

After his Presidency, George Washington, maintaining a keen interest in the course of the country, kept up a regular correspondence with Secretary of War James McHenry, who briefed him on affairs of state. In this extraordinary letter, Washington informs McHenry that he has learned the identity of one participant in a treasonable plot - the infamous "XYZ Affair" - not yet fully exposed to the public. According to Washington's understanding of the plot, members of Congress advised the Directory of France not to receive the United States' envoys and to maintain a "hostile appearance" - so that the United States would accede to France's terms. Relations with France at the time of this letter were already badly strained. One year earlier, on 15 May 1797, a special session of Congress had been called, but before it could be assembled, the news arrived that the French Directory had declared all Americans serving on British vessels to be pirates. On 16 May, President John Adams delivered his first war message (of seven) to Congress, but did not ask for a formal declaration of war. Instead, he recommended the arming of merchant vessels, the enlargement of the naval force, and the reorganization of the militia. Two weeks later (31 May), he appointed commissioners to secure a treaty of commerce and amity with France. By March of 1798, it was clear that the mission to France was a failure. On 19 March, President Adams reiterated the recommendations he had made in his earlier war message, and issued an executive order that authorized the arming of merchant vessels. Meanwhile, the Republicans hoped to embarrass the administration by calling for the publication of dispatches from the commission to France to the House of Representatives - the same correspondence Washington describes in his letter to McHenry. Though the Republicans reversed their position once they read the correspondence, the dispatches were printed and distributed (3 April 1798). In this famous "XYZ Affair," it was revealed that three unofficial agents of the French foreign minister, Tallyrand - identified as X,Y, and Z - had asked for a sizable "loan" to France, a \$250,000 "gratuity" for Tallyrand, and an apology for the President's 16 May 1797 address. The American nation was poised for war. Without officially declaring war, however, Congress declared the treaties with France null and void, increased the army, ordered the construction or purchase of new ships, and created a navy department. On 28 May 1798, Congress authorized Adams to order the commanders of American naval warships to seize any French armed ships interfering with American commercial shipping. Congress also authorized Adams to raise a 10,000 man volunteer army for a period of three years. On 13 June 1798, Congress passed legislation suspending commerce with France and her dependencies. As well, President Adams signed four acts that came to be known as the Alien and Sedition Acts: the period of residence for full citizenship was lengthened from 5 to 14 years (18 June); all aliens regarded as dangerous to public peace and safety could be deported (25 June); enemy aliens in a time of war could be arrested, imprisoned, or banished (6 July); and fines and imprisonment were authorized for citizens or aliens who entered into combinations to oppose execution of national laws, foment insurrection, or to write, publish, or utter false or malicious statements about the chief executive, the legislature, or the government (14 July). [Enforcement of the act resulted in the prosecution of 25 and the conviction of 10 Republican editors and printers.] Though Adams had brilliantly master-minded a plan that effectively prevented war with France, and had preserved the neutrality of the United States, it was also the beginning of the end of the Federalist Party. And it spelled the end of his Presidential career. \$15,000 - \$20,000



612 Orchard, Dect GA Broadstone, Wimborne. My dear Dressen Please give me the figures more nearly which you estimate them at, but in the larger areas some allowance may be made from new of. To be found. as I only want a general view of the amount of Bird hope, a rough estimate will do. I hardly think however that the difference between new of old estimales of specess, will be so very great - as there are



**148. Wallace, Alfred.** Autograph letter signed ("Alfred R. Wallace"), 1.5 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), front and back, on "Old Orchard, Broadstone, Wimborne" stationery, 6 December 1908, written to "My Dear Dresser", ornithologist and author Herbert E. Dresser. Toning on page 2 from previous mounting.

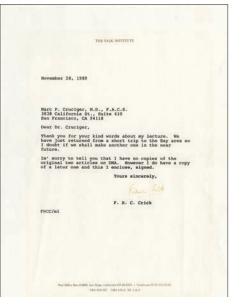
British naturalist Alfred Russel writes to the author of <u>Birds of Europe</u> to obtain a rough estimate of bird life for his research.

Wallace writes in full: My Dear Dresser Please give me the figures more nearly what <u>you</u> estimate them at, but in the larger areas some allowance may be made for new sp[ecies] to be found. As I only want a general view of the amount of Bird Life, a rough estimate will do. I hardly think however that the difference between new & old estimates of species will be so very great, as there are so many genera with one or two species only about which there is no doubt. Anyhow all <u>sub-species</u> & <u>varieties</u> can be ignored.

Yours very truly Alfred R. Wallace

Alfred Russel Wallace is best known for independently conceiving the theory of evolution through natural selection. Wallace's paper on the subject was jointly published with some of Charles Darwin's writings in 1858, which prompted Darwin to publish his own ideas in On the Origin of Species. Wallace was considered to be the leading expert in the 19<sup>th</sup> century on geographical distribution of animal species. His interest in natural history resulted in his being one of the first prominent scientists to raise concerns over the environmental impact of human activity. \$800 - \$1,200









**149.** (1) **Watson, James.** Typed letter signed ("James Watson"), 1 page (5.5 x 8 in.; 140 x 203 mm.), on "Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York" stationery, 28 November 1989, written to "Dr. Marc P. Cruciger". Exhibits toning from previous display.

Pair of letters signed by James Watson and Francis Crick – each mentioning their best-known discovery, DNA, plus a 1955 article "The Configuration of the Nucleic Acids" signed by Crick.

Watson writes in full: Dear Dr. Cruciger, I have virtually none of these original reprints left and on the open market they are said to have become quite rare and expensive. I am sending instead a 1972 paper on the end dilemma in DNA replication. Recent work here suggest that it lies at the heart of aging. Sincerely, James Watson.

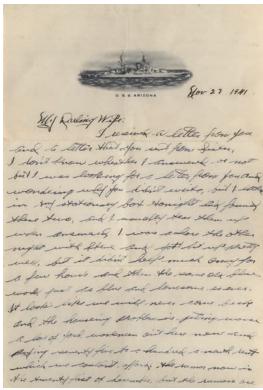
(2) **Crick, Francis.** Typed letter signed ("Francis Crick"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "The Salk Institute" letterhead stationery, San Diego, California, 28 November 1989, written to "Marc P. Cruciger, M.D." Ink signature rather faint with minor toning from previous display.

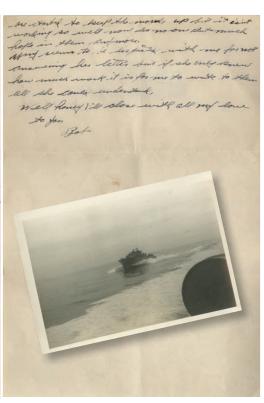
Crick writes in full: Dear Dr. Cruciger, Thank you for your kind words about my lecture. We have just returned from a short trip to the Bay area so I doubt if we shall make another one in the near future. I'm sorry to tell you that I have no copies of the original two articles on DNA. However I do have a copy of a later one and this I enclose, signed. Yours sincerely, Francis Crick.

(3) **Crick, Francis.** Vintage 1955 article on DNA signed ("Francis Crick"), entitled "The Configuration of the Nucleic Acids", 16 pages, (6.75 in. x 9.5 in.; 171 x 241 mm.), *Instituto Lombardo di Scienze Lettere*, Milano, 1955. With the exception of an introduction written in Italian, the remainder of the article is printed in English. Crick has signed on the cover in ink, "*Francis Crick*". This article is the example referred to by Crick in his signed letter, above. Minor crease; otherwise, fine.

"Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids: A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid" was an article published by James Watson and Francis Crick in the scientific journal *Nature* on 25 April 1953. It was the first publication which described the discovery of the double helix structure of DNA, using X-ray diffraction and the mathematics of a helix transform. The article is often termed a "pearl" of science because it is brief and contains the answer to a fundamental mystery about living organisms. The mystery was the question of how it is possible that genetic instructions are held inside organisms and how they are passed from generation to generation. The article's simple and elegant solution had a major impact on biology, particularly in the field of genetics, enabling later researchers to understand the genetic code. \$2,000 - \$3,000

## **WORLD WAR II**



















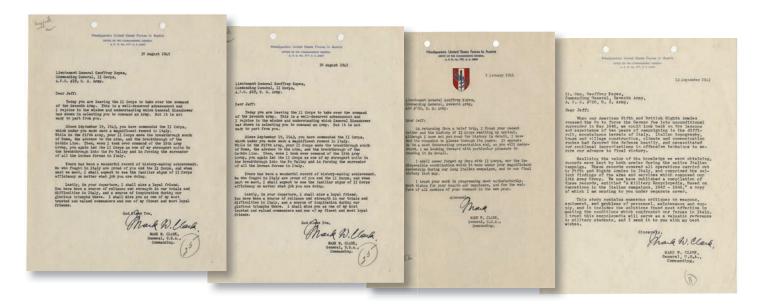


**150.** [World War II – Pearl Harbor]. Kelly, Robert Lee. Autograph letter signed ("Bob"), 1.5 pages (6.75 x 10 in.; 171 x 254 mm.), front and back, on "U.S.S. Arizona" pictographic stationery, 27 November 1945, written to "My Darling Wife", Mrs. R.L. Kelly, Long Beach, California. With transmittal envelope completed in Kelly's hand with return address, "R.L. Kelly C.E.M., U.S.S. Arizona, Pearl Harbor, T.H. [Territory of Hawaii]" Accompanied by (8) envelopes from the U.S.S. Pensacola on which Kelly served prior to the Arizona. Also includes (30+) wartime photographs from Kelly's widow's scrapbook, ranging in size from (4.75 x 3.25 in. to 8 x 10 in.) (121 x 83 mm. to 203 x 254 mm.) Letter exhibits usual folds; photographs in varying condition with tape remnants present on some of the images.

# Chief Electrician's Mate of the U.S.S. Arizona writes a heartfelt letter to his wife ten days before the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Kelly writes in full: My Darling Wife: I received a letter from you and a letter you sent from Sister, I don't know whether I answered or not but I was looking for a letter from you and wondering why you didn't write, but I looked in my stationery box tonight and found these two, and I usually tear them up when answered. I was ashore the other night with Steve and got lit up pretty well, but it didn't help much only for a few hours and then the same old blue world just as blue and lonesome as ever. It looks like we will never come back and the housing problem is getting worse a lot of Ford workmen out here now and paying seventy five to a hundred a month rent which we couldn't afford. The rumor now is the twenty first of December, but the rumors are started to keep the morale up but it isn't working so well now as no one puts much hope in them anymore. Mary seems to be disgusted with me for not answering her letter but if she only knew how much work it is for me to write to them all she could understand. Well honey I'll close with all my love to you. Bob

U.S.S. Arizona (BB-39) was a Pennsylvania-class battleship built for the U.S. Navy and launched 19 June 1915. Although commissioned in 1916, the ship remained Stateside during World War I. Shortly after the war, the Arizona was one of a number of American ships that briefly escorted President Woodrow Wilson to the Paris Peace Conference. The ship was sent to Turkey in 1919 at the beginning of the Greco-Turkish War to represent American interests for several months. Several years later, she was transferred to the Pacific Fleet and remained there for the rest of her career. Arizona underwent a comprehensive modernization in 1929–31 and was regularly used for training exercises between wars. During the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, Arizona was bombed. She exploded and sank, killing 1,177 officers and crewmen, including C.E.M.A. Robert Lee Kelly. Unlike many of the other ships, sunk or damaged that day, Arizona could not be fully salvaged, though the Navy removed parts of the ship for reuse. The wreck still lies at the bottom of Pearl Harbor and the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial, dedicated on 30 May 1962 to all those who died during the attack, straddles the ship's hull. \$800 - \$1,200



**151.** [World War II]. Clark, Mark W. (4) Typed letters signed ("Mark W. Clark" and "Mark"), 1 page each (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), all on "Headquarters United States Forces in Austria" letterhead, 30 August 1945 to 2 January 1946. File holes at top, light creases and penciled notations.

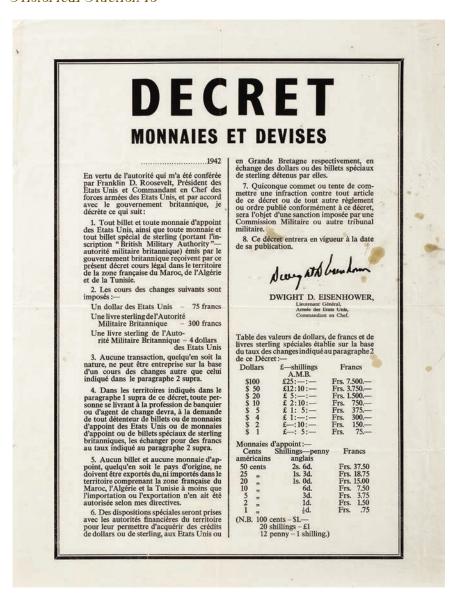
In four superb content letters, Mark W. Clark praises the contributions of General Geoffrey Keyes' II Corps during the long Allied campaign in Italy: "...your II Corps made the breakthrough south of Rome, the advance to the Arno, and the breakthrough of the Gothic Line...you again led the II Corps as one of my strongest units in...forcing the surrender of all the German forces in Italy. Yours has been a wonderful record of history-making achievement."

Still basking in the Allied victory over Axis forces in Europe, the correspondence opens with Clark informing Keyes that he is "leaving the II Corps to take over the command of the Seventh Army." Clark adds, "This is a well-deserved advancement and I rejoice in the wisdom and understanding which General Eisenhower has shown in selecting you to command an Army. But it is not easy to part from you." Clark then extolls Keyes' service in Italy from September 1943, recalling, "While in the Fifth Army, your II Corps made the breakthrough south of Rome, the advance to the Arno, and the breakthrough of the Gothic Line. Then when I took over command of the 15th Army Group, you again led the II Corps as one of my strongest units in the breakthrough into the Po Valley and in forcing the surrender of all the German forces in Italy. Yours has been a wonderful record of history-making achievement ... I shall miss a loyal friend. You have been a source of reliance and strength in our trials and difficulties in Italy, and a source of inspiration during our glorious triumphs there." Interestingly, it had been the Seventh Army that had made contact with Mark Clark's Fifth Army near the Brenner Pass in the Alps in May 1945.

The generals remained in touch following Keyes' reassignment to command the Seventh Army, warmly reliving their glorious achievements in battle. On 11 September 1945, Clark wrote to thank Keyes for his message sent "... on the anniversary of the American landings at Salerno. My gratitude and admiration go out to the men of II Corps ... who fought under you ... They proved themselves gallant and tenacious fighters in the face of almost insuperable obstacles. On that September 9th we held high faith that we would accomplish our task, although none of us then could tell when victory would be ours. Last Sunday many of the men who were with you and me in Italy joined in marking the third anniversary of Salerno. We stood in Salzburg in a world at peace; American arms had been everywhere triumphant. We face now the challenge of making the peace firm and lasting. I am sure we can meet that challenge as we overcame the obstacles at Salerno and the hardships of the Italian campaign..."

The following day, 12 September, Clark forwarded a published compilation of the records of the Italian Campaign to Keyes: "When our American Fifth and British Eighth Armies crossed the Po to force the German foe into unconditional surrender in May 1945, we could look back on the lessons and experience of two years of campaigning in the difficult, mountainous terrain of Italy. Italian topography, house and village construction, climate and communication routes had favored the defense heavily, and necessitated our continual improvisations in offensive technique to secure our advance to final victory. Realizing the value of the knowledge we were obtaining, records were kept by both armies during the entire Italian campaign ... We now have published a compilation of these records, entitled 'A Military Encyclopedia, Based on operations in the Italian campaigns, 1943-1945,' a copy of which I am sending to you ..." Keyes returned the favor by forwarding his own report on the operation of his II Corps in Italy. Acknowledging receipt of the report on 5 January 1946, Clark remarked, "It appears to be a most interesting presentation ... I am looking forward with particular pleasure to reading it in detail. I shall never forget my days with II Corps, nor the indispensable contribution which it made under your magnificent leadership during our long Italian campaigns, and to our final victory last May ...

A terrific correspondence of two former comrades-in-arms recalling their greatest military achievement. \$2,000 - \$3,000

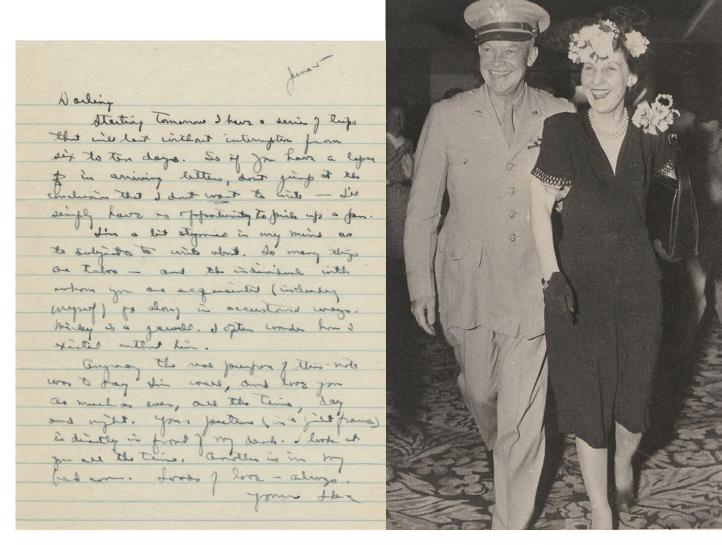


152. [World War II]. Broadside issued by Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lieutenant General, Army of the United States, Commander in Chief, 1 page (14.75 x 20 in.; 375 x 508 mm.), in French, [London or Gibraltar], 1942. Slight tears at edge expertly mended on verso; creases, folds and soiling exhibiting handling.

Preparing for Operation Torch, the Allied invasion of North Africa, Lt. General Dwight D. Eisenhower issues an order by authority of President Franklin D. Roosevelt directed to the residents in the Nazi-controlled Vichy French territories of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Headed: "Order Coins and Currencies." Eight provisions of the order are listed in part: Under the authority by Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, and by agreement with the British Government, I decreed the following: 1. Any paper money and all special currency United States, as well as any currency and any special paper money of sterling (inscribed "British Military Authority" – autorité militaire britannique) issued by the British Government receive by this legal decree in the territory of the French zone of Morocco, of Algeria and of Tunisia. 2. The following changes are imposed" One dollar of the United States - 75 francs. One pound sterling of the British Military Authority - 300 francs. One pound sterling of the British Military Authority - 4 United States dollars...A chart listing values of U.S. currency in francs and British pounds, shillings, and pence from 1¢ to \$100 is at the lower right.

The Allies planned an Anglo-American invasion of northwestern Africa - Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, territory in the hands of the Vichy French government set up by Nazi Germany. With much of North Africa already under Allied control, this would allow the Allies to carry out an operation against Axis forces in North Africa. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, headquartered in London, was given command of what was called Operation Torch, and he set up his headquarters in Gibraltar. The Allies organized three amphibious task forces to seize the key ports and airports of Morocco and Algeria simultaneously, targeting Casablanca, Oran, and Algiers. Successful completion of these operations was to be followed by an advance eastwards into Tunisia. The invasion began on 8 November 1942, and three days later, the Vichy French forces in Morocco and Algeria ceased armed resistance. The Tunisia campaign began in January 1943 and on 13 May 1943, the Axis forces in North Africa, having sustained 40,000 casualties in Tunisia alone, surrendered. \$1,500 - \$2,500



**153.** [World War II]. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Important autograph letter signed, ("Ike"), 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), [England], 5 June [1944], written to his wife Mamie Dowd Eisenhower, explaining that his regular correspondence to her would likely be interrupted due to a series of trips he planned to undertake over the next "six to ten days." Typical mailing folds.

On the eve of D-Day, Eisenhower warns Mamie that his daily letters would likely be interrupted by a "series of trips that will last without interruption from six to ten days." He also hints at the secrecy surrounding "Operation Bigot": "I'm a bit stymied in my mind as to subjects to talk about. So many things are taboo..."

Writing to his wife in anticipation of some very busy days ahead, and amidst the last-minute preparations for the Allied landings the next day, Eisenhower writes in full: Darling, Starting tomorrow I have a series of trips that will last without interruption from six to ten days. So if you have a lapse in arriving letters, don't jump at the conclusion that I don't want to write — I'll simply have no opportunity to pick up a pen. I'm a bit stymied in my mind as to subjects to write about. So many things are taboo — and the individual with whom you are acquainted (including myself) go along in accustomed ways. Mickey is a jewell [sic]. I often wonder how I existed without him. Anyway the real purpose of this note was to say I'm well, and love you as much as ever, all the time, day and night. Your picture (in a gilt frame) is directly in front of my desk. I look at you all the time. Another is in my bed room Loads of love - always. Yours Ike.

Sergeant Mickey McKeogh, who served as Eisenhower's personal aide from 1941 to 1945 noted that even during the busiest periods, Eisenhower always took time to write to those who wrote to him. However, this time was different. Commanding the largest amphibious invasion in history was the most complex task Eisenhower (or anyone for that matter) had ever overseen, and he realized that his regular habit of writing to his wife would be likely interrupted, especially if things went badly—a horrifyingly real possibility at the time in light of the spectacular Allied failure on the beaches of Dieppe in August of 1942.

In one respect, Eisenhower was not really 'lying' to Mamie about his "series of trips." On 7 June, Eisenhower undertook his first journey to France, aboard Admiral Ramsay's flagship to take an up-close look at the Allied progress. During that inspection trip, Eisenhower had boarded a smaller craft to get a closer look at the landing beaches and became stuck on a sandbar for some time, though managed to get free once the tides cooperated. He travelled again across the Channel on 12 June, this time in company with Generals George Marshal and Hap Arnold. Between those journeys were, of course, endless meetings and press conferences. In one sense, Ike's 'fib' was a clever ruse in the event his letter was intercepted. If German spies got wind of this letter they would perhaps conclude that the Allied landings would occur later in the month, rather than the next morning. \$4,000 - \$6,000

**154.** [World War II]. Three-Star Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' uniform, cap, army officer's overcoat, appointment document signed by Woodrow Wilson and related items.

Highly decorated Lieutenant Colonel Geoffrey Keyes (1888–1967) was promoted to Colonel on 26 June 1941, Brigadier General on 15 January 1942, Major General on 22 June 1942, and Lieutenant General on 17 April 1945 (the same day that Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr. was promoted to four-star General). Among his military decorations and awards are the Army Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the World War I and World War II Victory Medals, the European–African–Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with one silver and two bronze service stars, and numerous awards from other countries including, from the U.K. (Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath), France (Croix de Guerre with palm, Legion of Honour), Italy (Silver Medal of Military Valor), Czechoslovakia (Grand Officer of the Military Order of the White Lion), and the Vatican (Papal Lateran Cross).

Three-Star World War II Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' uniform, cap, and wool army officer's overcoat – with many related letters and documents including his appointments signed by Woodrow Wilson and others and original photographs of him in uniform with Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman.

During World War II, Keyes was Chief of Staff, 2nd Armored Division (1940–1942), Commanding General 9th Armored Division (1942), Deputy Commanding General Western Task Force [North Africa] under Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (1942–1943), Deputy Commanding General I Armored Corps [North Africa] under Gen. Patton (1943), Deputy Commanding General 7th Army [Sicily] under Gen. Patton (1943), Commanding General Provisional Corps [Sicily] appointed by Gen. Patton (1943), Commanding General II Corps [Italy] (1943–1946). He accepted the surrender of Palermo, Sicily, on 22 July 1943. Keyes then served as Commanding General 7th Army [Germany] (1945–1946), Commanding General 3rd Army [Germany] (1946–1947) and Deputy Commanding General U.S. Forces in Austria under Gen. Mark Clark (1947) – he had served under Gen. Clark at Anzio beach, Monte Cassino, and before Rome. Keyes was Commanding General U.S. Forces in Austria and U.S. High Commissioner in Austria from 1947 to 1950, retiring from the Army in 1950.

#### Included in the lot are:

- (1) Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' two piece three-star uniform: light brown wool jacket, partly lined, with **II Corps patch on left shoulder, a bar of three silver stars attached to each shoulder epaulet**. Keyes' brass "U.S." lapel insignia are also present, only the snaps for his ribbon bar remain. Shows normal usage. The jacket bears a brown cloth tag sewn on inside pocket, with Seal of the United States, and "Regulation Army Officer's Uniform." A few moth nips to the jacket. The matching pants, at the waist inside, bear the tag "Regulation Army Officers' Trousers" and "Keyes", in unknown hand, is written in blue ink on one pocket next to a hand-numbered tag. Fine condition.
- (2) Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' three-star khaki overseas cap, gold piping, with **three white stars embroidered on the left side**. Tag inside: "M. Banks Post Tailor Fort Knox, Ky." This cap was also worn by Keyes as two-star Major General (1942–1945); under the flap, one can see that the third star was added after the first two stars were embroidered. Fine condition.
- (3) Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' wool overcoat, double-breasted with three buttons, two black bands at the end of each sleeve. The coat bears a brown cloth tag sewn on inside pocket, with Seal of the United States, and "Regulation Army Officer's Overcoat." "II Corps" patch on right shoulder, U.S. Forces Headquarters Austria patch on left shoulder. Fine condition. Included is a 4.5 x 3.75 in. (114 x 95 mm.) black & white photograph showing Keyes wearing this overcoat as he greets troops at Christmas.
- (4) **President Woodrow Wilson appoints Geoffrey Keyes "First Lieutenant of Cavalry."** Partly-printed document signed ("Woodrow Wilson") as President, 1 page (15.75 x 19.5 in.; 400 x 495 mm.), Washington, 17 August 1916. Countersigned "*Newton D. Baker*" as Secretary of War. Wilson's signature shows usual shade that exists on parchment. Blue War Office seal affixed at lower left. Minor flaws.
- Ceremonial Tassel. Ornately-braided red, white, and blue tassel which may have been a uniform accessory. The tassel at each end is 7 in. (178 mm.) long.
- Various documents appointing Keyes: "Captain of Cavalry" (25 August 1917); "temporarily, a Lieutenant General" (17 April 1945); "Brigadier General in the Regular Army" (18 July 1946) and Major Keyes 10 July 1925 Diploma from The Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas.
- Special Orders No. 17, War Department, 20 January 1942, 20 pages (5.75 x 9 in.; 146 x 229 mm.), "For immediate delivery to Brig Gen Geoffrey Keyes, GSC referred to in par. 1 or prompt return to A.G.O., W.D." Slight tears at upper margin of last page which states: "By Order of the Secretary of War: G.C. MARSHALL, Chief of Staff." Penciled at upper right of first page in red: "Combat Commander 3 Armored Div." Paragraph 1 (of 74), in part, "1. Announcement is made of the temporary appointment on 20 January 1942, of the



following-named officers ... To brigadier general with rank from 15 January 1942 ... COLONEL GEOFFREY KEYES (O-3561), General Staff Corps..."

- Five original V-MAILS from Keyes to his wife, "Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. Hotel Thayer, West Point, New York," each 1 page (4.25 x 5 in.; 108 x 127 mm.) Excerpts: (13 April 1945) "We still don't know what the Pres. death will mean..." [FDR died April 12th]; (15 April 1945) "Was all set to give Prince Umberto a treat to day but he postponed his visit..." [Umberto became King of Italy in 1946]; (30 April 1945) "Hope I can find time soon to acknowledge the notes or telegrams on my promotion..." [to Lieutenant General]; (8 August 1945) "boat ride up the Danube ... the boat which had been a present from Hitler to Admiral Horthy..." (11 August 1945) "I am sure the news of the past two days from Japan should cheer her up ... I'm sure it will be settled very shortly..." [atomic bombs dropped August 6th & 9th].
- Three-quarter length photograph of Major General Geoffrey Keyes as Commanding General II Corps, wearing the overseas cap here offered. Sepia tone, (7 x 9.5 in.; 178 x 241 mm.)
- Bust photograph of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes in uniform wearing the three-star overseas cap here offered. Black & white, (6.75 x 9.25 in.; 171 x 235 mm.)
- Original Photograph of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. Black & white, (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.) Keyes is wearing his Third Army patch on his sleeve; he was Commanding General of the Third Army in Germany from April 1946 until January 1947.
- Original U.S. Army Photograph of President Harry S. Truman presenting a letter expressing congratulations and gratitude to Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes as General J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff (standing) looks on. Black & white, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) Taken in the White House on 30 October 1950, a day before Keyes retired from the Army. Keyes is wearing his U.S. Forces Headquarters Austria patch on his left shoulder. Special shipping arrangements will apply.

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$12,000 - \$15,000



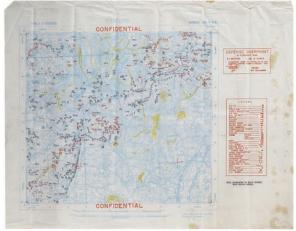
155. [World War II]. Major General Geoffrey Keyes' (14) official U.S. Army maps of various sizes, from (13.5 x 16 in. to 13.5 x 35 in. to 343 x 406 mm. to 343 x 889 mm.), in a handmade map portfolio, consisting of two (14 x 18 in.; 356 x 457 mm.) pine boards painted dark olive military green with pasted black oilcloth spine and three attached cotton strings (one missing). A large insignia of the Second Corps, the Roman numeral "II", is painted in blue and white on the front cover board. Mostly folded, the majority are combination geographical / topographical maps. In some cases, portions of maps were pasted on larger maps. Trimming and reassembly by Keyes to fit his needs has resulted in the partial loss of mapmaker information. Some maps are linen-backed for long-term heavy use. Many of the maps were set into large, heavy clear acetate sleeves with old plastic tape remnants at the margins. Some maps are stamped "CONFIDENTIAL" in red. Map areas include Rome, Milan, Verona, Pisa, Bologna, Florence, Venice, Arezzo, Viterbo, Orvieto, Grosseto La Spezia, Campiglia, Elba, Massa, Castiglione, etc. Also present is Keyes' clear plastic 12 x 8.5 in. "Map Template" divided into 16 one hundred plot mark areas, set to a scale of 1/20,000 yards. Two post-war Army maps are present: one showing the Command Posts of the 1101 Engineer Combat Group in France and Germany, 15 July 1944 to 9 May 1945 (29 x 20.5 in.; 737 x 521 mm.) and the other (28.5 x 11.25 in.; 724 x 286 mm.) chronicles the campaigns of the "Third US Army" from August 1944 to May 1945. Minor flaws as would be expected, including toning in areas on some maps. Included is Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' uniform ribbon bar worn by him representing his Army Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and a small bar to be worn in the button hole on the lapel.

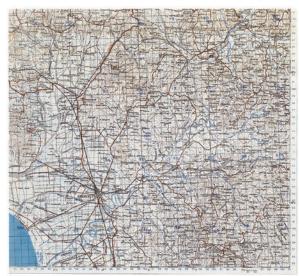
In its original handmade portfolio, a remarkable assemblage of the maps owned by Major General Geoffrey Keyes, Patton's Deputy Commander, used during the successful Italian campaign as commander of the Second (II) Corps contemporaneous to the D-Day Invasion - with his ribbon bar Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters - from the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes.

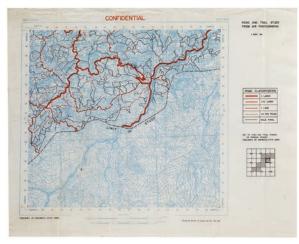
Major General Geoffrey Keyes was assigned the command of the II Corps after Anzio in January 1944. He was Deputy Commander to Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. and commanded his newly created Provisional U.S. Army Corps in Sicily. Keyes succeeded Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley as commander of the II Corps – Bradley had succeeded Patton in April 1943. Keyes was promoted to Lieutenant General in April 1945.

On 5 June 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt began his address to the nation thusly, "My Friends: Yesterday, on 4 June1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of the Axis capitals is now in our hands. One up and two to go!..." \$15,000 - \$20,000



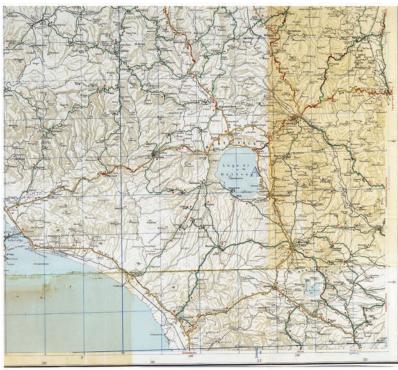




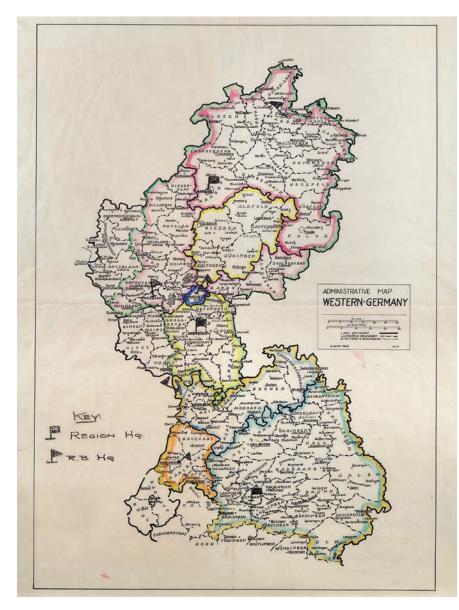












**156.** [World War II]. Hand-colored map titled "Administrative Map Western-Germany", 1 page (22 x 29 in.; 559 x 737 mm.), "4 June 1945", printed by the 649th Engineer Topographic Battalion ("649th Engr. Top. Bn 1945") in Waiblingen-bei-Stuttgart. One mid-horizontal fold, one midvertical fold. Pinholes at corners from posting it on a wall or bulletin board.

The creation of West Germany, 1945: unique hand-colored and annotated map outlining the division of Germany according to the Berlin Declaration, produced by the military just after Germany's surrender.

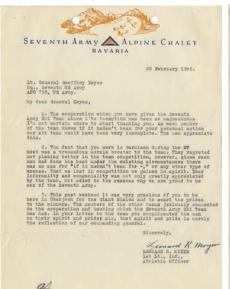
The landkreise (rural district), stadtkreis (urban district within landkreis), and land boundaries (made up of adjoining stadtkreis) are noted. Identified with flags, there are three Region Headquarters (Darmstadt, Marburg, Stuttgart) and five R.B. Headquarters (Frankfurt, Kassel, Wiesbaden, Mannheim, Karlsruhe).

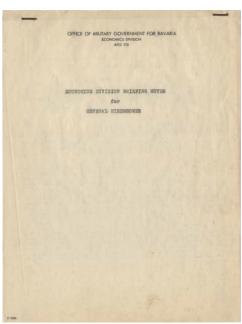
It was agreed at the Yalta Conference, held in Crimea, 4-11 February 1945, that after the war, Germany would be split into four occupied zones: American, British, French, and Russian. On 7 May 1945, Germany signed an unconditional surrender at Allied headquarters in Reims, France, to take effect the following day. The Berlin Declaration of 5 June 1945 confirmed the division of Allied-occupied Germany into four occupation zones according to the Yalta Conference.

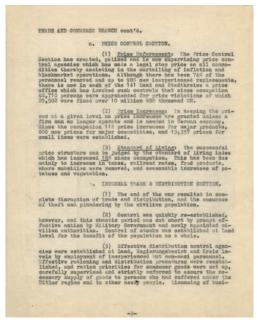
Eight areas are outlined by hand in various colors. There are 17 landkreis at the western and southern borders of this map that are not outlined. These areas are in the French occupied zone. France was not represented at Yalta and Russia would only agree to a separate French occupation zone "within the British and American zones." It is possible that when this map was printed, it was not yet determined if the 17 non-outlined landkreis were American. The four divisions were not confirmed until the Berlin Declaration on 5 June 1945, the day after this map was published. The French zone includes the stadtkreis Baden-Baden and Bavaria. The French zone bordered mostly France and Switzerland, but also small parts of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Austria.

Also present are 25 pages of V-Mail, each (4.25 x 5.25 in.; 108 x 133 mm.) from Lieutenant General Keyes to his wife, May-August 1945. She was living at the Hotel Thayer, West Point.V-Mail used standardized stationery and microfilm processing to produce lighter, smaller airplane cargo, making space available for war supplies.V-Mail was used from mid-1942 to the end of 1945. Excerpts: "The capitulation of the Germans yesterday has us all on the hump-just as much so as while we were still fighting ... We are still awfully busy even if the fighting has ceased on this front ... "VE Day!! Now if we can quickly wind up the Jap affair we can really relax ... We move to Salzburg this week ... Well here we are installed in the Archbishop's Palace sweetheart each room is large enough for a battalion almost. Our offices here ... flew to 3d Army to attend the homecoming ceremonies for Gen Patton. It really was a great show and he was in rare form – Had a nice visit with him ... With the approaching end of the Jap war it will certainly be open season on generals! ... Sunday is to be a gala ay – All the High Commissioners of Austria are gathering and Gen Clark's guests and others are going to the music Festival ... just had a call and a concert by the Vienna Boys Choir ... This afternoon the No 1 British, French & Russian VIPs are coming to Salzburg as Gen Clark's guests and big festivities are slated..."

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$12,000 - \$15,000









157. [World War II]. Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' postwar briefing notes for General Eisenhower.

General Geoffrey Keyes' postwar "Briefing Notes" for General Dwight D. Eisenhower including the mission of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section: Location, protection, identification and return to owner nations of all property illegally acquired from countries occupied by the German Reich ...

Included in the lot:

(1) "Economics Division Briefing Notes for General Eisenhower", retained carbon, 8 pages (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), separate lightweight sheets. Not signed. Title page and first page are on sheets of printed stationery headed "Office of Military Government for Bavaria Economics Division APO 170." In part: At no time in the near future does it appear that Bavaria will be able to get away from rationing and strict control of all food projects. Even before the war with a population of seven million food had to be imported. Now the same area with less fertilizer,

fewer farm implements and less transportation, nine million people must be fed ... The 1947 Production Plan was formulated in an attempt to exploit all possible means to alleviate the situation ... The end of the war resulted in complete disruption of trade and distribution, and the ensuance [sic] of theft and plundering by the civilian population ... The Restitution Branch, consisting of the Restitution Section and the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section, has two principle [sic] missions: a. Location, protection, identification and return to owner nations of all property illegally acquired from countries occupied by the German Reich. b. Supervision of the Bavarian State Government's responsibility in preserving, protecting and using, all of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, belonging to Germany, and existing in Bavaria ... There are roughly 150,000 cultural objects in the Munich Central Collecting Point at the moment, estimated to be worth about 150 millions of dollars. In terms of work required, the return of cultural objects is estimated to be about one half completed ...

- (2) Third Army "Industries in Bavaria" hardcover book, 85 pages (8.25 x 11.25 in.; 210 x 286 mm.), "Prepared by Industry Branch Office of Military Government for Bavaria A.P.O. 403 U.S. Army December 1945." Copiously illustrated with product maps and charts.
- (3) Typed letter signed ("Leonard R. Moyer") as 1st Lt., Inf., Athletic Officer, 1 page (7.75 x 11 in.; 197 x 279 mm.), on colorful pictorial letterhead "Seventh Army Alpine Chalet, Bavaria," 20 February 1946, written to Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes, Hq., Seventh US Army, APO 758, US Army. In part: The cooperation which you have given the Seventh Army Ski Team since i'ts [sic] inception has been so magnanimous I'm not certain where to start thanking you ... This past weekend it was very gracious of you to be here in Oberjoch for the Giant Slalom and to award the prizes to the winners ... the members of the other teams jealously commented on the cooperation and backing which the Seventh Army Ski Team has had ...

During World War II, Major General Geoffrey Keyes was Deputy Commanding General Western Task Force [North Africa] under Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. (1942-1943), Deputy Commanding General I Armored Corps [North Africa] under Gen. Patton (1943), Deputy Commanding General 7th Army [Sicily] under Gen. Patton (1943), Commanding General Provisional Corps [Sicily] appointed by Gen. Patton (1943), and Commanding General II Corps [Italy] (1943-1946). Lieutenant General Keyes was Commanding General 7th Army [Germany] (1945-1946), Commanding General 3rd Army [Germany] (1946-1947). and Deputy Commanding General U.S. Forces in Austria under Gen. Mark Clark (1947). He was Commanding General U.S. Forces in Austria and U.S. High Commissioner in Austria from 1947 to 1950.

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$800 - \$1,200

158. [World War II]. Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes' collection of letters, speeches and documents concerning the Allied/U.S. postwar reconstruction of Austria.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall's European Recovery Program, developed at a meeting of the participating European states, was established on 5 June 1947. Austria finalized its program at the end of 1947 and received its initial Marshall Plan economic aid in March 1948. Lieutenant General Keyes felt that aid to Austria was needed immediately. Included in this collection is Keyes' typed address, possibly his reading copy, delivered in Vienna on 25 June 1947, in the presence of the leaders of the Austrian government, "on the occasion of the signature of the Relief Agreement Between the United States and Austria." He concluded, "I sincerely trust this assistance from the American people which you are accepting today will bring happiness and relief to the Austrian people and some measure of recovery to the Austrian economy."

The post-war reconstruction of Austria: extraordinary grouping of letters, speeches and documents highlighting Allied/U.S. reconstruction efforts in Austria – from the collection of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, U.S. High Commissioner in Austria.

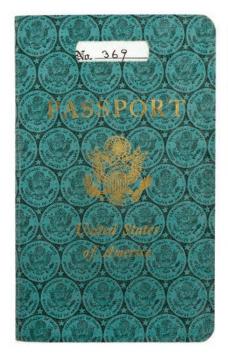
#### Grouping includes:

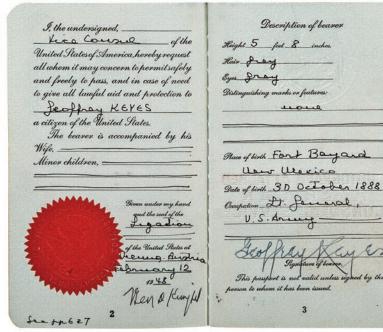
- (1) Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes' United States Passport signed ("Geoffrey Keyes") and on (2.5 x 2.5 in.; 64 x 64 mm.) "Photograph of bearer" affixed on page 4, 48 pages (3.75 x 6 in.; 95 x 152 mm.), "No. 369 Passport Legation of The United States of America at Vienna Austria." Completed in manuscript. Issued in Vienna 12 February 1948. Stamped inside at the British Legation Visa Section in Vienna and the French Legation in Vienna in 1948 and, in 1949, stamped permission to travel in the US, British, French Zones of Germany, and from Vienna to France, Switzerland, and Holland. Never cancelled.
- (2) Photo album, 14 separate pages (6.75 x 4.75 in.; 171 x 121 mm.), beige cloth over marbled purple boards. Gilt-lettered on the front cover "Headquarters Zone Command Austria Farewell Reception and Luncheon in Honor of GENERAL MARK W. CLARK Kavalier House Salzburg Austria 5 May 1947." A (3.25 x 4.5 in.; 83 x 121 mm.) black & white photograph on each page including (2) of Keyes with Gen. Clark and other officers, (1) of Headquarters Zone Command Austria with a statue of Mozart in front, and interior and exterior views of Kavalier House. The Truman Library has the identical photograph album in their collection. This one also includes two loose photographs including an original (5 x 4 in.; 127 x 102 mm.) black & white with Keyes and Gen. Eisenhower.
- (3) Important typed letter signed ("John J. McCloy") as Assistant Secretary of War, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), Washington, 19 August 1945, written to "Lt. General Geoffrey Keyes, Commanding General, 2nd Corps, Salzburg, Germany [sic, Austria]." In full: I would like to express my thanks to you and the members of your Staff for their thoughtfulness and hospitality during my recent visit to Salzburg. I am sorry that my time was such as not to permit a longer visit with you. I should have liked to see more of the U.S. Zone in Austria, and to discuss in more detail the problems of our occupation there. Immediately upon our return to the United States we have been involved in the Japanese surrender business, and now the end of the long, hard fight has come. For the moment it has obliterated German and Austrian occupational problems but they will be on us again before the ink is dry on the Japanese surrender. My talks with General Clark at Verona has given me a greater insight into his problems. You may rely upon us here in Washington to do everything in our power to help you solve them. The occupation and annexation of Austria, including Salzburg, into German Third Reich (Anschluss) took place on 12 March 1938. Germany unconditionally surrendered on 7 May 1945. Salzburg became the center of the American-occupied area in Austria. On 15 August 1945, Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's unconditional surrender.
- (4) Lieutenant General Keyes' uniform shoulder patch of the U.S. Forces Head Quarters, Austria, (2 x 2.75 in.; 51 x 70 mm.).
- (5) Unique oval wooden plaque, hand-painted in color, (9.5 x 6.5 in.; 241 x 165 mm.), with a map of Austria, its nine states, major cities, and connecting roads. In the upper left is the emblem of United States Forces Austria (same design as on patch above). Painted at the top: "MISSION: To reestablish a free, independent and democratic AUSTRIA with a sound economy, capable of insuring an adequate standard of living."

Keyes' vintage speeches delivered in Austria:

- "Restitution of Austrian Gold Reserve Vienna, 19 February 1947"
- "V-E Day Message 8 May 1947"
- "Memorial Day Message" 30 May 1947
- "Flag Day Message 14 June 1947"
- "British-American Ceremony, 15 June 1947"
- "Notes on Talk to Visiting Clergymen Vienna Austria, 30 June 2 July '47"
- "Opening of the Salzburg Festivals, 27 July, 1947"
- "Fellow Americans" message approaching Christmas season 22 October 1947

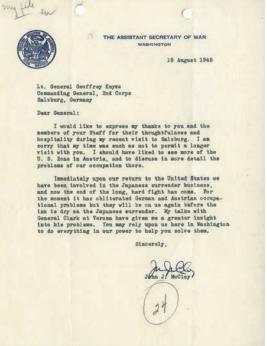
Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$2,000 - \$3,000









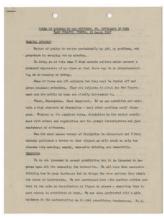














**159.** [World War II]. Typed letter signed ("Simon H. Rifkind") as Adviser to the Theater Commander on Jewish Affiars, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theatre, Office of the Military Government (U.S. Zone), 8 March 1946, written to Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, Commanding General, Seventh U.S. Army. Minor flaws at upper edge. In full: "Now that my assignment has come to an end, I take the liberty of thanking you and your officers for the cooperation extended to me and the kindness and consideration always shown me. I should like you to know that I have appreciated it highly." In 1945 and 1946, as an adviser on Jewish affairs for the Army in Europe, Simon H. Rifkind championed uprooted Holocaust survivors who were then in Germany and Austria and made appeals for more aid to them. That experience led President Harry S. Truman to award him the Medal of Freedom in 1945 and helped lead him to champion the creation of the State of Israel. A prominent New York lawyer whose later clients included Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, later served as a Federal Court Judge and Chairman of the Board of the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

President Harry Truman deals with Concentration Camp Survivors in Post War Germany, while General Dwight D. Eisenhower deals with the morale of soldiers whose return home is being inexplicably delayed.

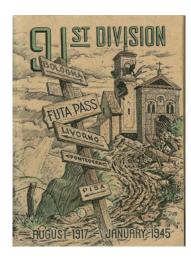
Gen. Keyes typed copy of his "Address to UNRRA Displaced Persons' Training School," 5 pages (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), 30 October 1946. In part: "The Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces, President Harry Truman, with the full approval of the American People, set the policy that the United States Zone would be a haven for the oppressed peoples of all nations ... You will learn of the problems and the many almost insurmountable difficulties encountered in caring for the hundreds of thousands of persons of many races and nationalities, speaking many tongues. All however, were victims of the most inhumane campaign the history of the world has ever recorded ... The United States Zone has been made a haven where they could find at least a temporary home and make a start back to a normal peaceful life - - a life free from the gripping fear of the concentration camp and organized brutality ..." Founded in 1943, the purpose of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) was to "plan, co-ordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services."

Printed "Proclamation To Polish Displaced Persons in the Third US Army Area from General Keyes", 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.) Not signed. Urging "non-Jewish Poles in the US Zone of Germany to reexamine the desirability of repatriation in your home land ... Spend this Christmas in Poland!!!" Reports from Warsaw indicated that many Polish Jews intended to join repatriation transports and return to Poland, either to resettle there permanently, or to wait for an opportunity to immigrate legally to Palestine.

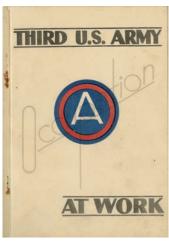
Dwight D. Eisenhower. File Copy of a letter from Gen. Eisenhower to Gen. Keyes, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, Office of the Commanding General, 12 September 1945. Concerning a survey among "troops in all theaters." In part: "It showed that 43% of the men interviewed reported that their officers had nothing to say concerning the reasons for delay in separating; that 74% of the men reported that reason advanced for this delay was lack of transportation facilities; that 15% reported the nonavailability of replacements as the reason. It is a tribute to the intelligence of the American soldier that despite the large percentage who reported that their officers failed to proffer any reason, they understood the problem involved and accepted the situation at its face value. I realize that many significant events have occurred since this survey was conducted. However, it is evident that prior to the capitulation of Japan ... our officers failed to keep the men informed of the reasons for delays in returning them home. It is imperative that appropriate instructions be issued to all echelons to the effect that both officers and enlisted men will be fully informed of the reasons for any delay in connection with their return home and that no frivolous answer be given to any inquiry on this subject. I believe that if such an indoctrination program is rigidly adhered to and our soldiers fully informed of just what is happening, a high state of morale in the men and officers will be maintained ..."

Also included are Gen. Keyes' unsigned typed "Notes on Talk to Third Army Officers – April 1946", "Notes of Address to 250 Officers, EM. Civilians of USFA, Yank Theater, Vienna, 21 March 1947", "Notes of Talk to Graduating Class" (Regular Army Officers), and an address to "Third Army War Department Civilian Employees," 13 pages in all.

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$3,000 - \$5,000









160. [World War II]. Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes' limited printing WWII booklets.

Nine colorful and rare limited printing World War II booklets owned by Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes who served as Deputy Commanding General to General George S. Patton, Jr., from North Africa to Italy before becoming Commanding General of the II Corps and the 7th and 3rd Armies.

#### Lot includes:

Booklets and pamphlets owned by Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes in good to fine condition with Keyes' (4 x 6.25 in.; 102 x 159 mm.) blue II Corps bookplate.

- (1) "91st Division, August 1917 January 1945", 92 pages (4.75 x 6.5 in.; 121 x 165 mm.) Softcover. Illustrated with photographs and maps. Published in April 1945 "passed by the Field Press censor and may be mailed home."
- (2) "Western Task Force 1942-46", 48 pages (8 x 11 in.; 203 x 279 mm.) Softcover. Illustrated with photographs and maps. Published in Heidelberg, Germany, 31 March 1946. Almost full page photographs of Generals Patton, Keyes, Patch, and Haislip,
- (3) "Holiday Program of the 3rd Infantry Division" ("Programme des fêtes de la 3e D.I.A."), 4 pages (9.75 x 12.5 in.; 248 x 318 mm.) Mimeographed in color. Pompeii, 22 April 1944.
- (4) "Ordnance in the European Theatre: A Discussion of the Year Following VE Day", 20 pages (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.) Softcover, July 1946.
- (5) "351st Infantry Regiment, World War II, July 1942 July 1945", 84 pages (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 216 mm.) Softcover. Illustrated with photographs and maps.
- (6) "A Brief History II Corps", 72 pages (7 x 8.75 in.; 178 x 222 mm.) Illustrated. Printed opposite title page "Complimentary copy to Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes II Corps Commander From 19 September 1943 to 29 August 1945." Softcover with foldout maps: "North African Invasion Algeria", "Tunisian Campaign Southern Tunisia", "Tunisian Campaign Northern Tunisia", "Sicilian Campaign," "Italian Campaign Southern Italy" and "Command Posts in Italy."
- (7) "Mission Accomplished: Third United States Army Occupation of Germany 9 May 1945 15 Feb 1947", imprinted on title page "For Personal Use Only," 80 pages (8 x 10.25 in.; 203 x 260 mm.) Softcover. Illustrated. Minor flaws. Full page photograph of Patton captioned "General Georges [sic] S. Patton, Jr. Commanding General, Third U.S. Army January 1944 to October 1945."
- (8) "Third U.S. Army At Work: A Booklet Describing The Functions and Activities of Third Army in Accomplishing its Occupational Mission", 58 pages (6 x 8.25 in.; 152 x 210 mm.) Softcover. Illustrated with charts. Published at Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, 15 September 1946. Frontispiece photograph and introduction by Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes.
- **(9) "Gun Construction,"** 16 pages (6 x 9 in.; 152 x 229 mm.) Department of Ordnance, United States Military Academy, 1 September 1944. Illustrated with diagrams. Penciled notes probably by Keyes.

Also comes with a printed menu, "Seventh US. Army Inactivation Day Dinner, Schloss Hotel, Heidelberg, 30 March 1946," 4 pages (4.75 x 8.25 in.; 121 x 210 mm.), with Keyes' place card emblazoned with the Seventh Army patch.

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$1,500 - \$2,000

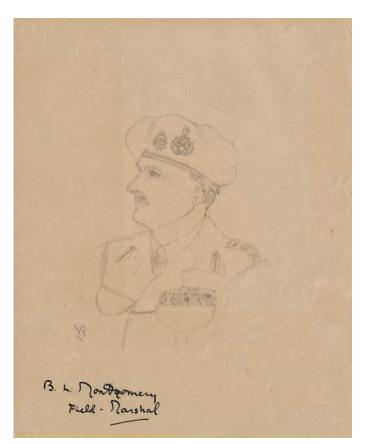




161. [World War II]. Douglas MacArthur and Omar Bradley signed portraits.

# Generals Douglas MacArthur and Omar Bradley.

- (1) **MacArthur, Douglas.** Portrait signed ("Douglas MacArthur"), (8 x 10.75 in.; 203 x 273 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of the General in uniform. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to MacArthur, who signed the image in ink and returned the art to her. Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook; slight chipping on bottom edge.
- (2) **Bradley, Omar.** Portrait signed ("Omar N. Bradley"), (8.5 x 11.5 in.; 216 x 292 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of the General in uniform. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Bradley who signed the art in ink, "Best of luck, Omar N. Bradley". Accompanied with a typed letter signed by Colonel R.T. McDonnell of the Office of Administrative Affairs, dated 29 November 1945, acknowledging General Bradley signed the sketch. Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook; slight chipping on right edge. **\$400 \$600**



162. [World War II]. Bernard Montgomery signed portrait.

# Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery.

**Montgomery, Bernard.** Portrait signed ("B.L. Montgomery"), (8.25 x 10.1 in.; 210 x 257 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of the British Field Marshal in uniform. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Montgomery who signed the art in ink, "B.L. Montgomery Field - Marshal". Accompanied with a typed letter signed by Captain J.R. Henderson from TAC Headquarters 21 Army Group, dated 30 June 1945, acknowledging Field Marshall Montgomery signed the sketch. Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook; minor wrinkling. **\$300 - \$500** 



**163.** [World War II]. Patton, George S., Jr. Autograph letter signed ("George"), 2 pages (5.5 x 9 in.; 140 x 229 mm.), in pencil, [Mexico], 29 April 1916 to his sister Anne ("Nita") while on the march in Mexico during the U.S. punitive expedition against Pancho Villa. Offered together with (7) original (2.5 x 1.75 in.; 64 x 44 mm.) black and white photographs taken by Patton during the expedition, all of which have been annotated by Patton in pencil on the verso. Letter bears usual mailing folds; photographs have some minor corner wear.

Less than a month before his first combat experience, George Patton writes to his sister about the march against Pancho Villa – includes (7) original snapshots taken by Patton during the expedition with his handwritten annotations on verso.

Patton writes in full: Dear Nita: It is certainly a good thing we did not buy that ticket the day you thought of going home it would have been rather over due by now. This is a most disappointing campaign it has all the dirt and the none of the glory and our hands are so tired that we can't do much. This country is what France must have been under Louis 16 no windows for fear of taxes no plows for the same reason the only people for there people is for us to take it as if we leave it will go on just as before and eventually we must take it. A Sonoran officer told me the other day he had not been paid for eight months and their money is worth only 3 cents on a dollar. We have not seen a school for two hundred miles and for four hundred miles were only are four ranches one of them of 3600 000 acres. With much love George

Patton wouldn't be disappointed for much longer. On 14 May 1916, Patton led a raid against Col. Julia Cardenas near Rubio in the Mexican state of Chihuahua in what is considered the first motorized attack in United States military history. He convinced General Pershing to allow him to command a raid against Colonel Cardenas, one of Pancho Villa's lieutenants. According to a contemporary newspaper account, Patton's cars "Running nearly sixty miles an hour they were within less than 100 yards of the building before their presence was discovered. A Mexican in the yard gave the warning, but it was too late. By the time Cardenas and his two men could get on their horses and dash for the ranch gate, the Americans had surrounded the place. Cardenas was the first man to emerge. He and Lieutenant Patton engaged in a pistol duel, in which a shot from Patton's weapon broke the bandit's arm and drove him back into the ranchhouse, later to be slain by the soldiers when he tried to escape from another side." (*Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, 24 May 1916, p. 9).

The accompanying group of photographs were taken by Patton during the expedition, and likely taken in the general vicinity of his May 1916 motorized raid near Lake Táscate near the village of Campo in the State of Chihuahua. Of interest is an image of "Gen P[ershing] eating lunch at Lake Tascate," showing the General seated at a table with his back to the camera. Another image shows his friend, Captain John Alden Degen of the 12th Cavalry "after a trip on a Truck" with dirt all over his smiling face (Degen served as a farrier instructor at Fort Riley in 1914, where Patton taught swordsmanship). Other images show camp scenes as well as cavalrymen on the march ("11 Cav going south."), all of which appear somewhat overexposed, yet they evoke the oppressiveness of the desert sun that made for a difficult campaign. \$3,000 - \$5,000



**164.** [World War II]. Patton, George S., Jr. General George Patton's personally owned Colt .45 revolver with original stag horn grips, *Pat. Sept. 19. 1871, . July 2. 72, Jan. 19* 75. Serial # is 351427, ca. 1928, with the vast majority of the blue finish fully intact. Excellent condition.

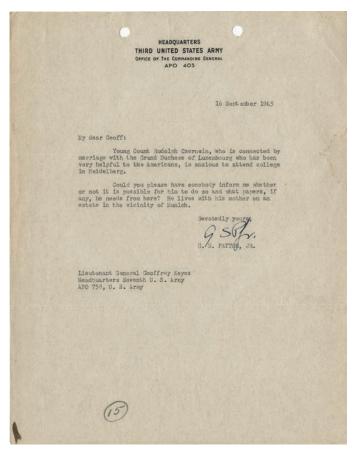
# General George S. Patton, Jr.'s Colt .45 single-action revolver - directly from Patton's grandson, Robert H. Patton.

This Colt .45 Model 1873 single-action revolver (Serial No. 351427) was acquired by George S. Patton, Jr. around 1928 and owned by him throughout the remainder of his life, along with his famous ivory-handled Colt .45 revolver that is today on display at The General George Patton Museum and Center of Leadership in Fort Knox, Kentucky. Patton was photographed carrying this weapon at least once - while dressed as Rhett Butler at a "Gone With the Wind" costume party which he attended with his wife, Beatrice (ca. 1941). The event is referenced on page 314 in the personal memoir, The Button Box, written by Patton's daughter, Ruth Ellen Patton Totten. The photograph is included in Patton: The Man Behind the Legend, by Martin Blumenson (p. 148). The weapon was positively identi-fied in the photograph by matching the original stag horn grip (the natural texture of which being absolutely unique), visible above Patton's belt at the 1941 costume party.

A Colt .45 single-action revolver (ca. 1928) in this condition, with original stag horn grips – without the Patton ownership heritage – has an appraised value of \$16,200 (Blue Book of Gun Values, 17 March 2015). To the best of our knowledge, no other Patton personal Colt revolver with documentation from the Patton family has ever come to market. Interested bidders should note that this is a working firearm and must be shipped through a Federal Firearms Licensed dealer.

Provenance: This Colt revolver comes directly from Robert H. Patton, grandson of the legendary WWII General, and includes a signed letter of authenticity stating in part: "...the Colt .45 model single-action revolver shown below, serial number 351427, belonged to my grandfather, General George S. Patton, Jr... The pistol was given to me by my father, General George S. Patton IV, nearly 30 years ago. It was purchased by his father, the General of WWII fame, in 1928. This pistol, with the fancy stag horn grip, was undoubtedly a version of his more famous ivory-handled Colt .45 now on exhibit at the Patton Museum and West Point. Patton owned and used this gun for about 17 years." \$60,000 - \$80,000







**165. Patton, George S., Jr.** Typed letter signed ("GSP Jr."), 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Headquarters Third United States Army, Office of the Commanding General, [Bad Tolz, Bavaria, Germany], 16 September 1945, written to Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, Headquarters Seventh U.S. Army [Heidelberg, Germany]. Keyes had served as Patton's Deputy Commander of the Seventh U.S. Army. On 8 September 1945, he was appointed Commanding General. Two file punch holes at top; usual folds.

Patton, Commanding General of the Third Army, asks Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, newly assigned as Commanding General of the Seventh Army, for a favor for "the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg who has been very helpful to the Americans..." – Patton had led his Third Army to victory in the Battle of the Bulge after liberating Luxembourg – with insignia owned by Keyes.

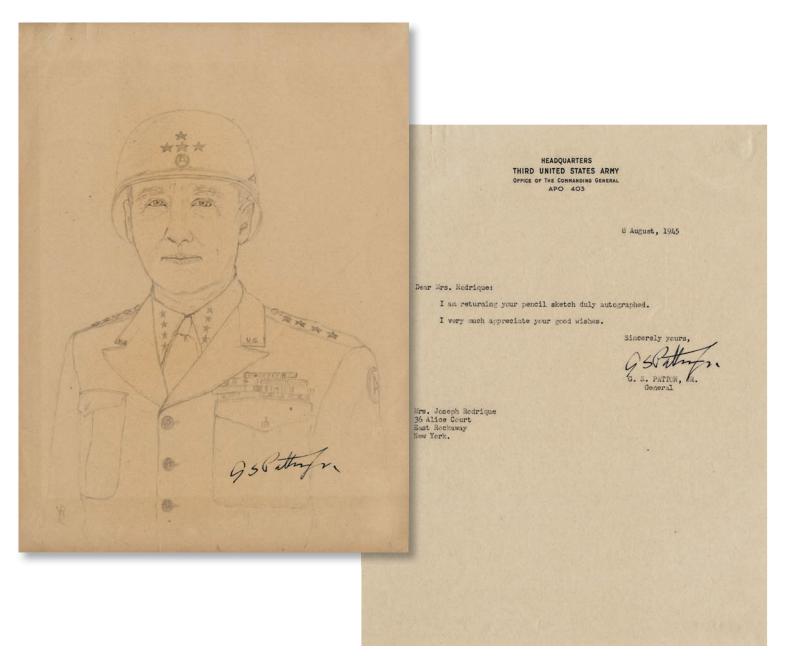
Patton writes in full: My dear Geoff: Young Count Rudolph Czernein, who is connected by marriage with the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg who has been very helpful to the Americans, is anxious to attend college in Heidelberg. Could you please have somebody inform me whether or not it is possible for him do so and what papers, if any, he needs from here? He lives with his mother on an estate in the vicinity of Munich. Devotedly yours, GSP Jr.

On 16 December 1944, Germany launched its last great offensive of World War II. German tanks and troops poured over the Belgium-Luxembourg borders in the enemy's final major bid for victory on the Western Front, which became known as the Battle of the Bulge. The counter-offensive was led by Patton's Third Army 10th Armored Division, which began rolling in the direction of Luxembourg on 17 December 1944. On 26 December 1944, Patton's 4th Armored Division hurtled through the snow-clogged roads of Luxembourg to relieve the U.S. 101st Airborne Division besieged by German attackers at Bastogne, approximately 32 miles northwest of Luxembourg City. Amid the fierce fighting that raged in this region, the U.S. Third Army established Hamm Cemetery on 29 December 1944. The Battle of the Bulge ended 25 January 1945, Prince Félix, Consort of Grand Duchess Charlotte, presented Patton with the Croix de Guerre. On 24 December 1945, Gen. Patton, fatally injured in an automobile accident in Germany, was buried in the Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial in Hamm, Luxembourg.

### Accompanied by:

- (2) metal buttons, each depicting the Seal of the United States
- "U.S." metallic collar insignia
- (2.25 x 2.5 in.; 57 x 64 mm.) metallic Seal of the United States
- Two woven "U.S." insignia on a (4 x 1.25 in.; 102 x 32 mm.) swatch of light brown material
- Woven star on a (1.75 x 1.75 in.; 44 x 44 mm.) swatch of dark brown material.

Provenance: From the Estate of Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes. \$2,500 - \$3,500



166. [World War II]. George S. Patton, Jr. signed portrait and letter.

# General George S. Patton, Jr.

**Patton, George S., Jr.** Portrait signed ("GS Patton Jr."), (9 x 12 in.; 229 x 305 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of General Patton in uniform. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Patton who signed the art in ink, "GS Patton Jr". Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook; toning on outer borders from previous display.

Together with: **George S. Patton, Jr.** Typed letter signed ("GS Patton Jr."), 1 page (8.25 x 10.5 in.; 210 x 267 mm.), on "Headquarters, Third United States Army" letterhead, 8 August 1945. Patton writes to "Mrs. Joseph Rodrique" in full: Dear Mrs. Rodrique: I am returning your pencil sketch duly autographed. I very much appreciate your good wishes. Sincerely yours, GS Patton Jr. Mounting remnants on verso. \$800 - \$1,200















167. [World War II]. German U-Boat Radio Set, complete with Morse Code Tapping Key and radio communications headset marked with the eagle-atop-swastika emblem, ca. 1940. The set consists of the transmitter with frequency gauge, including headset- and tapjacks (22 x 8.75 x 10.5 in.; 559 x 222 x 267 mm.), a voltage regulator, with plugs and terminal connectors (14.5 x 7.5 x 8.5 in.; 368 x 191 x 216 mm.) Radio communications headset features stamp with the Nazi party eagle-atop-swastika with "WaA 376" on each side. The Morse Code tapping key is marked "Ta.P. vor dem Offnen Stecker herausziehen" (3.25 x 6 in.; 83 x 152 mm.) Special shipping arrangements will apply.

Provenance: Time-Life Collection; The War Museum. \$20,000 - \$30,000





168. "Horrors of War" Trading Card Collection. The 1938 Horrors of War is one of the most famous trading card sets of all time. They were produced by Philadelphia-based Gum Inc., which later became Bowman. Bubble-gum was a new craze among the nation's youth in the 1930s and card companies offered a stick of gum packaged in wax packs of cards. The Horrors of War cards were controversial from their first release and remain today the most famous and valuable of all non-sport sets. Several years ago a complete set in overall near-mint to mint condition sold for over \$700,000. The cards depict graphic and unspeakable scenes of horror associated with the wars and conflicts going on in the world during this time frame. These include scenes from the brutal Japanese invasion of China, the Spanish Civil War, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Russian and Japanese conflict in Manchuria and Germany's annexation of the Sudentenland from Czechoslovakia in 1938 that was the beginning of World War II in Europe. Gum, Inc. became like a news organization and hired a staff of artists (George Moll Agency), designers, copywriters, and researchers who reported on these conflicts as journalists and presented factual reporting on the backs of the cards. The company's slogan, "To know the HORRORS OF WAR is to want PEACE", was printed on the back of each card. President Franklin D. Roosevelt referenced these cards to explain the horror of what actually went on in war-ravished countries and some Senator's resented his "bubblegum diplomacy." Life magazine also featured this card set in their 9 May 1938 issue (a copy of this issue is included with the lot). The cards offered in this lot are in very good condition considering they are now 77 years old.

This lot features 196 cards (out of the total issue of 288). 111 of the 196 cards being offered are encapsulated and graded by PSA (Professional Sports Authenticator), the gold standard and #1 third-party authenticator in the world for card grading. Of these, there are (40) "high grade" cards: (1) card is PSA 9 or mint condition; (10) cards are PSA 8 or near mint-mint; and (29) are PSA 7 or near-mint. The balance of the graded cards are mostly PSA 6 or Excellent. The ungraded cards are mostly clean in both fronts and backs. Specific card highlights include: card #1 Marco Polo Bridge, first skirmish between the Japanese and Chinese - a very rare card to find in any condition; #88 Human Hands and #99 Ghoulish Dogs are 2 of the most famous cards; #283 Hitler Threatens and #286 Chamberlain meets Hitler are 2 of the 3 Hitler cards in the set and are highly sought after by collectors who don't even collect this set. Also included are (7) rare promotional cards which were randomly placed in packs, that were either printed at the factory or hand-stamped (rarer) offering either a "Free" pack of cards or a chance to win one of "1000 cash prizes to the 1000 children who send us the neatest lists of 240 correct titles." \$8,000 - \$12,000

# Vintage prime contractor Aviation desk display models.



The following 17 lots of vintage prime contractor aviation desk display models are from the collection of Captain Edward Porter, U.S. Navy test pilot. Porter joined the USN during World War II and completed primary training in Boeing Stearmans and SNJs. He was very proud of being selected to fly carrier-borne single-seat fighters, flying all-weather Grumman F6F-N Hellcats (with early airborne radar at night!) among others. After the war, his career entered the jet age with Grumman Panthers, Cougars, Chance Vought Cutlasses, McDonnell Demons, right up through to the McDonnell F-4 Phantom II. During that time Porter was a USN test pilot, and later director of the USN Test Pilot School, flying a variety of fixed wing and rotor craft, including seaplanes. Before retiring as Captain in the mid-1970s, he was involved with the USN Pacific Missile Range Facility, as Executive Officer, at Point Mugu, CA, and Commanding Officer at Barking Sands, Hawaii. It was an amazing career, spanning perhaps the most exciting and innovative time in aviation history.



**169.** [Aviation]. Douglass Skyraider vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of plastic, the model has a 12.25 in. (311 mm.) wingspan and features the original clear plastic base. In fine vintage condition with decals intact. \$150 - \$250

**171.** [Aviation]. Grumman Albatross vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model has a 12 in. (305 mm.) wingspan and features original Lucite base. In fine vintage condition with minor decal flaking. \$150 - \$250



**170.** [Aviation]. Grumman S2F-1 Sub Killer vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model has a wingspan of 20.5 in. (521 mm.) and features the original Lucite base. In fine vintage condition with decals intact. \$150 - \$250



172. [Aviation]. Lockheed ASW P3V-1 vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model measures 16.5 in. (419 mm.) long and features the original base with metallic Lockheed badge. Minor scratches in black paint on the nose; some of the decals have flaked off in areas; small tip of single propeller blade has broken off with its internal shaft replaced with wood. \$150 - \$250



173. [Aviation]. North American T2J-1 Buckeye Jet Trainer vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model measures 11.75 in. (298 mm.) long and features original Lucite and faux-wood plastic base. In fine vintage condition with some decal flaking. \$150 - \$250

175. [Aviation]. Chance Vought F7U-3 Cutlass vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model measures 10.5 in. (267 mm.) long and features original Lucite and plastic base. Silver finish has yellowed; all decals intact. \$150 - \$250



174. [Aviation]. North American A-5C Vigilante vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model measures 14 in. (356 mm.) long and features original Lucite base. In fine vintage condition with decals intact. \$150 - \$250

176. [Aviation]. Douglass F4D Skyray vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of plastic, the model measures 13 in. (330 mm.) long and features the original clear plastic base. In fine vintage condition with slight decal flaking. \$150 - \$250





\$150 - \$250



181. [Aviation]. McDonnell F3H Demon vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of resin, the model measures 9.75 in. (248 mm.) long and features the original Lucite base. In fine vintage condition with decals intact. \$150 - \$250



182. [Aviation]. Pair of Grumman A2F Intruder vintage prime contractor desk display models. Crafted of resin, each model measures 13.25 in. (337 mm.) long and features the original Lucite base. In fine vintage condition with decals intact. \$150 - \$250



183.[Aviation]. Grumman F-14 vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of plastic, the model measures 10.5 in. (267 mm.) long and features the original clear plastic base. The wings articulate to swing forward or back (for sub- and super-sonic flight as on the real aircraft). In very good vintage condition; uppermost edge of starboard vertical stabilizer is missing, with minor decal flaking. \$150 - \$250



184. [Aviation]. McDonnell NASA Project Mercury Manned Satellite Capsule vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of plastic with weighted bottom, the model measures 5.75 in. (146 mm.) tall, featuring round porthole windows. Slight scuffing to paint on bottom edge; in fine vintage condition. \$600 - \$800



185. [Aviation]. Hughes Aircraft U.S. Navy AIM-54A Phoenix Missile vintage prime contractor desk display model. Crafted of plastic, the model measures 8 in. (203 mm.) long and features the original clear and black plastic. Dymo label reading "9-27-74" has been affixed to the front of base. In fine vintage condition with slight decal flaking. \$150 - \$250







**186.** [White House]. Original steel bolt measuring 17 in. (432 mm.) long and 3 in. (76 mm.) wide at its thickest point, with the words "White House 1792-1902" etched onto the bolt itself. Display stand included with color photocopy of the original tag included, on which reads, "Smithso... Was..." On the verso, it has the list of previous owners, beginning with "Mrs. Charles Walcott," and including "Mrs. Cole Younger," and "CJ Younger." Fine condition.

An original Smithsonian artifact and exceptional piece of American history – a steel bolt that was part of the original White House, removed during Teddy Roosevelt's 1902 renovation.

Charles Walcott was a famous American paleontologist who served as the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1907 until his death, twenty years later. A staunch conservationist, Walcott served as an advisor to Teddy Roosevelt during his presidency, and thus developed a relationship which resulted in Roosevelt giving Walcott this piece of the original White House.

Construction began on the White House in 1792, directed by the Irish-born architect James Hoban. However, it was burned in 1814 during the War of 1812. Hoban was selected to rebuild the Executive Mansion and in 1817 James Monroe moved in. During Monroe's tenure, the South Portico was constructed, and Andrew Jackson added the North Portico in 1829. Although there were many plans and designs to expand or even construct a new White House, none of these were realized until it was renovated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, when this piece was removed, thus setting the age of the piece between 186 and 223 and years old.

Roosevelt's renovation relocated the president's offices from the second floor to the new, but temporary, Executive Office Building, which is now known as the West Wing. The world-renowned New York architectural firm, McKim, Meade and White, executed Roosevelt's renovation. Charles McKim personally oversaw the project, and, in an effort to move away from Victorian architecture towards Federal, stripped the Mansion of the majority of its original floors as well as covered the old walls with new plaster. McKim also removed the original grand stair in Cross Hall – which in the modern era is the north part of the State Dining Room. To keep up with technology, he added bathrooms on the second floor as well as an elevator and electric lights to replace the ancient gas lamps. Relics gathered from the Truman administration's renovation are relatively common and are likely of materials produced far later than this bolt, which was removed during Teddy Roosevelt's renovations, forty-eight years earlier. This is the only artifact from Roosevelt's renovation that we have encountered. \$3,000 - \$5,000







**187.** [Eisenhower, Dwight D.] White China dinner plate, 10 in. (254 mm.) diameter, made for President Eisenhower's presidential jet, "Columbine." The dinner plate, designed by Castleton China, Shenango Pottery Company, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, features a border in gilt with the blue columbine flower at one edge and a gilt-lettered "D.D.E." beneath the flower. The plate's underside is gilt-lettered "The Presidential Plane Columbine" and is stamped with the company's logo and "Shenango China, New Castle, Pa., U.S.A. Rimrol Welroc K18." Fine condition.

# Dinner Plate used aboard "Columbine," President Eisenhower's presidential jet.

The jet was named by First Lady Mamie Doud Eisenhower after the columbine, the official state flower of her adopted home state, Colorado. In 1953, Shenango was asked by Mrs. Eisenhower to design a plate commemorating President Eisenhower's first birthday in the White House (14 October) and in 1955 was commissioned by Mrs. Eisenhower to create a formal design of gold service plates for the state dining room at the White House. \$2,500 - \$3,500





**188.** [Kennedy, John F.] Jacqueline Kennedy approved Renoir Limoges dinner plate for the First Couple's 1963 Paris visit. Gifts were prepared and given to mark the occasion. The 9.5 in. (241 mm.) plate is inscribed on the verso: "Specimen Du Service Offert a Mme. Jacqueline Kennedy en Mai 1963" (Example of the service offered to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy in May 1963). In unused condition.

Dinner plate of the Kennedy couple, by Limoges, made for them to mark the occasion of their celebrated 1963 visit to Paris, where the President famously remarked "I am the man who accompanied Jacqueline Kennedy to Paris!"

President John F. and First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy visited Paris in May 1963. The First Lady received a set of Limoges china with hand-painted floral designs after paintings by Pierre Auguste Renoir (a known ceramist) - receiving three "specimen" or example plates from the

service for approval. The set included dinner, salad and dessert plates ranging in size from 7.5 to 9.5 in. (191 to 241 mm.) They are "certified" as being number one out of an edition of one hundred. According to the agent for this Limoges china, the plates were made by George Boyer of Limoges, and to be marketed by the Galerie Urban in Paris; however, the examples were not produced for the general public, making the plates from this set most likely unique. **\$5,000 - \$7,000** 





**189.** [Kennedy, Jacqueline]. Pair of court-style shoes with black satin uppers and leather soles, owned and used by Jacqueline Kennedy. Printed in gold script on the sock liner "Rene Mancini, Paris", approximate size 10. These shoes were gifted to James H. Boyer, Sr., U.S. Capitol Police Officer. Boyer's duties included chauffeuring President Kennedy with John J. "Muggsy" O'Leary (Kennedy's top secret serviceman). Boyer had also been personally hired by Jackie as the Kennedy's handyman. The shoes are well worn.

Classic black satin shoes owned and worn by Jacqueline Kennedy, from her favorite retailer, Rene Mancini, Paris.

Court-style shoes took off in the sixties when Jackie Kennedy made them "The Shoe." Rene Mancini in Paris was Jackie's favorite retailer. Her customary order was (12) pairs every three months although this dropped to (8) pairs after her marriage to Onassis.

*Provenance:* James H. Boyer, Sr. These shoes are accompanied by a signed certificate from a direct descendant of Officer Boyer.

\$10,000 - \$12,000





**190.** [Reagan, Ronald]. Presidential Service Plate, (10.75 in.; 273 mm.) diameter, depicting the presidential seal encircled "Seal of The President of the United States". Manufacturer's logo "RWP The Wilton Company" on verso. Accompanied by an 8.5 x 11 in. (216 x 279 mm.) color photograph of two R.P. Wilton presidential seal service plates as the place settings for President and Mrs. Reagan.

# Reagan Presidential Service Plate with Seal.

Manufactured by The Wilton Company of Columbia, Pennsylvania, resembling antique pewter, the plate is made of armetale, a non-toxic aluminum based alloy that would be safer in the serving and cooking process. \$2,500 - \$3,500

**191. [World Leaders].** Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Cuban President Ramón Grau signed portraits.

# Madame Chiang Kai-shek (Soong May-ling) and Cuban President Ramón Grau.

- (1) **Soong May-ling.** Portrait signed ("May-ling Soong Chiang"), (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of the First Lady of the Republic of China. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Madame Chiang Kai-shek who signed the art in pencil, "May-ling Soong Chiang". Accompanied with a typed letter signed by Eugene Soong, secretary to Her Excellency Madame Chiang Kai-shek, dated 6 August 1945, verifying Madame signed the sketch. Toning along borders from previous mounting; .5-inch tear on right margin.
- (2) **Grau, Ramón.** Portrait signed ("Grau"), (7.75 x 10.75 in.; 197 x 273 mm.), being a head & shoulders pencil portrait of the President of Cuba. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Grau who signed the art in ink, "*Grau*". Accompanied with a typed letter signed by the president's secretary, dated 20 December 1944, verifying Grau signed the sketch. Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook; usual folds. *Together with:* Pencil portraits of both Winston Churchill and President Harry S.Truman (both unsigned), each accompanied with typed letters from their respective secretaries, addressed to Mrs. Joseph Rodrique, stating their extraordinarily busy schedules prevented them from granting her request for an autograph. **\$200 \$300**



# PROFILES IN HISTORY Historical Auction 75



















192. Ronson Lighter Collection. The world-renowned brand name Ronson is derived from its owner and inventor, Louis V. Aronson. There was a time before disposable lighters that American-brand Ronson was as dominant as Coca-Cola and found in department stores, mom and pops, tobacco shops and newspaper stands and seen in magazines and on posters, in every city across America. Ronson lighters appeared more than all other lighters combined in movies from the 1930s (Humphrey Bogart lighting up in The Maltese Falcon) until the outbreak of World War II and on television during the 1950s-60s (Johnny Carson's desktop usually had the round rosewood Ronson Varaflame "Oslo") and thus, was the most popular and stylish lighter for over 20 years during the heyday of cigarette smoking, including the very fashionable Art Deco period in the 1930s. Today these lighters are highly sought after by collectors because they were exquisitely made using an amazing variety of unusual and innovative designs. This offering boasts over 200 lighters. There is a fantastic assortment of all lighter types Ronson produced using both lighter fluid and butane. These include strike lighters, pocket lighters, touch-tips, cigarette cases, combination cigarette cases with lighters and table lighters. Ronson was the first company to patent the one-motion "press and release" lighter in 1928 which revolutionized the industry and made Ronson world famous. All of these wick lighters starting in 1913 used lighter fluid with the last model made in 1966. However, starting in 1952, Ronson introduced another method of lighting a cigarette or cigar using butane gas instead of lighter fluid. The big advantage was that a butane lighter lasted close to a year before it needed to be re-filled. The definitive reference book on Ronson lighters is Ronson, the World's Greatest Lighter: Wick Lighters, 1913-2000 by Urban K. Cummings (first published in 1992) in which 365 lighters were identified as being made by Ronson. An update last published in 2000 raised that number to 417. The following are highlights in the lot offered using the associated reference # used in the Ronson book:

#### **TOUCH-TIPS:**

#181-Bartender-first mfg. 1936-2 cigarette compartments chromium plated and enameled in grain walnut effect. Black gun-metal base. Probably the most famous and coveted lighter from Ronson; #160-Octette-first mfg. 1935. Probably the best known of all Touch-Tips. Uncommon-rare; #185-Oval-first mfg. 1937. Streamlined lines, curved flint wheel box. Uncommon-rare; #208-Classic-first mfg. 1938.

# **STRIKER LIGHTERS:**

#114-Tank World War I-first mfg. 1920. Tank replica in olive drab enamel. Ronson name is found at the bottom rear panel. Extremely rare; #112-Dog with pipe and vest-first mfg. 1920. Very rare; #128-Elephant-first mfg. 1935 Animal series all chrome plated; #129-Bear-first mfg. 1935; #130-Donkey-first mfg. 1935; #131-Bull-first mfg. 1935; #127-Bulldog-first mfg. 1935.

#### **POCKET LIGHTERS:**

#4 Wonderlighter Midget-first mfg. 1914. Marked "Wonderlighter Midget" on one side and "A.M.W. Newark, N.J." on the other (A.M.W. stood for Art Metal Works, Aronson's name for his company before it was called Ronson). This was the fourth lighter issued by Ronson. Very rare; #5 Ronson Lighter-first mfg. 1919. The first model marked as a Ronson and is nickel-plated. Very rare; #17-Princess-first mfg. 1929. The longest lasting model that Ronson made for over 30 years with at least 78 different versions made.

# **CASES & LIGHTER COMBINATIONS:**

#77-Mastercase-first mfg. 1933. Held 14 regular size cigarettes - in production for over 20 years;

#78-Twentycase-first mfg. 1935. Held 20 cigarettes. Ronson's first case/lighter combination to carry the cigarettes horizontally on both sides of the case; #79-Ten-A-Case-first mfg. 1935 and was the thinnest of any case; #93-Escort-first mfg. 1954. This was the last known cigarette case and wick lighter combination made by Ronson.

# **TABLE LIGHTERS & OTHERS:**

#278-Crown- & #283 -Queen Anne-first mfg. 1936. Best known of all Ronson table lighters with millions sold until the end of their heyday in the 1950s; #279 "Decanter" first mfg. 1936

#326-Fantasy-first mfg. 1954; Tabourette-servacig dispenser with jewel detail. First mfg. 1929; Robot-Liter-mfg. 1966, a dispenser of lighted cigarettes for the automobile or boat which operates on 12 volts. Holds 20 cigarettes. Very rare; Electric Shavers-Ronson in the 1950's became one of the 3 top makers in the U.S. and England. A woman's model, the "Lady Ronson" was also introduced. Both male and female shavers are included in this lot; the Ronson Repeater-toy pistol that "shoots and flashes" just like a real gun (1920s).

#### **BUTANE:**

Ronson's first butane lighters all appeared in the time period of 1950-1952. There was one pocket model, "Maximus" and 5 table models called the "V" series: Viceroy, Vernon, Victor, Vera and Viola. All were fueled from a small compressed gas bottle called a Bu-Tank. The "Varaflame" pocket and table lighters added in the late 1950s revolutionized the butane lighter industry and pushed aside the wick models in popularity forever. All 7 of these lighters listed above are included in this lot. \$6,000 - \$8,000

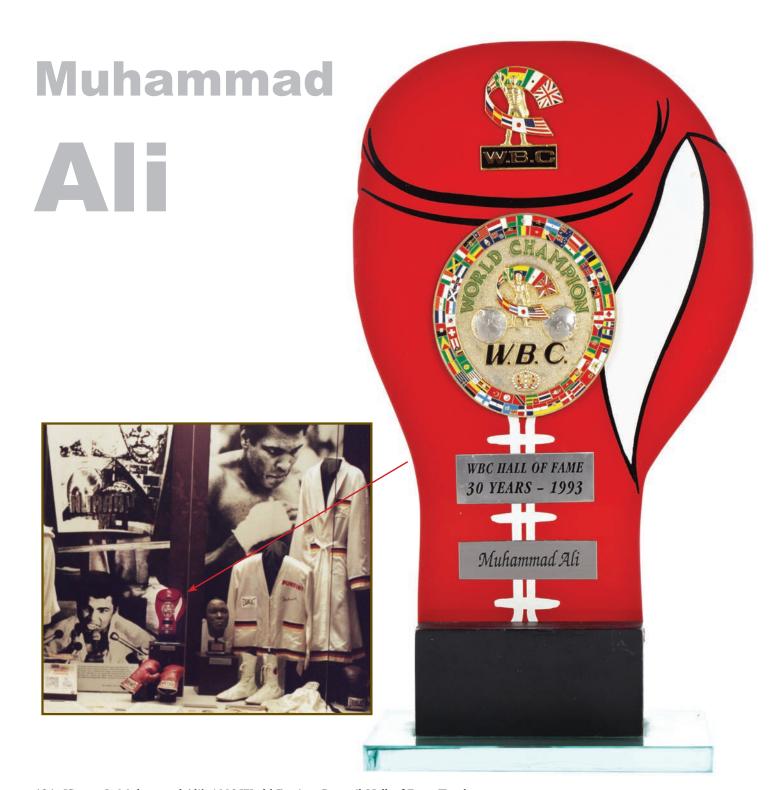




**193.** [Mao Tse-tung]. Superb tapestry, 66 x 60 in. (1676 x 1524 mm.), depicting Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] and Lin Biao [Lin Piao]. The images were based on a photograph taken in 1967. Lin is holding the "Little Red Book" ("Quotations from Chairman Mao") which he had compiled and published. After Lin's death, his name and image were removed from all books, posters, etc. in the People's Republic of China. Fine condition.

Rare extra large tapestry of Chairman Mao and his chosen successor Lin Biao (created "Little Red Book") who died in a mysterious plane crash as he fled China after his plot to overthrow Mao was uncovered.

Lin first met Mao in 1928. During the civil war (1946-1949) which resulted in the Communists taking over mainland China from the government of Chiang Kai-shek. Lin was responsible for defeating the Guomindang armies in Manchuria, and for taking both Peking and Tianjin. In 1955, he was made a Marshal of the People's Liberation Army and in 1958, he became Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee. In 1959, Lin was named Minister of Defense. It was Lin Biao who compiled and had published the "Little Red Book" ("Quotations from Chairman Mao") in 1964. In 1969, Lin Biao was anointed Mao's "close comrade in arms," appointed Vice Chairman, and designated as his successor. In September 1971, in an attempt to overthrow Mao, Lin and his supporters allegedly drew up plans for a coup. Before it could be implemented, Mao found out. Lin fled the country with his family and close supporters, heading for Russia. The plane crashed in Mongolia killing all aboard. The death of Lin and his plan to assassinate Mao in a coup was announced by Communist Chinese officials in July 1972. Special shipping arrangements will apply. \$2,000 - \$3,000



194. [Sports]. Muhammad Ali's 1993 World Boxing Council Hall of Fame Trophy.

# Muhammad Ali's World Boxing Council Hall of Fame Trophy.

World Boxing Council trophy honoring Muhammad Ali's selection into the WBC Hall of Fame. This event coincided with the 30-year celebration of the WBC's birth as the most prestigious council in boxing and the preferred title to own as a champion. The award is composed of a large metal boxing glove resting on a black wooden and glass base standing 14 in. (355 mm.) There is a small WBC emblem at the top and a larger WBC emblem with color flags of participating countries that recognize the WBC and its boxing champions. Beneath is a silver plaque inscribed engraved, "WBC Hall of Fame Thirty Years – 1993" and one beneath inscribed "Muhammad Ali". This trophy was exhibited in 1995 at the Muhammad Ali Center, Louisville, Kentucky. Excellent condition. This Trophy was originally offered in the 1997 Christies sale of the legendary Paloger Collection of Muhammad Ali Memorabilia. Items from this sale rarely surface and when they do are highly sought after by collectors. In February 2015 one such item from this auction, Ali's 1966 draft board letter, sold for \$334,000 at auction. \$8,000 - \$12,000

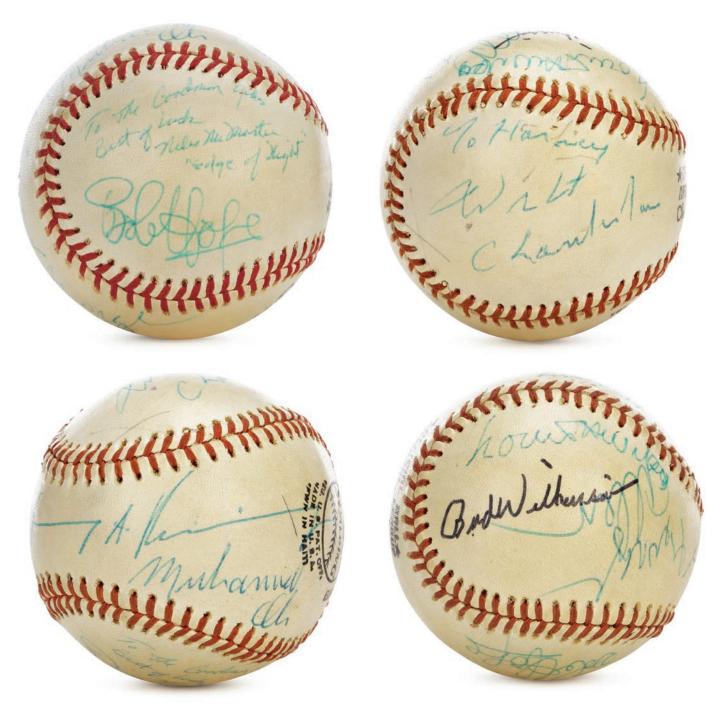


195. [Sports]. Michael Jordan's first (6) Basketball Cards all Graded Gem Mint 10 by PSA (Professional Sports Authenticator), the world's largest sports card authenticator whose grading standards have become the official standard for the most valuable cards in the hobby.

#### Michael Jordan's first (6) Basketball Cards - all graded Gem Mint 10.

In their monthly SMR (Sports Market Report) magazine their PSA Grading Standards are printed GEM-MT: Gem Mint. A PSA Gem Mint 10 card is a virtually perfect card. Attributes include four perfectly sharp corners, sharp focus and full original gloss. A PSA Gem Mint 10 card must be free of staining of any kind, but an allowance may be made for a slight printing imperfection, if it doesn't impair the overall appeal of the card. The image must be centered on the card within a tolerance not to exceed approx. 55/45 to 60/40% on the front and 75/25% on the reverse. Lot includes Jordan's 1986 Fleer (R) card # 57, an extremely rare 1986 Fleer Sticker card #8 (one of only 11 cards in this subset), 1987 Jordan Fleer # 59 (his second year card) with a 1987 Fleer Sticker card #2 (complete sticker set again very rare only 11 cards to the subset), 1988 Fleer card #17 (his third year card) and his 1988 Fleer card #120 All-Star card. Usually 1 or 2 Jordan PSA Gem Mint 10's appear annually at auction. To our knowledge the last time all six of Jordan's first cards in Gem Mint condition were auctioned was in 2008 when our current consignor purchased these very cards. This represents a rare opportunity to acquire the cards of arguably the greatest basketball player of all time whose Rookie card alone in this month's issue of SMR, the official price guide for PSA graded cards, is \$11,500, increasing in value \$1,500 in the last two months alone. The following are the May 2015 guideline prices for the Jordan cards offered in this lot: 1986 Fleer (R) #57 - \$11,500; 1986 Fleer Sticker #8 - \$2,900; 1987 Fleer #59 - \$1,500; 1987 Fleer Sticker #2 - \$1,750; 1988 Fleer #17 - \$250; 1988 Fleer #120 All-Star - \$200. Total current book value of this lot is \$18,100, if priced individually. Jordan (R) PSA Gem Mint 10 alone sold for \$15,000+ in April 2015 at SCP auction Lot #1003. \$20,000 - \$30,000





**196.** [Sports]. Unique Official Spalding National League baseball signed by some of the most legendary personalities of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

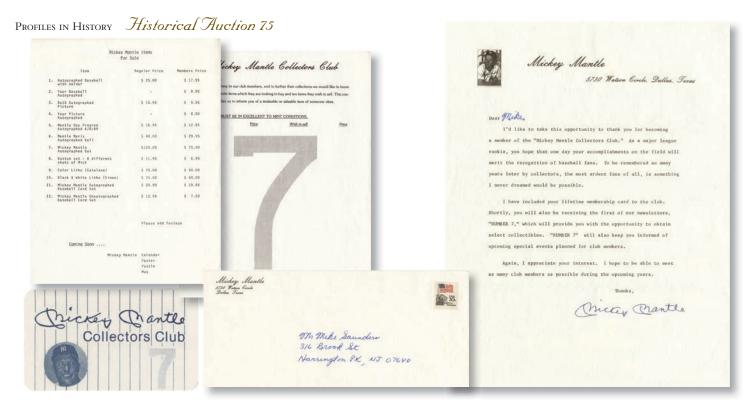
Baseball signed by Muhammad Ali, Wilt Chamberlain, legendary football coaches "Bud" Wilkinson & George Allen, Bob Hope and Henry Kissinger.

On 17 January 1976 the Washington D.C. Touchdown Club held their 41st Annual "Timmie Awards" Banquet honoring the nation's top sports legends, past and present. Included are the signatures of Muhammad Ali, Wilt Chamberlain, "Bud" Wilkinson, George Allen, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (who received an award that evening) and Bob Hope (who served as toastmaster for the evening). In addition to Ali and Chamberlain – titans in boxing and basketball – two of the greatest football coaches: "Bud" Wilkinson, legendary coach of the Oklahoma Sooners in the 1950s when they established a consecutive college football winning streak of 47 games (a record which still stands today), and George Allen, charismatic Hall of Fame football coach for the Washington Redskins and Los Angeles Rams. Also signed by actor Niles McMaster and another unidentified guest present at the event. From the collection of Ronnie Paloger, noted Muhammad Ali collector who acquired it from the family of a sportswriter who was present at the Washington, D.C. event and obtained the signatures in person. Fine condition. **\$6,000 - \$8,000** 



197. Mantle, Mickey. Gold American Express and American Airlines Admiral's Club cards each signed ("Mickey Mantle") accompanied with a signed photograph.

Mickey Mantle's Gold American Express Card, valid from "09/85 THRU 11/87". The card is issued to "Mickey Mantle" by "Mercantile National Bank". On the white strip on verso, Mantle has signed, "Mickey Mantle" in blue ink. Comes with an American Airlines Admiral's Club card issued to "Mickey Mantle" and signed "Mickey Mantle" in blue felt tip pen on the front. Both cards measure (3.25 x 2.13 in.; 83 x 54 mm.) Mantle's cards come with a color (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.) photograph of Mantle in Yankee pinstripes signed across the image in blue felt tip, "Mickey Mantle". All items are in fine condition and housed in an (11 x 18 in.; 279 x 457 mm.) acrylic display case. Celebrity credit cards have have risen sharply in popularity among collector's over the past years, with Mantle amoung the most desirable of all sports stars. These Mantle cards were originally obtained at the 2003 Mickey Mantle Estate Sale held at Madison Square Garden on 8 December 2003. They are accompanied by a COA signed by Mantle's widow and two sons. LOA from James Spence and Steve Grad/PSA/DNA also included. \$10,000 - \$15,000



**198. Mantle, Mickey.** Printed letter signed ("Mickey Mantle"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), Dallas, Texas, no date (ca. 1984-85), written to "Mike" name penned in a secretarial hand). With original transmittal envelope (20¢ stamp not postmarked), addressed in secretarial hand to Mike in New Jersey. Includes a price list of Mickey Mantle Items For Sale," a "Mickey Mantle Collectors Club" form to be filled out by club members listing Mickey Mantle items they are looking to buy, sell, and/or trade, and a Membership Card (#287) in the Mickey Mantle Collector's Club (not filled in). All in fine condition.

"As a major league rookie, you hope that one day your accomplishments on the field will merit the recognition of baseball fans. To be remembered so many years later by collectors, the most ardent fans of all, is something I never dreamed would be possible ..."

The letter reads in full: Dear Mike: I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for becoming a member of the "Mickey Mantle Collectors Club." As a major league rookie, you hope that one day your accomplishments on the field will merit the recognition of baseball fans. To be remembered so many years later by collectors, the most ardent fans of all, is something I never dreamed would be possible. I have included your lifetime membership card to the club. Shortly, you will also be receiving the first of our newsletters, "NUMBER 7," which will provide you with the opportunity to obtain select collectibles. "NUMBER 7" will also keep you informed of upcoming special events planned for club members. Again, I appreciate your interest. I hope to be able to meet as many club members as possible during the upcoming years.

Thanks. Mickey Mantle

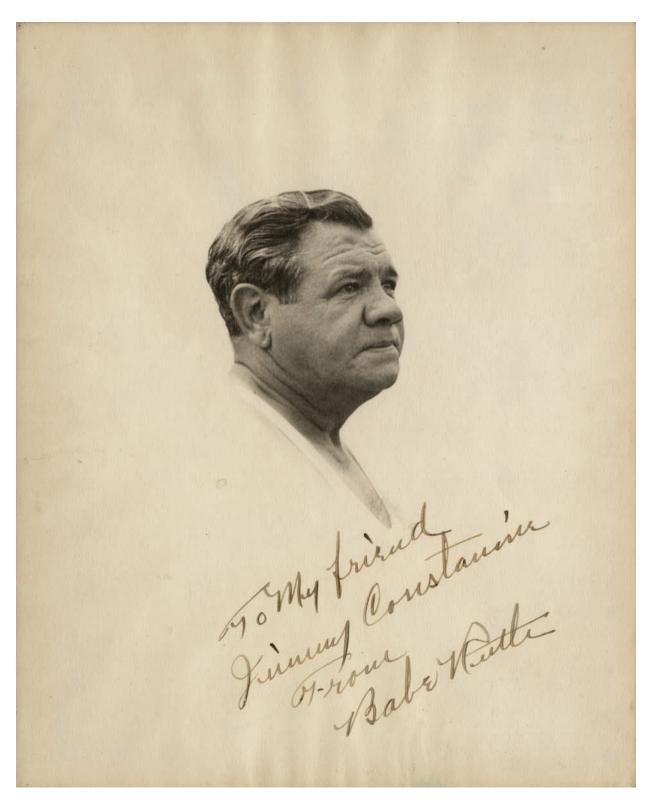
Membership in the "Mickey Mantle Collectors Club," organized in 1984, was \$10.00. Postage increased to  $22\phi$  on 17 February 1985, so the  $20\phi$  stamp indicates Mantle signed this letter in 1984 or early 1985. **\$1,000 - \$1,500** 

**199.** Louis, Joe. Portrait signed ("Joe Louis"), 8.75 x 11.75 in. (222 x 298 mm.), being a waist-up pencil portrait of the shirtless boxer wearing fighting trunks and gloves. Artist Mrs. Joseph Rodrique sent the art to Louis who signed the art in ink, "Joe Louis 6/10/48". Tipped to a trimmed page from a scrapbook.

# Boxing heavyweight champ Joe Louis.

Professional boxer Joe Louis was the World Heavyweight Champion from 1937 to 1949 and is considered to be one of the greatest heavyweights of all time. Louis signed this portrait just fifteen days before his fight with Jersey Joe Walcott (25 June 1948) – his last fight before announcing his retirement from boxing on 1 March 1949. \$300 - \$500





**200. Ruth Babe.** Photograph signed ("Babe Ruth"), 8 x 10 in. (203 x 254 mm.), a black and white studio portrait, inscribed on the image in fountain pen, "To My friend Jimmy Constantine From Babe Ruth" ("Constantine" is misspelled by the Babe on this photograph). Minor flaws at blank margins; toned on verso.

# Babe Ruth - "The Sultan of Swat."

Included is a letter of provenance stating, "My name is Kenneth Exkert. My grandfather ran a successful restaurant in Jamaica NY in the 1930's and '40's named Constantine's. It was frequented by race track fans on their return from Jamaica, Aqueduct and Belmont race tracks. One of the regulars was Babe Ruth who struck up a friendship with my grandfather, James Constantine. At one visit to the restaurant he personalized an autographed picture."

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A rare letter by Fryderyk Chopin with a postscript by George Sand.

Mohant Sroda.

Maje Lycie,

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